





















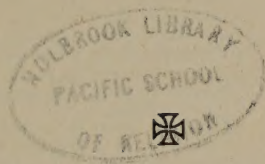
THE  
88-92  
EIGHTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF

The Congregational Home  
Missionary Society

PRESENTED BY THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AT THE  
ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 19, 1914  
NEW YORK CITY



The Congregational Home Missionary Society  
1914

# The Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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# MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY- EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

## OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY MAY 19, 1914

The Eighty-eighth Annual Meeting of The Congregational Home Missionary Society was held in the offices of the Society in New York, May 19th, 1914.

The meeting was called to order at 4:50 p.m. by President Phillips.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Nichols, of Illinois.

Secretary Swartz was elected Recording Secretary *pro tem*.

The Report of the Board of Directors as presented by Associate Secretary Swartz was approved and ordered printed.

The Report of the Treasurer as presented by Treasurer Baker was approved and placed on file.

The Report of the Nominating Committee was presented by its Chairman, Theo. M. Bates, of Ohio. Received.

Voted: That Mr. F. A. McCornack, of Sioux City, Iowa, be substituted for Mr. Roger Leavitt, as nominee for Nominating Committee.

Voted: To approve the name of Rev. Bastian Smits as nominee for Director from State of Michigan.

Voted: To adopt report of Nominating Committee, and to elect officers as follows:

President, Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., Conn.

Vice-President, H. Clark Ford, Esq., Ohio.

Recording Secretary, Rev. T. M. Shipherd, Wisconsin.

Auditor, John H. Allen, New York.

### Directors-at-large:

Rev. Charles S. Mills, D.D., New Jersey.

Rev. John R. Nichols, Illinois.

Rev. H. K. Warren, D.D., South Dakota.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, Georgia.

Mr. George H. Warner, New York.

Mr. W. W. Mills, Ohio.

## Directors from States:

Maine, Mr. Horace C. Day.  
New Hampshire, Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, D.D.  
Vermont, Mr. J. M. Comstock.  
Massachusetts  
Rhode Island, Rev. James E. McConnell, D.D.  
Connecticut, Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D.D.  
New York, Rev. E. F. Sanderson, D.D.  
Ohio, Theodore M. Bates, Esq.  
Illinois, Rev. W. T. McElveen, D.D.  
Michigan, Rev. Bastian Smits, D.D.  
Wisconsin, Hon. C. D. Rosa.  
Minnesota, Mr. A. P. Stacy,  
Iowa, Rev. W. H. Rollins, D.D.  
Missouri, Hon. William B. Homer,  
Kansas, Mr. George A. Guild.  
Nebraska, Rev. F. T. Rouse.  
North California, Rev. A. B. Patten, D.D.  
South California, Mr. F. M. Wilcox.  
Washington, Rev. Frank Dyer.

## Nominating Committee for two years:

Mr. F. A. McCornack, Sioux City, Iowa.  
Mr. Edwin F. Wood, Columbus, Ohio.  
Mr. Wallace H. Camp, Waterbury, Conn.

Voted: That the General Secretary be authorized to submit to the Directors for a mail vote the names of the nominees to be presented by Massachusetts, and that the person receiving the majority of the votes of the Directors be invited to attend the Midwinter Meeting.

Voted: To amend the Constitution, as recommended by the Directors, to read as follows:

## ARTICLE III.

1. Life members who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

2. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational Churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

3. The Society shall designate a list of ninety persons who shall be voting members-at-large, and who shall be chosen in three equal sections, and so chosen that the term of each section shall be ultimately six years, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting held in connection with the meeting of the National Council. In this selection one-

fifth of the said voting members-at-large may be chosen from the organizations for the support of Congregational activities affiliated in the Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

4. Honorary Life Members: Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member, with all the privileges of membership, except voting.

5. At any annual meeting of the Society, all pastors of Congregational churches, and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as corresponding members, with privileges of the floor, but no vote.

Voted: That the nomination of the ninety members as provided in the Constitution be referred to the Directors with power.

Voted: To amend the Constitution as recommended by the Directors, ARTICLE XII, Section I, substituting "Tuesday" for "Wednesday."

The Minutes were then read and approved.

Adjourned.

HERMAN F. SWARTZ,  
Recording Secretary, *pro tem.*

# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY MAY 19, 1914

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While we think of the living and the working, our thoughts turn most tenderly to those who, out of the midst of their labors, have been called during the year to the rest and the labor of the world beyond. Affectionately we record their names here, confident that a fairer record is inscribed in the Book of Life. The sacred list is as follows:

Rev. J. B. Johnson, Denver, Colo.    Rev. W. S. Crouch, Maple Hill, Kan.  
Rev. Marion Hissey, Phila., Pa.    Rev. J. W. Roberts, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Rev. Wm. Sandbrook, Salmon Falls, N. H.

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## SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society carried on work during the past year in twenty-seven states and territories, and the Constituent State Societies in eighteen more.

The number of missionaries under commission for the whole or part of the year was 1,741. Their fields of labor were in forty-five states and territories as follows:

Alabama 25; Alaska 3; Arizona 12; Arkansas 1; California (North) 64; California (South) 43; Colorado 51; Connecticut 81; District of Columbia 1; Florida 30; Georgia 28; Idaho 72; Illinois 73; Indiana 5; Indiana (Southern) 10; Iowa 45; Kansas 32; Louisiana 5; Maine 153; Maryland 2; Massachusetts 195; Michigan 96; Minnesota 106; Missouri 27; Montana 110; Nebraska 47; New Hampshire 64; New Jersey 21; New Mexico 12; New York, 70; North Carolina 10; North Dakota 168; Ohio 46; Oklahoma 39; Oregon 52; Pennsylvania 52; Rhode Island 16; South Dakota 192; Texas 16; Utah 7; Vermont 40; Virginia 2; Washington 165; Wisconsin 115; Wyoming 61. This makes a total of 2,592 churches and missions.

The membership of the churches served totals 90,401. During the year there have been added 12,166, 7,892 being on confession, an addition of a little more than nine per cent. of the membership at the beginning of the year. Our missionaries have rendered 15,142 months of devoted service, an amount of ministry equivalent to the labors of one man over a period of 1,230 years. The very uncertain crop conditions throughout a large part of the West, and of economic conditions generally, is shown by the fact that only 62 churches came to self-support, compared with 92 last year, while 49 found that they were not able to continue to be self-supporting and



were obliged to ask for renewal of aid. Eighty churches were erected on the home mission field, and 26 parsonages, as against 103 churches and 49 parsonages last year. The Sunday-schools in connection with our home missionary churches have an enrollment of 144,492. Practically one-fourth of all the Congregational Sunday-school scholars of the nation are in our home mission churches. Four hundred and thirty-three of our churches and missions were among immigrant people, divided, according to language, as follows:

**AIDED CHURCHES AND MISSIONS AMONG FOREIGN-BORN.**  
**1913-1914.**

(Arranged by Nationalities)

German .....	114	Albanian .....	1
Bohemian .....	16	Greek .....	12
Swedish .....	102	Portuguese .....	4
Dano-Norwegian .....	24	Magyar .....	1
Italian .....	27	Polish .....	2
Welsh .....	7	Bulgarian .....	1
Finnish .....	50	Russian .....	2
Armenian .....	37	Dutch .....	1
French .....	8	Swede-Finnish .....	1
Slovak .....	8	Chinese .....	1
Spanish .....	9	Turkish-Armenian .....	1
Indian .....	3		
Persian .....	1	Total .....	433

The geographical distribution of these foreign-speaking fields is indicated in the following chart:

(Arranged by States)

California .....	16	New Jersey .....	13
Colorado .....	18	New Mexico .....	7
Connecticut .....	32	New York .....	14
Idaho .....	9	North Dakota .....	8
Illinois .....	14	Ohio .....	7
Indiana .....	1	Oklahoma .....	2
Iowa .....	8	Oregon .....	11
Kansas .....	7	Pennsylvania .....	21
Maine .....	19	Rhode Island .....	8
Massachusetts .....	93	South Dakota .....	14
Michigan .....	2	Vermont .....	4
Minnesota .....	23	Virginia .....	3
Missouri .....	3	Washington .....	21
Montana .....	12	Wisconsin .....	21
Nebraska .....	12		
New Hampshire .....	10	Total .....	433

These figures and the comparison give evidence of faithful and effective work on the part of the commissioned men and are complimentary to the Superintendents and general management of the Society. We are eager, however, to see still larger, and *much* larger results, especially in the item of increase of membership, and we commend to the Secretaries, Superintendents, and commissioned men and women a policy of aggressive and constant effort to win men to definite religious profession and active connection with the church. This we suggest the more freely because of our appreciation of the earnestness, constancy, and effectiveness of the men on the field and in the offices, for whose faithful services we here record our deep sense of gratitude.

The contributions of living donors to The Congregational Home Missionary Society and its Constituent State Societies amounted to \$354,612.25, which is \$20,009.40 less than the previous year. This falls short by \$115,378.75 of the total of \$470,000 assigned to Home Missions by the denomination eight years ago.

### PER CAPITA GIFTS.

As last year, we here present a table showing the per capita gifts of our people to the home mission cause, including, of course, receipts of national, state, and city societies.

The average gift for Home Missions for the year from each member of Congregational churches was 52½ cents, as compared with 51 cents last year.

The following table shows the average gift per member by states:

Alabama .....	\$0.04	Louisiana .....	\$0.06
Arkansas .....	.03	Maine .....	.62
Alaska .....	...	Maryland .....	.15
Arizona .....	.92	Massachusetts .....	.54
California (North) .....	.62	Michigan .....	.72
California (South).....	1.02	Minnesota .....	.49
Colorado .....	.33	Mississippi .....	.01
Connecticut .....	.56	Missouri .....	1.08
Dist. of Columbia .....	.37	Montana .....	.25
Florida .....	.32	Nebraska .....	.50
Georgia .....	.09	New Hampshire .....	.42
Idaho .....	.36	New Jersey .....	.75
Illinois .....	.70	New York .....	.43
Indiana .....	.18	New Mexico .....	.55
Iowa .....	.41	North Carolina .....	.08
Kansas .....	.60	North Dakota .....	.28
Kentucky .....	.03	Ohio .....	.53

Oklahoma .....	\$0.12	Texas .....	\$0.51
Oregon .....	.26	Utah .....	.03
Pennsylvania .....	.10	Vermont .....	.36
Rhode Island .....	.38	Virginia .....	.04
South Carolina .....	.02	Washington (no report).	
South Dakota .....	.30	West Virginia .....	.07
Tennessee .....	.07	Wisconsin .....	.47
Wyoming .....	\$0.17		

### CONSTITUENT STATES AND PERCENTAGE PLAN.

Contributions received from living donors in Constituent States are divided between the treasuries of the national and state societies according to a scale of percentages. This division is made no matter whether the gift be sent to the national or state treasury, unless the giver directs otherwise. This arrangement has nothing to do with income from investments, legacies, or conditional gifts. Nor does it apply to gifts specifically designated for a particular society or use. In every case the wish of the donor is determinative and final.

The percentages in force for the different states for the year 1913-14 are as follows:

	Per cent.to C. H. M. S.	Per cent. to State Society
California (North) .....	5	95
California (South) .....	5	95
Connecticut .....	60	40
Illinois .....	20	80
Iowa .....	20	80
Kansas .....	5	95
Maine .....	10	90
Massachusetts .....	33 1/3	66 2/3
Michigan .....	15	85
Minnesota .....	5	95
Missouri .....	5	95
Nebraska .....	5	95
New Hampshire .....	50	50
New York .....	10	90
Ohio .....	13	87
Rhode Island .....	20	80
Vermont .....	33	67
Washington .....	3	97
Wisconsin .....	10	90

**MATTERS FINANCIAL.**

Reports of the Finance Committee and of the Treasurer are presented in detail separately.

By the first of January it was evident that we should confront a deficit upon the conclusion of our fiscal year unless a most strenuous effort was made to secure additional funds for the Treasury. Under our form of organization it is quickly evident that the gifts from the churches cannot be greatly modified except by efforts covering a long period of time. The only recourse, therefore, in such an emergency is the solicitation of gifts from individuals. By our agreements with the Constituent States, much the larger part of any money secured in this way must be returned promptly to these states for their own uses. It may roughly be said that the national Society would have to secure about five dollars in special individual donations in order to have one dollar that it may use in its work. To secure \$15,000 of net money in this way involves the task of successfully soliciting about \$75,000 over and above the income otherwise to be expected. The burden of this makes it clearly impossible. Consequently we brought the matter before the representatives of the Constituent States, and with only two or three exceptions these States agreed, in view of our urgent necessity, to a special appeal on account of the threatened deficit. The two states that could not abate the entire percentage modified it so as to give us substantial advantage. Secretary Swartz added to his general tasks that of Fiscal Secretary during the months of February and March. Letters were mailed to several thousand possible givers, and personal calls were made upon a carefully selected list of those who might be deemed of special availability. The aided churches were also requested to release the treasury of some portion of the amount which would be paid on account of the missionaries' salaries. A few churches were asked to make a special offering after they had paid in full their apportionment to the various national Societies. We estimate that the entire relief brought to our treasury as the result of these various procedures amounted to a total of approximately \$17,000. We have no reason, however, to suppose that this line of appeal for aid could be followed out year by year. While it may be possible to appeal to individuals, it is hardly likely that the states will annually see their way clear to consent to the abatement of their percentages.

The Treasurer's report brings up afresh the relation of the Society to the Constituent States. It is clear that only with great difficulty can the national Society increase its receipts for either regular work or meet special exigencies unless the states themselves are amenable to approach for increases or for specials, or unless appeals may be made, the returns from which are not subject to the percentage division. We expect a continuance of the cordial sympathy between the Home Missionary Society and the States and ask for guidance from the Commission on Missions that shall make yet more workable the plan of organization which has demonstrated its high value. Meanwhile, we feel that our Secretaries would do well to give most earnest attention to the whole question, working in



fullest sympathy with the viewpoint of the States and helping the States to the fullest sympathy with the needs of the national work.

Mr. Chas. H. Baker, the treasurer of the Society, has prepared a statement of the Society's financial condition which is submitted herewith. Complete tables showing financial operations, receipts and disbursements during the year may be found on pages 78 to 87.

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### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

"As compared with 1912-13, the conspicuous feature of the year was the serious loss in the item of legacies. One of our witty brethren suggests 'that the Lord has plenty of work on earth for all good Congregationalists, and so is postponing the calling of them home.' We received slightly more in contributions from the living, but this was in considerable part due to the effort made at the close of the year to avoid a serious deficit. This appeal resulted in special gifts, amounting in total to about \$11,000. Our account for the year was balanced by reducing our Legacy Equalization Fund from \$50,000 to \$6,000, at which figure it stands at the opening of the new fiscal year, and it is evident that this Fund must be replaced in a substantial amount, if it is to serve its purpose. The Invested Funds, representing the permanent endowment of the Society, its protection of Conditional Gifts, upon which we are paying annuities, and the Legacy Equalization Fund, were reduced in total some \$16,000 during the year by reason of the necessity of drawing so heavily upon the Legacy Equalization Fund. They now stand at \$800,000 in round figures. With these adjustments, a balance of \$488.75 was secured upon the right side of the ledger, but the conditions under which this balance was obtained are such that your treasurer feels obliged to call attention to some matters of general policy and interest, which is done at the request of the General Secretary.

"Coming into the office on February 15th, the precedents and practice of previous treasurers have had but little influence upon the impressions received in these three months. They are first impressions, and subject to correction, but seem to be clearly defined and to be in accord with the conclusions of those who have had longer opportunity to study conditions under which the work of the Society is done.

"In the first place, the financial condition of the Society depends upon the legacy receipts of each year to an intolerable degree. These receipts, when tabulated for a long term of years, show such violent fluctuations as to make it immediately evident that there can be no safety in depending upon this item, unless a very modest figure is fixed for that dependence, and the surplus received in any one year above that figure is conserved so as to be available for a series of years when the fixed figure may not be attained. In this connection, it is well to note that a slow but steady tendency is manifested to reduce the aggregate of legacy receipts year by year, and this tendency is not contradicted by the fact that an occa-

sional year shows a large and exceptional figure. At the present time over forty per cent. of the expenditure of the Society depends upon the legacy receipts.

"In the second place, the relations with the Constituent States are such that in order to raise \$100 for the treasury of the C. H. M. S. an average of \$500 must be raised in gross total. For instance, in the state of New Hampshire, in order to secure \$1 for the treasury of this Society, \$2 must be contributed, while in the state of Minnesota \$20 must be raised in order to secure \$1 for our treasury, and in the state of Iowa, said to be the richest Congregational state in the Union, \$5 must be raised in order to secure \$1 for the treasury of this Society.

"Under these conditions, when the general statistics of the treasury show that a deficit on the present basis of contributions of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum is inevitable with the present scale of missionary expenditures, the problem becomes one which staggers the courage of anyone who faces it, since it means that from \$125,000 to \$150,000 per annum must be raised in additional subscriptions in order to close the year of this Society without debt under present conditions, and that only the uncertain and fluctuating item of legacy receipts will in any year prevent such a deficit, in the absence of contributions of this enormously increased amount.

"If you ask how deficits have been avoided in past years under these conditions, the treasurer will have to report that it has only been by depleting the Legacy Equalization Fund, and using this fund for current expenses when the legacy receipts of the year were not available in ordinary amount.

"As regards the Legacy Equalization Fund, it would seem that the purpose of your Board in establishing this was, not that it should be used year by year to supply the deficiency in current receipts, but to supply lack of legacies only and that some definite figure, fixed by careful comparison, and low enough to insure a considerable surplus at the present time, should be made binding upon the executives for use for current expense, until the Legacy Equalization Fund has been built up to at least \$100,000. When such a figure is reached, then any surplus above the fixed amount should be available only in part for the current expenses of the year in which it appeared, in order to avoid the wide fluctuation which would otherwise result in the funds available for the regular work. Such methods are in use in other Societies, and comparison of methods could easily be had which would secure the best plan for our particular purposes. It will, of course, be apparent that the adoption of any such plan would mean at present a drastic reduction of the budget of this Society for its current work, or the maturing of some well considered plan by which the financial relations with the Constituent States would be put upon a different basis, and the treasury given funds adequate to meet the draughts upon it."

### DEVELOPING REGULAR SOURCES.

Although we have given due consideration to special financial affairs, we come back to the conviction that the great need is for a development of the regular sources of income. This means, under present plans, the increase of the receipts of the Constituent States that they may do their work better. It is part of our missionary service to help them to this. The percentage benefit of this is not to be despised. But a larger benefit will accrue to us in speedily helping the States to be able to increase their percentages. A material rise cannot come without an increase for all the Societies. We stand or fall together. It would seem, therefore, that what is needed is an "All Together Campaign," vigorous and persistent, for a big increase in denominational giving. The method has been shown us—the Every-Member Canvass. Now let us work it. As an army the forces of the seven Societies should work together, and halt not and hesitate not in the campaign to lay upon the consciences of all our church members the obligation contained in our great missionary appeal. We shall do well, therefore, to give less attention to special efforts and more to regular ones until the special are no longer needed. Let us take care of deficits as best we may, even to the curtailing of work, while we set ourselves to accomplishing the main task.

### ORGANIZATION AND SUPERINTENDENCE.

In organization matters, it must be noted that the year has called upon us to surrender our executive head, in the person of Rev. Hubert C. Herring, D.D., for seven years our beloved General Secretary, whose rare and statesmanlike executive ability guided the Society through years of change and danger, and adjusted it to new conditions and demands without loss, and with decided gain, the occasion of deep gratification to us and of high praise to him. Our interest and our prayers follow him lovingly into his new and high duties as Secretary of the National Council. Not the least evidence of the effectiveness of his work is the fact that under the organization which he perfected the work of the Society went on without the slightest jar after his relinquishment of the position and before the Rev. Charles E. Burton, D.D., assumed his duties as General Secretary. This was due both to the fine organization developed and to the qualities of the associates whom he had gathered about him, to all of whom, and especially to the able Associate Secretary, are due the genuine thanks of the Society and of the denomination for devoted loyalty and gracious faithfulness in this time of shifting leadership.

At the January meeting of the Directors, Rev. Charles Emerson Burton, D.D., pastor of the Euclid Avenue Church of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected to succeed Dr. Herring. The election was accepted, the term of service to begin April 15, 1914, and, therefore, after the close of the year covered by this report.

The year has also brought important changes in the Treasury Department. Mr. Lougee, after a period of six years of most faithful and

productive service as Treasurer, relinquished his office in March, 1913, bearing with him the good will of all connected with the Society and its work. We count ourselves, however, most fortunate in being able to secure as his successor Mr. Charles H. Baker, who has assumed the duties of Treasurer, giving one-third of his time to the Home Missionary Society, and two-thirds to the Church Building Society.

Aside from these changes, the organization at headquarters continues substantially as in the past. For information, it should be stated that Associate Secretary Swartz is to assume as his chief function the oversight of superintendency, the state and district Superintendents being under his personal guidance at the direction of the General Secretary; and that Assistant Secretary Breed is to become specifically Publicity and Editorial Secretary, editing our section of "The American Missionary," our pages in "The Congregationalist" and "The Advance," overseeing the issuing of leaflets and special literature, charts, lantern lectures, etc., and continuing his studies of our immigrant work and its presentation to our constituency.

Two years ago we combined in one district Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, giving the entire territory into the care of Superintendent Tower. He has been successful in a marked degree. Experience, however, is proving both to him and to us that the area assigned to him is so great that the physical difficulties alone make it seem of dubious value to continue to ask one man to have charge of so large a district. The State Committees of both Oklahoma and Texas have expressed a desire to have the territory redivided, and each Committee wants Mr. Tower assigned to its district.

There have been several changes in the course of the year among the general missionaries. Dr. Butler, who has served for many years in Alabama, has taken charge of the academy at Thorsby. He has been succeeded by Rev. J. M. Graham, who is a graduate of Atlanta Seminary, and who has shown himself a man of great energy and of distinct ability for this kind of work. Rev. C. M. Daley has transferred his activities from Wyoming to Montana. Rev. J. S. Rood of North Dakota has taken the pastorate at Minot, and Rev. J. G. Dickey has been placed in charge of the work hitherto carried by Mr. Rood.

### TRAINING FOREIGN-SPEAKING PASTORS.

Another item of superintendence demanding attention concerns our Foreign Departments. For a number of years the Society has coöperated with Chicago Seminary in the support of instructors in the foreign institutes who are also Superintendents of Departments. We also contribute to the salaries of instructors who are not serving as Superintendents. This whole policy was entered upon as an emergency measure, and it has been continued as a practical necessity. Logically there is no more reason why we should educate our foreign-speaking workers than for our training our American ministers. Our expenditure for foreign superintendence, therefore, is far beyond the normal outlay for oversight. We feel that in view of the urgency of taking up new work, and of more adequately sup-



porting what we are doing, The Congregational Home Missionary Society should be speedily relieved of carrying any part of the educational end of the ministry. We, therefore, urge the Commission on Missions to consider most carefully the question of the adequate care of our education of foreign-speaking workers.

### COÖPERATION.

We have been in active coöperation with other denominations through the Home Missions Council, in whose deliberations and researches we have taken an active part through our General Secretary, and which we have supported financially to the extent of our apportionment. The importance of the Neglected Fields Survey can scarcely be overestimated. We look for large economies, financially, and for notable increase in effectiveness from the results of this coöperative investigation.

Questions of comity have arisen in several connections, calling for not a little patience, namely, the Tabernacle Church, Denver, Colorado, Cortez, in the same state, and at Ismay, Montana.

There has, however, a very important matter of comity come up in South Dakota, and we believe its significance should be emphasized. A conference of Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists adopted a plan for the exchange of fields, and under this plan a number of changes have been effected between the Congregationalists and the Methodists. This has resulted in the removal of duplicate churches from several communities, and we earnestly trust that this may be followed by further action of the same kind in other places.

Coöperating with the new instrument of the National Council—the Commission on Missions—we have borne our share of the expenses of that body, furnished facilities for its meetings and work, and joined it in the study of questions arising. We look to this agency for invaluable assistance in the years to come.

At the suggestion of the Commission on Missions, we have again expressed our desire to coöperate with the other Societies in the support of a Joint Educational Secretary, whose business shall be to further the education of Congregationalists in the whole missionary program. Such an agent should be of high value, in view of the increasing coöperation in all our work, and especially in view of the Apportionment Plan.

For several years we have joined with the Sunday-school Society in the support of joint field missionaries. The plan has worked well. Several questions have arisen in connection with it, and a Committee has just been provided to seek conference with the Sunday-School Society relative to this particular form of coöperation.

Some perplexing questions of coöperation have persisted from previous years, particularly with relation to educational institutions that are needful to our work but whose support is inadequate. The Schauffer Training School has been on our list indirectly through the plan of allowing contributions to a certain amount to be credited on our apportionment. Until a better arrangement can be made, we favor continuing this plan.



More perplexing is the development in North Carolina. The Star Collegiate and Agricultural Institute was initiated through the activities of our workers. It greatly needs financial reinforcement far beyond our ability to furnish. We regard it as highly important to our work in the midst of a group of eleven churches and preaching stations, where educational facilities are practically nil, and where the good name of the denomination, as well as considerable property interests are involved. We are in conference with the principal and trustees in the hope of finding ways and means not only for continuing but for greatly strengthening this institution.

Similar conditions exist at West Tampa, Florida, where a much more valuable property is involved, and where there is no difference of opinion concerning the value of the work. It is quite possible that the property will afford an income to assist in carrying on the work.

### CITY SOCIETIES.

We are fortunate in being able to report in general a prosperous and hopeful condition in our city work. The Commission on Missions has recommended to us that we attempt to establish the closest possible relationships with the City Societies, in order that their figures may be included in our reports and also in the Year-Book. There are about thirty of these City Societies, though several of them are in a very weak condition, and we are not quite sure whether they should be counted in making a total.

Attention may be called to the fact that in some instances the city organizations serve to deprive the national Society of any considerable income from the churches of these cities. For example, in one New England city the contributions of all the churches went to the treasury of the city organization. Five per cent. of this was paid to the state treasury, and one-third of the five per cent. was turned over to the national Society, which means, of course, that less than two per cent. of the gifts of that city was added to our funds, whereas theoretically thirty-three and one-third per cent. should have come to us. Similar conditions prevail in enough cities to make this matter one of some importance.

As to the work in the cities for which we are primarily responsible, mention may be made of the happy progress in Denver, where the City Park Church has come to self-support, and the Seventh Avenue Church has secured an admirable house. In Pueblo, Pilgrim Church, under aid from our Society, has made more progress than in many years. We have also established a new church in East Pueblo. In El Paso our church, under the leadership of Mr. Hanson, is continuing to prosper. Portsmouth, Virginia, under the care of Mr. Dowding, has had the best year of its history, and it is doing a very fine work. Ingram Memorial Church in Washington has nobly come to self-support.

Thus far success is to be recorded in city work where particular conditions have been faced by local men, with especial devotion to the needs of their city. Dallas, Texas, where four promising enterprises have been

launched and forwarded in the last few years, affords an illustration of notable enlargement of Congregational work through the efforts of individual men. Encouraging conditions are found in other Southern cities. Our leading enterprises in Atlanta are hopeful. Progress has been made in Birmingham, and the development of the city promises rapid increase in property value. At Tampa, old sores of long standing, and of particular seriousness, are being healed, with good promise of valuable spiritual work in the immediate future. In West Tampa, the unique work of Mr. and Mrs. Ensminger and their associates is of untold value to the large Cuban population. The English and Cuban churches, day school, home for boys, and home for girls are all prosperous. At Asheville, North Carolina, a new and vigorous church is being organized, thanks to the consecration and generosity of one man, who has not lacked the following of others to make his investments of self and means effective. The prophecy is safe that we shall soon have at Asheville a strong, self-supporting church.

We call attention also to the work being done in certain cities of the Constituent States. The very remarkable realignment of Congregationalism in Hartford is being rapidly accomplished. It was the privilege of the national Society to take an active part in preparing the ground for this new program in Hartford. We have been permitted to participate in a similar study in Providence and Milwaukee, while we have on hand invitations from a number of other cities to render a like service.

Cleveland calls for remark, because of the commendable action of Plymouth Church in placing with the Congregational Union the proceeds of the sale of its property on conditions that assure a strong new church and an endowment of \$100,000, to place some fourteen churches on their feet. No more encouraging sign has appeared on the horizon than this action of faith, with its example and suggestion of the way to meet city conditions.

The relation of The Congregational Home Missionary Society and the constituent bodies to the city organizations has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Of sympathy there is no lack, of effective relationship for service there is little. At this point the practice in Cleveland is suggestive. There the city work is treated as one field for missionary work, and an appropriation is made for the entire work, to be administered by the City Society just as in the case of a single church, while the City Society coöperates with the State Conference in raising funds, just as a church and its pastor coöperate with The Congregational Home Missionary Society in raising money. As the beginning of an effective relationship to City Societies, this policy is commended to the Secretaries and Superintendents for positive action where feasible.

At this juncture, it should be said that our conviction has not lessened, but rather increased, that a large fund for initiating city work should be contemplated by the denomination, and we are inclined to urge our Secretaries and Superintendents to encourage and foster the securing of funds locally, similar to the Cleveland fund though of necessity differently acquired; while, at the same time, we strongly commend to the Congregational

Church Building Society the active prosecution of a campaign for a general first bills fund for city churches.

### OUR PUBLICITY METHODS.

A special mode of securing attention is in missionary literature. We are using leaflets and papers, "The Congregationalist," "The Advance," and, chiefly, "The American Missionary." The double problem in connection with the last named consists in the difficulty of getting it into the hands of those who should have it, and the difficulty of making it what it should be when it is there. The matter is under the consideration of the Commission on Missions. For the information of the Commission, we record our desire for one missionary magazine, preferably a monthly, but a semi-monthly, if that is more feasible. We would omit the publication of monthly receipts; we would eliminate the divisions into stereotyped departments; we would include state supplements; we would have an editor giving all his time to the magazine, and we would place it in every home from which \$2.50 per year or more comes into our missionary work, by providing for the including of a subscription to the magazine as a part of every contribution to Missions. We could thus put into our homes a magazine so interesting that it would be read, and its success would give it an advertising value which would remove it from the class of an expense. Most important of all, we should have access to the heads and hearts of our constituency.

### THE HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL.

Under the leadership of this Society the Home Missions Council has undertaken to establish a department whose significance cannot be overestimated. This is for the purpose of thoroughly securing the position of the Protestant churches in the matter of our national immigration interests. Dr. J. H. Selden, of our Executive Committee, has been elected the Secretary of the Home Missions Council for this purpose. We have been permitted to furnish him an office in our suite, and to coöperate actively with him in the furtherance of this work. While it is only a few months since Dr. Selden undertook this nation-wide responsibility, we have already sufficient evidence of the very great profit that his labors will render to the Protestant churches.

### A TRICENTENARY FUND.

Touching the proposition that the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims be fittingly observed, we heartily agree with the idea that the raising of ten million dollars in funds for the equipment and endowment of our missionary organizations would be appropriate. Not alone because it is our charge, but because we realize the fundamental importance of the home mission task which furnishes the base of the pyramid, or speaking vitally, nourishes the tap root of the whole tree. We urge that our appeal for funds equal to our share of the whole missionary task be favored by

the denomination. This means not less than \$2,500,000. Such funds would help us to begin to actually accomplish our task. Our plans are definite. We contemplate a million-dollar fund to provide for the expenses of the organization so that every dollar contributed by churches and individuals may go into the field, and thus remove the criticism that money for Missions goes to high-salaried officers and that donors therefore prefer to invest their money in local enterprises. We need \$1,000,000, the income from which, some \$50,000, may go to doing big city work in a big way, such as we are not now permitted to do because we have not the money; and if we had it, comparison with rural outlays would prevent our using it thus.

We need \$250,000 to adequately carry on our immigrant work, particularly so, if we are to continue to educate as well as support foreign-speaking ministers. For raising these funds, we should contemplate going into the field simultaneously with the other Societies, making the effort to secure the city fund largely in cities where it would be used, and coöperating with city and state leaders, both in getting and using it. And, finally, we should have \$250,000 as an Equalization Fund for the balancing of receipts from legacies and matured Conditional Gifts, the need of which has been so forcefully emphasized in the experiences of the past year.

In conclusion, as a Board of Directors, we face the future with courage and welcome the large task with which it confronts us. We solicit the confidence and coöperation of the constituency of the Society, and we pledge ourselves, God helping us, to do our best to forward the great interests entrusted to our care.

### A NEW DAY IN ALASKA.

Many particular fields would seem worthy of note did space permit. We mention but one. Our churches in Alaska are in prosperous condition. This reproves our doubts of previous years. But especial significance attaches to this remark because of the fact that our churches there are strategically located to afford us rapidly enlarging opportunities as the new railroad projects open up for settlement large regions which will soon become populous and prosperous. Special plans should be contemplated at once, looking to preparedness to enter that large field.



### AGREEMENT WITH NEW YORK STATE.

At the January meeting of the Board of Directors, the following agreement between the Congregational Home Missionary Society and the New York Home Missionary Society was adopted. It has the ratification of the New York state body and needs only the determination of details to become operative:

I. (a) Up to the sum of \$20,000 The Congregational Home Missionary Society agrees to provide forty per cent. of the total receipts, the sum to include ninety per cent. of all gifts made by living donors in New York state to The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

(b) Above a total of \$20,000, and up to \$25,000, The Congregational Home Missionary Society agrees to provide sixty per cent. of the total receipts, the sum to include ninety per cent. of all gifts made by living donors in New York state to The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

(c) Out of the receipts of the New York Home Missionary Society from living donors (that is, churches and individual contributors), the New York Home Missionary Society agrees to pay ten per cent. to The Congregational Home Missionary Society as at present.

(d) This agreement does not include in its operation designated gifts, contributions to the Woman's Home Missionary Union, or legacies left to the New York Home Missionary Society.

(e) This agreement is proposed in view of the present practice of the living donors in the state, of giving their money through the treasuries of the New York Home Missionary Society and The Congregational Home Missionary Society in about the ratio of sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. through the former and thirty-three and one-third per cent. through the latter. If any considerable change of practice should take place, by which any large contributions now passing through one treasury should be diverted to the other, it is understood that a readjustment of this plan would be necessary.

II. If the above plan of distributions is accepted, the conference recommends that The Congregational Home Missionary Society and the New York Home Missionary Society work the State of New York jointly, presenting both state and national work, and we count upon the utmost cordiality in the performance of this task.

III. In view of the larger interest that The Congregational Home Missionary Society will have in the work of New York State, we recommend that a member of the Executive Committee of The Congregational Home Missionary Society be delegated to attend the meetings of the trustees of the New York Home Missionary Society.

IV. It is also recommended that the directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society and the trustees of the New York Home Missionary Society be requested to devise immediately a system of auditing the accounts of the two societies, by which any conflict of opinion on the subject of the sums to be included may be avoided.



# REVIEW OF THE FIELD

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The problems of American Home Missions grow no simpler with the passing of the years. As a half century ago, so now, we are oppressed by the number of opportunities for enlarging service, which, owing to the static condition of our treasury receipts, we can not enter.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society determines the denominational strength of to-morrow.

If the Society had funds adequate to the establishment or reinforcement of our work in the thriving cities of the New South, from Washington, D. C., to San Antonio, Texas, if we could extend our operations among the states of the West, where the great ranches are being rapidly broken up into small irrigated tracts, and where mine and mill are combining to produce huge manufacturing centers, we should by that very process increase immeasurably the income of all our benevolent societies in the not distant future.

Figures compiled during the year show amazing results to have developed from the home missionary seed planted by our fathers. During sixty years our home mission investment upon the Pacific Coast totaled \$1,640,842. Within thirty-two years the churches established by our missionaries, and for long periods sustained in whole or in part by our treasury, gave to the American Board \$447,389, and to all our Congregational benevolent societies a grand total of \$3,063,053. And who dares to estimate the impact of our Pacific Coast churches upon world missionary problems in the decades yet to dawn? Because home missionary effort is so marvelously productive, we can not look unmoved upon the shortening of our ability to extend our work, owing to static or reduced income either of men or money for this holy enterprise.

Certain states have been passing through a series of "drought years." In the face of such conditions very often the little groups of frontier Christians can not continue to bear their usual share in the support of their church. Either the church must be abandoned, when its ministrations are most needed, or the Home Missionary Society must enlarge its appropriation. Since the per capita gift of Congregationalists has been, during the past year, but fifty two and a half cents per member, and since our receipts from legacies, normally 47.2 per cent. of our income, was reduced something over \$40,000 in amount, there have been few instances in which we could enlarge our appropriations, and the year has been one of unusual stress on the part of our men. At the cost of great self-sacrifice many score of them have remained with their churches, and the spiritual results of their ministrations are notably apparent. (See "Summary of Results," Page 8.)

The statements that appear below tell the story of achievement under reduced appropriations. Infinitely more might have been accomplished had those who are stewards of the Lord's bounty been more generous in their contributions toward American Home Missions.

### CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN).

Home Missions in Southern California are put to it to keep up with the rapid expansion of population. Although we are constantly extending our line of churches, we are conscious that we are not meeting the need. The conditions we face are so heavy in their demands that the hitherto accepted standards of home missionary giving are not enough. "New occasions teach new duties." We feel that we are facing a "new occasion."

#### Organization and Building.

We have organized five new churches during the year and have given missionary aid at forty-four points to forty-seven pastors and workers. We have aided the preaching of the Gospel in three foreign tongues at five points: Spanish (2), Armenian (2) and French. The chief foreign-speaking work on this coast is among the Chinese and Japanese, but it is under the care of the American Missionary Association.

Deserving of especial mention is the aggressive work of the Church Extension Society of Los Angeles under the leadership of Dr. George F. Kenngott. This Society assists new or weak enterprises to strength. Its special form of aid consists in assisting, through loans and gifts, needy churches to secure buildings and building sites. Whereas the national Church Building Society assists churches by paying last bills, the function of the Los Angeles Extension Society is to help the enterprises in their beginnings and assist them in paying first bills. The number of Los Angeles Congregational churches is increased by three, swelling the total to twenty-six.

Disaster to the citrus industry contributed to a financial depression which materially affected some of our churches. We are not able to report progress in self-support, one church only becoming independent and that only for a time. One church returned to dependency after a period of self-support.

#### Coming Responsibility.

Foreign immigration does not as yet constitute our chief problem. Our task is to take care of the hosts of our own American people who come in a constant stream from the East and Middle West to settle in our sunny southland. To minister to them and their children gives us more than we can do, but the problem of foreign immigration seems likely to be added to our task in the very near future. The opening of the Panama Canal will bring a heavy influx from Europe and thus our difficulties will be immeasurably increased. To maintain the religion of Christ in its power and beauty on this western edge of the continent,

fronting the Orient, will tax all of our resources. The clash of East and West as they shall increasingly meet on the shores of the sunset sea will more and more put our Christianity to the test.

With us these are days of flux and movement, the prevailing attitude being one of expectancy. The shadows of large coming events are being cast before. To live on the Pacific Coast in these days of great things imminent is a high privilege, but it is also a high responsibility. From the standpoint of the kingdom of God, Congregationalism feels herself summoned to a distinctive task. We do not wish to fail to rise to our opportunity.

### COLORADO.

Civil war caused by the coal strike has crowded almost all other considerations from our minds. It is still hard to focus attention upon the regular activities of our mission churches. Disturbances are so widespread that no section is free from the dark cloud. Our church work is as a consequence sadly affected in many localities and the end is not yet. When war stalks abroad, passion is kindled and friendships are torn asunder.

In the midst of this, we are trying to see our task clearly and are making an endeavor to lay firm and lasting religious foundations. We believe more firmly than ever that men must yet come to obey the law of Christ or there can be no lasting settlement of these troubles. There is more need than ever for the message of peace and good will.

The past year has seen heroic service in Colorado. Retrenchment has been the inevitable result of shrinking values in land and in some sections failure of crops.

Notable successes in church erection have, however, been achieved, as at Seventh Avenue Church, Denver, and Englewood, with the aid of the Church Building Society, is about to dedicate a handsome structure.

### Julesburg.

Julesburg, out on the Julesburg plains in northeastern Colorado, is at present erecting a new house of worship. This town, established in the boisterous frontier days, has had a Congregational church for many years. When our present pastor assumed the task of rallying the forces for aggressive work, he discovered the inadequacy of the church building. It was too small and was wind-shaken and worn. By a whirlwind campaign of six days \$5,000 was secured which, with the aid of \$2,000 from the Building Society, will give them a very commodious and homelike church. Rev. Louis Hieb, our pastor at Julesburg, was formerly a missionary in Ceylon. He has entered most heartily into the work of Home Missions and his success has been correspondingly great. During the past two years his wife has been in the hospital three times, but through it all they have not complained. Their heroism is inspiring.

### Highland Lake.

Services have recently been established at Highland Lake, one of our distinctly country fields in northern Colorado, where Rev. Charles P. Emery, with an invalid wife and five small children, is attempting to rally the people of the country round, in the little church by the lake. Mr. Emery hopes to be able to supplement his meagre salary of \$600 by a cow and chickens. Oh, for some generous heart to come to the help of such a devoted family!

### Special Difficulties.

Rev. James S. MacInnes was moving from Nebraska to Buena Vista, a mountain town, and was caught in the big snow in December. With wife and four children, he cheerfully stood the long wait while the train was stuck in the drift until the blockade was lifted and they could proceed to their destination.

Rev. A. A. Marquardt has been caring for two fields thirty-six miles apart. A good share of the winter he has been compelled to get up at three o'clock in the morning to make the hour and a half ride by rail. Now that spring is here, he is about to open several preaching points in schoolhouses, reaching them on his motorcycle and speaking three or four times each Sunday.

Rev. C. E. Brown has been heroically sticking to his post at Telluride. The first six months he was there he attended one hundred funerals. While he is not under commission as a home missionary, the work he is doing is distinctly of that order. The classic example of the man "who was willing to sacrifice all of his wife's relations in the war" often comes to mind, for the minister who undertakes a small, run-down, helpless church not only assumes hardships for himself but places burdens heavy to be borne upon his wife and helpless children. With heroic devotion, however, these noble wives of home missionaries face the poverty and hardship incident to their lot, and toil on without a murmur.

### Acute Needs in Country and City.

The home missionary need in Colorado was never so acute as now. The glamour of frontier days and boom mining towns has gone. But the real demand for steady and permanent Christian work increases. Grandchildren of the first settlers, now boys and girls in their teens, are living in communities absolutely untouched by the church. In others the support of religious services is so inadequate that it does not command the respect of thoughtful men and women.

Our problem therefore is one of reaching the godless rural community. It is also the problem of the city. Over fifty per cent. of the people of Colorado live in cities and towns of 2,500 and upwards, and the tide that has set in toward the centers cannot be stayed. How inadequately we are facing the oncoming of this tide only those of us who are close to the real situation can appreciate or understand. Josiah Strong in the "New World-Life" says: "When the tremendous significance of the coming city flashed upon my mind, it shook me, body and



soul, like an ague. I wish it might shake millions out of their lethargy and millions of money out of their pockets to meet the mighty emergency involved in this vast cosmic transformation."

Our prayer is that men of means may have a vision of what the investment of their dollars in laying foundations for the future will mean fifty years hence.

### CONNECTICUT.

Congregationalism in Connecticut during the year 1913 did not deny nor desert its calling. The record could be made to reveal almost anything, according to separate or special inferences. The total increase in church membership might seem to indicate that the army had been marking time or marching in barracks, but in many places along the line there have been activity and achievement. The cityward trend of the population and the change in the Commonwealth constituency keep ever imminent readjustment and realignment.

#### Centrifugal Movements.

In the five largest cities of the state, the ancient central churches are becoming more competitive because the move of the people is more centrifugal. If meetinghouses could only take a trolley transfer to the thickly residential districts, the mountain to Mahomet problem would be solved.

On the face of the returns, it would appear that in the historic city of Hartford (the home of Hooker and in the bailiwick of Bushnell), Congregationalism has met a Bull Run. Four churches have federated into two and another has fallen by the wayside, forming a total of three less. But, looking back over a score of years, we see that the Congregational church membership of the city has splendidly increased, keeping well up to the proportional growth of population, with its marked percentage of increase of aliens. Two meetinghouses and two ministers are not necessarily twice as effective as one of each, and, often, are less effective. The new enterprises in growing suburbs are strategic out stations of promise, and in each of the five largest Connecticut cities we find this extension work.

#### The Foreign Flood.

The foreign flood does not subside, immigration is at high tide, and the birth rate rolls in by billows rather than ripples. It is a tremendous task for the one-fifth American in this state to leaven the four-fifths lump of alien with the finest ideals and best Christian customs of the old Yankee stock.

Dr. Steiner declares that New Britain is the most foreign city in the United States. Congregationalism can show Swedish, Italian, Armenian, and Persian-Assyrian conquests there. This, however, is hardly a dent. If Elihu Burritt were reincarnated in this place of his nativity, he would find the ten languages which he was wont to speak trippingly on the tongue totally inadequate to fully equip him for all the needed good works of the Gospel.



The increasing number of foreigners found in the membership of the native churches is encouraging. Even they of Italy are found, not only in good and regular standing, but active and efficient in the constituency of the so-called fashionable churches. Strangely enough, we find caste creeping in among the foreigners where we would least suspect it. Though practically using the same language and literature and engaged in identical occupations, our missionary in Willington found that Bohemians and Slovaks would not blend in brotherly worship. On the other hand, Jews and Gentiles get together in one of our rural sanctuaries for a community betterment conference, and carry out a program printed in parallel English and Yiddish.

### **Training Leaders for Foreign-Speaking Work.**

Connecticut is probably the pioneer in commissioning a Yankee born and bred, a Dartmouth and Hartford Seminary trained man, for sole and special work for the Italian in this state. In the way of preface and preparation he is taking two years' study in Italy to secure accuracy and fluency in the language. In a recent report of a trip in the rural districts, he found scores of returned men converted in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and numerous Protestant churches founded by these men, first in the face of opposition, but now accepted and respected, flourishing and influential. A converted Italian immigrant returning to his native land results in a foreign missionary.

### **Our Efficient Rural Churches.**

The country churches on the whole lead the class. The church means more in a place where there are not so many other things. It can assimilate the aliens, for they do not rush in with such violence and force in the farming communities. The country people appreciate the church as the chief of institutions. They respond to overtures to share in increasing the salaries of the ministers. They are loyal to benevolence and apportionment, and possess local pride.

Those who have gone out from the country churches do not forget them financially. The country churches of Connecticut will stand comparison with those of any other state and not suffer. When the theological seminaries train men for the rural ministry as carefully and well as for foreign service, and youthful apostles are not disobedient to the heavenly vision which reads, "A Country Pastorate as a Life Calling," the millennium will be well begun.

### **DANISH-NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT.**

The Danish-Norwegian Department comprises both independent and Congregational churches, some seventy in number, about half of them being connected with our local Congregational Associations. They are served by fifty-nine ministers, most of whom were trained by Chicago Seminary. Occasionally an independent church becomes Congregational, impelled by the influence of its minister trained in our school, by better

acquaintance with our polity and principles and spirit, or by the need of financial help in the support of a pastor or the lifting of a debt on property. During the year one such church came to us with its property and established work. New free churches are sometimes formed by groups of people coming from a Lutheran church, because they cannot find spiritual nourishment and are denied freedom in worship and in taking part in services and Christian work. Two such churches were formed this year, one in Brooklyn, New York, and one in Winnipeg, Canada, each calling one of our Seminary men as its pastor. New church buildings were dedicated in three places: Devil's Lake, North Dakota, Hoboken, New Jersey, and Madison, Wisconsin. One church receiving \$360 a year aid came to self-support. There are new missions looking to us for help in Duluth, Minnesota, and Portland, Oregon.

The work goes forward, as is usual in evolutionary movements, with a call to struggle, suffering, patience, and faith. Some features may be noted:

### **Centers of Spiritual Power.**

The people demand earnest gospel preaching on expository lines, with long, rather than brief sermons. Frequent revival meetings are held. The prayer meetings are emphasized as the place for every Christian. Worldliness is discountenanced. Conversions are expected and worked for, the people in the pews coöperating well with the preacher to claim for the Kingdom anyone apparently under conviction.

### **Interest in Home and Foreign Missions.**

Gifts go mostly to the support of missionaries of their own number and under their own control. The tent mission appeals to them, and they are in direct touch with Scandinavian missionaries in China, India, Africa, and South America, under the direction of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission. In addition to this, most of our Congregational churches try to meet the Apportionment Plan, so far as they understand it.

### **Special Efforts for Young People.**

Religious meetings are usually held Sunday afternoons at four o'clock, followed by refreshments and a social hour in the church, the young people remaining for the evening service, at which many of them serve in choirs and orchestras. Homes for young women are maintained by the churches in Chicago, Brooklyn, and Boston. At the latter place there is also a home for young men. At centers like Chicago and New York, the choirs of a group of churches unite in an annual song fest, which is made strongly evangelistic, and is the occasion of a large offering for Missions.

### **Conservative in Doctrine.**

The congregations hold strongly to the Bible as the inspired Word of God, and follow a literal interpretation very closely. The divinity of Christ, a vicarious atonement, and the premillennial coming of Christ, are made quite prominent in teaching and preaching. The Moody Colportage

Library books have a great circulation among them, and have had much to do with their development.

### **Tendency to Extreme Independency or Individualism.**

This is seen in the many little independent churches scattered over the country, having very little fellowship, and fighting shy of denomination-alism. We formerly said there was only one school in which to train our ministers, namely, our Danish-Norwegian Institute in Chicago Seminary. This year we have come to realize that three others are looked to. Rushford Bible Institute was started with our encouragement, and with a view to preparing men for the seminary course. Some churches seem to be satisfied with the limited course a man gets there. Moody Institute has now a group of about twenty Danes and Norwegians, and three of them have been called to our churches this year. Moreover, Dr. A. B. Simpson's school (the Christian Alliance) is used by some of our people in the East, and two men from there have been called to serve churches in this Department. In the case of the two last-named schools, of course, the men take all their training in English. Independence is also seen in the publications. Our weekly paper, "Evangelisten," was formerly alone in the field, but now there are four national papers besides many little local publications. The last one to come out is published by the former editor of "Evangelisten," who went to Colorado on account of tuberculosis, and was supported by us there for six months. When he found he could not return, he started another paper. These tendencies make our work difficult, and yet we are making some headway in getting more coöperation among the churches and closer relation to our own denomination. A better and fuller cultivation of these churches by our English-speaking churches and leaders would help us greatly.

### **IDAHO (SOUTHERN) AND EASTERN OREGON.**

It is hardly possible to give an adequate survey of the missionary work in this field without speaking of the economic conditions because they largely give character to our work. This district is spoken of as "The Last Frontier." Perhaps it is. At any rate it is true that all the frontier elements are still to be found here. We have the cowboy and the sheep-herder, the hunter and trapper, the prospector and miner, the lumberjack and homesteader, as well as the ubiquitous sage brush. Isolation, privation, and hardship are common experiences. Our towns and cities are small and far between, and most of them have the earmarks of frontier life. The risk of new ventures, the crudeness of beginnings, the influx of settlers, the booming of new enterprises, and the restlessness and constant shifting of the population are elements which must be dealt with. These things determine the character of our missionary work; it is frontier; it is the making of beginnings, the laying of foundations; and it is necessarily expensive. To do our work we must for a long time depend on the generosity and benevolence of the good people in the East and the Middle West.

### Resources.

On the other hand, this section of the country is blessed with a delightful climate, with soil as rich as any in the Mississippi valley, with mountain streams to supply scores of cities with pure water, with rivers that can develop an incalculable amount of electric power, with abundant grazing for sheep and cattle, with lumber and minerals in quantity, with valleys that produce fruit of the finest flavor, with plateaus that produce wheat as hard as any in the country, with resources of every kind that make it an empire sufficient unto itself.

Furthermore, in the last decade Idaho was the third state in the Union in point of increase of population. And it is nearly a pure American frontier, for the population is more than ninety per cent. Anglo-Saxon. These things give character to our missionary work; they inspire it; they obligate us to do large things and they give promise of large returns. The Great Basin, with the Rockies on the east and the Cascades on the west, is now in its adolescent period; it is coming into self-consciousness. It will be worth our while to be here with the forces of Christianity to help give direction to its thought-life and to its energies, for it is going to be a giant. But, as I have said, for the present this work is necessarily expensive. We have now forty-one English churches in the state. Only six of these are self-supporting, and five of them pay only \$1,000 in salary, and find it hard to do that. Those who are at all familiar with frontier conditions understand this without explanations. Inadequate ministerial supply is one of our discouragements. The reason for this may be small salaries, little chance of advancement, and the great cost of moving; but the general frontier conditions are the chief cause.

### Results of the Year's Work.

Our conference organization and machinery are now as complete in every detail as are those of any state. Our churches are incorporated, and their property is being tied to the denomination. We have seven new English churches, three new church buildings, one new parsonage, and sixteen new Sunday-schools. During the last year we have had a field worker who has given his time to evangelism. That is undoubtedly the best piece of work we have done. Our total church membership has been nicely increased, and a number of our churches have been made glad.

### ILLINOIS.

The past year has been marked by some achievements but no signal victory. Our receipts registered a little advance over the previous year, as they have done for a number of years past, the benevolent contributions showing a total increase over last year of more than \$9,000 and the increase for home missionary work being over \$1,200. There was an increase for each one of the Societies except the Building Society, which could not be expected to maintain the high standard of last year, due to the special debt-raising campaign in Chicago.



These facts indicate a steady gain for our churches in the adoption and working of the Apportionment Plan. There is, however, much to be gained, as we have reached not quite \$112,000 of the \$200,000 asked from the churches of Illinois.

A United Missionary Campaign was conducted in a number of our churches, and resulted in improvements that will show markedly in the report for next year.

The work of the state evangelist, Rev. Walter Spooner, has been one of the finest parts of our achievement for the year. That work is gaining acceptance and increasing in fruitfulness from month to month. The first three months of 1914 almost equaled in results the total work of 1913.

### Organization and Federation.

We have organized but one new church in the state during the year, that at Argo, on the outskirts of Chicago. This field gives promise of large development in the near future.

Our work in East Moline, under the strong leadership of the Rev. Malcolm F. Miller, has made substantial progress. The building has been remodeled, the basement furnished for social and Sunday-school work, and an increase in numbers registered in every department.

We have another federation to report—that of our church at Crystal Lake with the Church of the Disciples. These two buildings are at considerable distance from each other, but there is hope of a united and strong work as a result of this federation.

### Italian Work.

Our Italian department has extended its lines very materially under the leadership of the Rev. A. M. Martignetti, who is giving all his time to our denominational interests. Work has been organized, and is being vigorously prosecuted, in La Salle, which promises to be the center of our Italian interests, and also at Oglesby, in addition to the organization which has been for several years conducted at Spring Valley. A fourth station, Cedar Point, is being cared for, but the work there is not regularly conducted because of strenuous opposition on the part of the Anarchists, who have shown violent dislike to our missionary.

Following the National Council, the Chairman of our Board of Trustees sent out an appeal to our churches, asking that they enter upon a campaign to secure an increase of five per cent. in church membership, Sunday-school attendance, and benevolent contributions before the approaching Easter. This appeal brought a fine response from our churches, and there have been most gratifying reports from every part of our state. A new spirit seems to be moving among us, and we are looking forward to better things than have ever been achieved in Illinois.



### IOWA.

The record of the year presents no unusual features. We no longer have the lure of the frontier, though there are frontier conditions—in spots. We do not have the challenge of a large incoming foreign population, though we have a considerable number of people of foreign birth. Our people move rapidly from farm to city, and from farm and city to all parts of the great West. It is a question whether this depletion of population is offset by a corresponding influx. The population of the state is practically at a standstill, with a possible leaning toward a loss.

Ours is, therefore, the task of sustaining the work we have. The opportunity for extension into unoccupied city or country districts is limited. We try to be alert to see such opportunities when they come. We have a chance now and then to take possession of an attractive suburban community or a neglected rural region. A church counted as dead or dormant is sometimes brought to newness of life through an awakened spiritual interest. But the bulk of our work is intensive rather than extensive. We aim to make each mission church a powerful factor in the community, deepen its spiritual life, and broaden the range of its interests. While we are watchful of opportunities to extend our work, our more immediate concern is to give fostering care to the fields already occupied.

### New Organizations.

Two churches have been organized during the year. Some half a dozen churches, by special effort and thorough-going canvass of the local field, have been brought to self-support. Our mission fields have raised \$16,000 for their own support, and have received from the Home Missionary Society about thirty per cent. of the amount required to maintain religious services. Other churches, through adverse circumstances, have found it necessary to ask for missionary aid. Thus, the number of mission fields fluctuates slightly from year to year. But in the last few years there has been but little change in the number of fields that have been under the fostering care of the Society.

### Advance in Cities.

The most encouraging features of our missionary enterprise appear just now in our city work. Dodge Memorial Church, Council Bluffs, has probably made the largest net growth. It is a typical city mission field, presenting problems requiring infinite tact and patience in handling. It is a community of wage earners with modest attainments and possessions and of every shade of belief and unbelief. Somewhat different is the constituency out of which we expect to build Plymouth Church, Waterloo. Here we are in the midst of an active, developing, industrial center, surrounded by other churches with established prestige and attractive houses of worship. The church has been organized four years, but has been without a church home. We expect that this great need will be supplied within the next twelve months. An attractive residential district in Des Moines has been presented for Congregationalism. And with the newly-organ-

ized City Union, which is composed of the Congregational fellowship of the capital city, we expect that not only shall this new enterprise be properly fostered, but that the whole circle of our denominational interest shall receive more effective oversight.

### **Progress in Rural Work.**

Distinct progress has been made in a few of our rural fields. Some of our pastors in these communities are catching the larger vision of the possibilities of the country church. There are abundant resources, both of money and men in most of these fields. To link these resources up with a large program of social service is being attempted in a number of instances. This is bound to be productive of good.

### **Gain in Contributions.**

The receipts for the year show a hopeful gain, not only for Home Missions, but for the whole missionary enterprise. The Every-Member Canvass has been adopted by a large number of our churches with the usual encouraging results. Quarterly remittances are coming from a number of our leading churches. Iowa will line up with every progressive movement in the denomination, and will attempt to do its share in Christianizing our country.

### **KANSAS.**

We, in Kansas, are endeavoring to put our work on a sharing basis. We are trying to impress upon our churches the fact that it is a sharing proposition; that Kansas Congregationalism is a family affair; that it not only concerns one church or one community alone, but the entire Congregational family of the state.

### **Congregational Kansas.**

The Superintendent was recently asked by one of our good ladies how much of a Congregational family Kansas had. The reply was 15,500 actual members of the family, with a large number of others who by their presence and gifts are in sufficiently close relationship with the family to be considered as brothers-in-law or sisters-in-law. To these we extend the glad hand, and assure them of a hearty and wholesome welcome. Twenty-five of our churches receive aid from the Conference in sums ranging from \$100 to \$500 per annum.

The endeavor of the Conference has been to raise a budget of \$10,000 for home missionary purposes. This amount has been aimed at for several years past, but we have never been able to realize it fully. The past year, though a lean one, because of drought and crop failure, has come a little nearer reaching the goal than others, the final sum reached being about \$8,500 on home missionary apportionment, and \$1,034 on the Conference debt, making a total of a little above \$9,500. The home missionary apportionment was raised by apportioning the churches in sums ranging from \$10 to \$635.

### Apportionment Plan.

The apportionment system is being thoroughly placed before the churches by representatives of the various associations, one man from each association going among the churches in his district and holding conferences with the people, explaining fully the plan and securing the coöperation of the churches in an endeavor to raise the full amount asked for 1914 for all purposes. This plan promises much for a future increase of all the benevolences.

### Growing Churches.

We are pleased also to note continued growth in the membership of our churches. The largest growth for any single church for 1913 has been that of the Central Congregational Church of Topeka, whose additions reached the number of 126 for the year. Quite a number of our smaller churches have had substantial gains of from ten to fifty members each.

The activities of the church life have been noticeable in the erection and dedication of three new buildings: Hutchinson church at a cost of about \$12,000, Sedgwick at a cost of about \$10,000, and Sylvia at a cost of perhaps \$8,000. Three new churches are at present under headway, namely, Central church of Kansas City, the church at Garfield, each of which will cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and the Maize church, almost completed, which will cost perhaps \$6,000.

We have but few vacancies at present among the self-sustaining churches. Quite a few exist, however, in the weaker outlying districts, where crop failures have caused the people to leave. In some cases there is a reduced population to tell the story of crop failure, hard times, and discouragement.

On the whole, however, our churches are hopeful, and are pushing ahead with courage, knowing that often victory comes after there has been seeming defeat.

### MAINE.

The year 1913 was a disappointing one in Maine, on the whole, chiefly because there was a serious falling off in the average of receipts which in a measure affected the work unfavorably. Legacies fell to the low level of \$421, whereas estimates had been based upon the expectation of receiving about \$7,000 or \$8,000. This, with a wrong balance from 1912, left a debt of \$8,132 at the close of the year.

In other respects it was a fair average year, showing some progress along most lines. A rather larger sum was realized from the churches than has been the case in recent years. A larger number of churches among those aided by the state reached their apportionment than in any previous year, while the good record of showing more gains than losses in membership was maintained, although the state as a whole showed a decrease. The actual gain was fifty-one.

### The Year's Record.

One hundred and one persons were employed by the Society in the active work of the ministry for a greater or less period, their services aggregating nearly sixty-six years. The churches aided numbered ninety-eight, which, with other places occupied where there is no organized church, made 160 places where work was carried on for the whole or a portion of the year. Twenty-three of these were among foreign-speaking people.

This was one of the years when we neither organized a new church nor erected a new church building. A new and much needed vestry was added to the Masardis building and the whole structure was painted. With the parsonage this is now a compact and serviceable piece of church property and a credit to the village. A new parsonage was built at Jackman.

A notable improvement in the administration of the Society was made in the establishment of a Congregational headquarters in an office building in the heart of the business section of Portland, at 95 Exchange Street. In the Superintendent's absence the office is in charge of the Assistant Treasurer, who is also stenographer and bookkeeper. The value of having such headquarters has been amply demonstrated since the office was opened.

The Society was unusually hard hit by the death, during the year, of three laymen who had long been connected with it in one capacity or another. Mr. G. H. Eaton had been a trustee and director for twelve years; Mr. W. P. Hubbard was a trustee and director for nineteen years, and treasurer twelve years, an unbroken record of thirty-one years; Mr. A. W. Butler was president four years and trustee and director seven years, a total of eleven years given to the work of the state. All were men of the very highest character, splendidly qualified for the work, and devoted to it.

The union of the Maine Missionary Society with the State Conference, in the judgment of the large majority of church supporters, is being fully justified as the years go by, though there are still a few, even among leaders, who do not approve of it. That time will fully vindicate it in the estimation of every Congregationalist is the opinion of those who are nearest to the heart of things in Maine.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

In contributions for Home Missions, Massachusetts has maintained the average for recent years, being exceeded in gifts per capita only by Illinois and Michigan of the states east of the Mississippi, while the gifts of the dead still come forth in good measure for the filling of the treasury of the national Society, as the treasurer's tabulated report will indicate to you. But we hope that, by the response of our churches to the appeal of the United Missionary Campaign, the gifts of the living will be increased for the more adequate support of the entire missionary enterprise.



### **Veteran Rural Communities.**

In many rural communities the process of depletion, which has been going on for generations until it would seem that all resources must have been drained away, still continues its relentless work. Increasing investment must be made by the Home Missionary Society, to maintain in such communities the ministries of the Christian Church. It surprised some, accustomed to measure the worth of the investment of missionary money by the bulk of the resulting institutions, to learn how large a proportion of our investment of money and of men is in such churches, which may never, within our lifetime, feel the turning of the tide. But, in the same way of sympathetic helpfulness by which we would stand by the veterans of the ministry after their years of service, so we would stand by these veteran churches, which in the years past have given of their strength for the building of all this nation and the Christian conquest of the world. And we are confident that you of the West will not begrudge the money which we withhold from your frontiers that we may discharge in some measure this our obligation—your obligation—to these churches of the old Bay State.

### **New Alien Communities.**

At the same time we face the onrush of the new peoples. Only 328 of every thousand of our population are native whites of native parentage. Of our 3,366,000 people, the Roman Church claims 1,383,000 as in its communion. The Eastern churches and the synagogues claim many thousands more. The aliens throng around Plymouth Rock and in old Salem, while Boston's north end is a Babel of Old-World languages. To these peoples we are striving to minister of the great possessions of our Pilgrim fellowship. Ours peculiarly is the responsibility and the privilege. The cost is heavy for this service both in money and in the patient, persistent, personal effort which it requires. But we feel sure that you will not begrudge us the money, and we will not begrudge the service.

### **Progress in Many Directions.**

Let me speak of encouragements. In the rural field we are glad to find an increasing efficiency in many a local church and a heartier and more alert coöperation of all the forces of uplift. This we encourage in every way possible. Our Finnish people have made substantial progress; two new church buildings have been completed by them. A chapel for the black Portuguese from Brava is just being completed in a Cape Cod village. Our French work in Fall River is making a more effective impact upon the great French population of that city. In the midst of the large Italian colony in East Boston, our House of Good Will is rendering a larger service of neighborly uplift than ever before. Manifold are the forms of our enterprises among the alien peoples; the spirit is one.

It is heartening to observe the increasing attention to the needs of the aliens. Local churches inquire as to methods of neighborhood service, and university students seek intimate acquaintance with its problems. The



hospitable attitude toward the newcomers is increasingly manifested. We thank God for this.

It is a heavy burden which the churches of Massachusetts must carry—this burden of responsibility for the old life and the new. But we believe that we have your sympathy in the bonds of our great fellowship.

We of Massachusetts on our part, with all the urgency of our tasks, would not forget the wider work, or the nation's farthest need. "The horizon of Massachusetts will not be bounded by Mt. Greylock; we will still have the vision of the field beyond the Berkshires."

### MICHIGAN.

In the home missionary field there have been employed, for the whole or a part of the year, sixty-six missionaries, who have supplied 106 churches and outstations, rendering a total of 632 months' service. Thirty missionary pastors have ministered to a single congregation, and thirty-six have ministered to two or more congregations. Seven churches have assumed self-support: Durand, East Lansing, Freeland, Hersey, Prattville, Saranac, and Williamston. In addition to assuming self-support, Durand has purchased a parsonage. Seven years ago the home missionary board proposed to increase the grant to Durand, provided it would make needed repairs on the church building, and then, at the earliest possible date, secure a parsonage. A similar proposition was made to the church at Saranac. Both have fulfilled their promise, and are much stronger to-day because they have coöperated with the State Home Missionary Society in carrying out this program. East Lansing, after receiving aid for four years, during which time it has built and largely paid for its church building, assumed self-support on a budget of \$3,500. It has also voluntarily increased the amount of its benevolence apportionment. Freeland has doubled its benevolences, and reports it is easier to raise the pastor's salary as a self-supporting church than it was as a home missionary church. Encouraging reports also come from the other churches that have assumed self-support. Special mention should be made of the work of the Larger Benzonia Parish. Under the direction of pastors Mills and Holman it has developed to such an extent that a second assistant is required for the field.

### Ministerial Bureau.

The work of finding a sufficient number of ministers, well qualified and available for our vacant churches, especially the smaller ones, is a good deal like the classic quest of a needle in a haystack. It is a never-ending and discouraging work, but improvement is noticeable. Gray hairs and bald heads are not quite so objectionable as they were a few years ago, if a minister has a young heart and an open mind, is in good health, is an honest worker, is a good mixer, talks the language of to-day, and lives happily with his wife. At present our vacant fields are few. If we had twelve men adapted to these fields, we could fill every vacancy in the state that is in a condition to receive a pastor.

### Conserving Denominational Resources.

The action of the Conference in providing, as a condition of granting home missionary aid to any church, that the property of said church and parsonage be secured to the Conference by deed or otherwise, in order to prevent its alienation from Congregational fellowship, was brought promptly to the attention of all the home missionary churches. Three, which had received large home mission aid, declined to comply with the conditions, and the assistance was discontinued. The remaining mission churches have all voted to comply with the conditions, and have either executed deeds of mortgage or have them in process of execution.

### Encouraging Financial Condition.

We seem to be emerging from a period of financial embarrassment, incident, largely, to the confusion growing out of our early unfortunate experience with the Apportionment Plan. The churches are showing a fine spirit of coöperation with the board of trustees regarding the home missionary budget. For the year ending December 31, 1912, 256 churches contributed to Home Missions. Of this number, thirty-nine met their apportionment in full, and seventy-one exceeded it. The first quarter of the year is usually a dry period, but this year the churches have responded so promptly during the quarter as to enable the treasurer to pay all current bills without making any bank loans. If the same interest is taken by the churches in remitting promptly at the end of the second quarter, it will go a long way toward tiding us over the summer months, when the receipts are almost nothing.

### MINNESOTA.

Minnesota has a great home missionary problem, and it is Minnesota that makes this problem. It is a state of vast and varied resources. It has a soil that is as fertile as can be found anywhere; its forests are still rich in the lumberman's product; its iron mines contain fabulous wealth; its cities afford the very best markets and facilities for transportation; while its rivers and charming lakes, its blue skies, and tonic air make it one of the most beautiful and attractive regions for the summer vacationist.

It is these natural resources that are to-day attracting multitudes and taxing our Missionary Society to the utmost. A tide of immigration is pouring into Minnesota. The Scandinavian and the German still come as they have been coming since the beginning of the state's history. But there come also to-day many people from the countries of Southern Europe. These people are as distinct from one another as they are from us. They come cherishing the Old World prejudices and race hatreds. They settle in our large cities, in the mining towns, and construction and lumber camps. Many Bohemians, Slovaks, and Poles, as well as large numbers of Germans and Scandinavians, take up land. They are thrifty people, make good farmers, and build comfortable and spacious homes for themselves. The Germans and Scandinavians are easily assimilated.

lated, but not so the heterogeneous mass from Southern Europe. They need Americanizing, but, first of all, they need that distinctive type of Christianity found in our best American churches. The Minnesota Society is taxed beyond its resources to meet the needs of this new flood of immigration and to make the church a dominant factor in the rapidly-developing sections of the state. With entirely inadequate finances, it is doing a highly creditable work.

#### **Development and Expansion.**

Within the year a new Association, the Rainy River Association, in the extreme northern part of the state has been organized. It now has five settled pastors, with seventeen churches and mission stations and opportunities for growth and development everywhere.

Nine churches have been dedicated during the year, and two more are nearly ready for dedication. Three new churches have been organized, several parsonages have been built, and eight new mission stations opened. The Society now cares for eighty-five mission churches and stations. This work is accomplished with the expenditure of about \$1,400, all of which, including five per cent. of all receipts from churches which is sent to the national Society, is raised by Minnesota. To do the work which so imperatively needs to be done, the State Society should have not less than \$20,000 annually. There are hundreds of communities in Minnesota to-day that are destitute of religious services. The Macedonian call comes to us again and again, and all that we can do is to offer words of sympathy and express the hope that before long we will be able to send them the Bread of Life. With the adoption of the Apportionment Plan by all our churches, it is fervently hoped that an adequate fund will be realized for necessary work. The Plan is well under way, and the income of the Society is increasing.

#### **Coöperation and Success.**

A new venture was tried during the latter part of the winter, when a simultaneous campaign of pastoral evangelism was inaugurated, under the auspices of the state Society. About forty pastors entered into the plan with enthusiasm, holding meetings in as many churches. As a result, scores of souls were added to our church rolls, churches were revived and heartened, and the important fact was made evident that our pastors make good evangelists and constructive workmen. The needs of Minnesota are very great, but a fine spirit of coöperation prevails throughout the state, and the outlook is full of encouragement and hopefulness.

#### **MISSOURI.**

Missouri is in the midst of a general evangelistic movement, with reports of spiritual awakening coming from many directions.

Two new church buildings have been erected. A number of churches have made extensive repairs and alterations. Three churches have installed pipe organs. Significant achievements have been made by both

the Constituent City Societies. The National Council was entertained at Kansas City in October. In connection with this gathering the State Conference presented an exhibit of its work representing forty-seven years of its history.

A gain in Sunday-school enrollment is one of the net results of the year's work, the credit being due to our Sunday-school Department and to our Sunday-school Superintendent, Dr. J. P. O'Brien. Sunday-school Teachers' Training Schools have been inaugurated in four cities, all more or less through Congregational initiative.

We have had our share in promoting the first meeting of missionary and ecclesiastical executives of all denominations to grapple with problems of coöperation. We are joining in the team work required for the holding of missionary conferences in prominent centers throughout the state, our part of the United Missionary Campaign.

### Statistical Record.

The condensed statistics of work in the Home Missionary Department are as follows:

Number of men employed, 18; women, 4; number of fields 27, divided as follows: private subscription, 1; St. Louis City Missionary Society, 4, of which one is aided in building alone; Conference and St. Louis City Missionary Society, jointly, 2; Conference and Kansas City Union, jointly, 1; Missouri Congregational Conference, 15, of which 2 are federated enterprises; branch relationship with churches, 4.

Number of weeks labor, 1,070; sermons, 1,818; prayer meetings, 795; Sunday-school sessions attended, 1,023; calls, 11,904; funerals, 117; marriages, 55; average total morning attendance, 949; average total evening attendance, 1,057; average prayer meeting (17 fields), 278; Sunday-school enrollment, 3,166; church membership, 2,097; addition on confession, 85, by letter, 34, total, 119.

Cole Camp has completed and dedicated a new \$10,000 brick church erected upon the site of the frame structure destroyed by fire in December, 1912. Hope, St. Louis, has just completed its superb new building at a cost of \$20,000. The building and site represent a value of \$30,000. Seven of our home missionary churches have been repaired and redecorated.

### Christian Leadership.

Two members of home mission churches, and seven members of three independent churches, nine in all, have volunteered for Christian leadership on the home and foreign mission field.

### City Societies.

The great achievement for the Kansas City Union was the entertainment of the National Council, assumed by them on behalf of the churches of Greater Kansas City.

The Congregational City Missionary Society of St. Louis has now completed its \$16,000 Get Together Campaign Fund, through which means



were provided for the following: The erection of Hope; the creation of a building fund for Immanuel; the purchase of the Bethlehem Church lot, hitherto rented; the payment of the indebtedness upon United Church; the repairing of two city missionary church buildings. All city missionary property will be put in good physical condition and all debts paid in full.

The new state organization is now complete. Its provisions have become familiar and its departments are in working order. From this time on much of the most successful work Missouri does will be of the routine commonplace order which makes less interesting reading but produces continued results.

Bethlehem Church, St. Louis, and the Tabernacle, Kansas City, held Vacation Bible Schools during the summer. The enrollment totaled 400.

### MONTANA.

Montana is still "Mighty" and "In the Making." Two of the United States land officers of the state recorded the largest number of homestead filings in the country. People in search of land have been pouring in from all sides, and even Canada. At the recent grain exhibition in Dallas, Texas, with over thirty states competing, and some foreign countries, Montana carried off one-third of all the prizes, and twenty-eight of these were national and world sweepstakes. It is such reports which have captured the attention of the land hungry. One of our transcontinental railway lines is being electrified. Many new lines of railway have been projected and only await easy financial conditions to be pushed through to completion. One of the largest Indian reservations of the West is being opened for settlement this summer.

### Social Advance.

There have been some signs of a moral awakening in the better enforcement of law, the closing of saloons on Sundays, and the wiping out of the restricted districts in some of the towns and cities.

Under the auspices of the Home Missions Council a state movement for a federation of the churches has been started, and it is hoped in the near future this will be carried to completion.

### Montana Leads in Apportionment.

The past year has been one of progress in our missionary work. We organized a dozen English-speaking churches, besides some among the German people. Our missionary churches added twenty per cent. to their membership. We have dedicated several new churches and have a number in course of construction. Our supply of ministers has kept up with the addition of a number of mature, strong men. Montana came the nearest of all the states to raising the full apportionment for benevolences. In the past year our force of general members has been changed by the coming of C. M. Daley, of Wyoming, to take the place of E. E. Smith in the northern part of the state. We should have a large increase of missionary money for overtaking our opportunities for expansion. There



are wide stretches occupied by new settlers, where the foot of the preacher and the missionary has not come; there are new lines of railway with scores of projected towns, all inviting the investment of Pilgrim men and money for the planting and developing of churches.

### **A Great Challenge.**

Then there is Butte, the largest mining city in the world, with a population of well nigh 80,000 and growing, the wickedest city of the state and the greatest moral menace, without a church of our order. Twenty and more years ago there was a church of our name in Butte. We should not rest under the challenge of this city till we have had our share in making the "Copper City" of the nation a veritable city of God, with a great religious meetinghouse of the Congregational faith.

### **NEBRASKA.**

Nebraska, being an agricultural state, has suffered considerably the past year because of unusual heat and drought, causing partial failure of crops over practically all the state, and a total failure in some parts, especially in the southwestern portion.

### **Church Loyalty.**

In view of these conditions, it is gratifying to note the loyalty of the churches to the home missionary interests of the state and nation. Out of a total of 192 churches, 161 made some contribution for this work. Of the thirty-one which did not, more than half are small organizations meeting in schoolhouses, too weak in most cases to have a pastor. Thus out of the entire number of churches in the state which might be expected to contribute, less than a dozen have failed to do so. Of the 161 churches contributing, ninety-three, or nearly three-fifths, brought up their full apportionment for Home Missions, and received the certificate showing they had won a place on the honor roll, making the largest number ever enrolled for a single year.

### **Changes in Pastorates.**

During the year, sixty-two out of the total number of churches in the state have changed pastors. Fourteen ministers have removed from the state, and twenty-one new men have come into it.

### **Evangelistic Meetings.**

A goodly proportion of the churches have held special evangelistic meetings at some time during the year, resulting in most cases in a considerable number of converts. During the past year more than a thousand members have been received into the churches of our order in this state on confession of faith.

### Church Advancement.

Five new houses of worship have been dedicated, and six new parsonages have been built. The church at Ainsworth has completed a fine Parish House costing \$8,000, and the pastor hopes to make it a large factor in winning young people to Christ and developing in them a Christian consciousness that shall include the physical and mental as well as the spiritual side of their natures. Two new churches have been organized and two have been dropped, leaving the total the same as for last year. Two pastors-at-large have been employed during the year. They have devoted their whole time to the work and have proved very effective helpers. It is largely due to their efforts that the statistical report for Nebraska shows a reduced number of churches receiving aid the past season, and a correspondingly smaller number of missionaries employed, several groups of yoked churches under their personal oversight having been brought to self-support.

### Signs of Progress.

In spite of the drought and failure of crops, Nebraska closed its fiscal year with its aim of \$10,000 lacking only \$200 of being reached, with all obligations met, and with no debt to carry over into the new year. This is due mainly to the loyalty of our churches and pastors to the work, and to the genuine sacrifice practiced by many of them in their efforts to sustain the work. We have much to be thankful for, and look forward with hope and courage to the year before us.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In a nutshell, the work of the New Hampshire Missionary Society for the year just closed is as follows: Total number of churches aided, 51; Missions or organized work, 14; single churches aided, 34; yoked churches, 17.

We have two foreign churches, one of which was organized during the past year. There are also nine stations where services are held in either Armenian or Finnish.

The total number of families reached in these fields is 3,446. Our total accessions were above the average. They should have been much greater, yet we note with some satisfaction that the nine per cent. of our resident church membership in New Hampshire, which is found in these home missionary churches, registered thirteen per cent. of the membership gains.

### Financial Statement.

Financially the year showed smaller receipts from the churches but increased receipts from women's organizations. The net total available for use in New Hampshire after sending fifty per cent. to The Congregational Home Missionary Society for work outside the state was about \$200 in excess of the preceding year. Legacies showed a marked drop from the year preceding, which was a most exceptional year. The amount

expended for missionary service was considerably in excess of the last year, totaling \$9,545. The tendency of our needy churches is to require larger grants in aid in order to pay somewhat larger salaries. The average salary, not including parsonage, for single fields was \$675; for double fields \$880. This is not what it ought to be, but, so far as the salary for single fields is concerned, it marks an increase since 1911 of \$39.

### **Church Building.**

This Society has been able to supplement the work of the Church Building Society by making one loan of \$800, pending an appropriation by the latter Society, and also making two gifts each of \$500, in one case toward a parsonage, and in the other toward last bills on a church. A small contribution toward expenses of the new Finnish Department, Chicago Seminary, is also to our credit. A general worker has been commissioned in conjunction with Vermont. Frequent changes in the pastorate of our smaller churches make this desirable, as well as the opportunity for evangelistic work. A state bulletin of work, "The Congregational Record," has been started. Missionary pastors and many other convocation ministers were gathered in a second annual convention for two days. Travel expenses of missionary pastors and entertainment for all were provided.

At Meriden, the seat of Kimball Union Academy, a suitable pastor for work with students was secured through the coöperation of this Society, the church being normally self-supporting.

### **Every-Member Canvass.**

The campaign for this method in benevolence and local finance has been pushed and not without results in churches large and small. The marked increase in gifts where this method is applied consistently, as in churches like the First of Manchester, is illuminating.

### **Restoration.**

The restoration to an active and efficient life in the case of several churches is a source of encouragement. In one case a membership of nineteen was reinforced by twenty-six additions, one-half on confession, and most of the entire number representative persons in the community. In another case a weak, albeit self-supporting church of thirty-eight, has received ninety-four, of whom ninety-one came on confession.

### **New Blood.**

Two men have been ordained to the ministry of missionary churches, both peculiarly qualified for the work. The coöperation of Hartford Seminary in student summer work is likely to be productive of more such candidates. Indeed, one of last summer's band is about to be ordained and installed over a depleted church in a depleted town waking to hope and courage under his leadership.

The missionary task of New Hampshire is almost entirely rural. We labor under great odds in our task. As a denomination we have in-

herited a mighty wealth of consecrated effort bestowed lavishly upon these churches. They have a proud past and we believe a useful future. Neglect them we should not, forget them we will not, but loyally seek to co-operate, the strongest with the weakest, in bringing in a better day.

### NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND WESTERN TEXAS.

For any solution of the problem of the Southwest the Mexican must be reckoned with. Of his race are half the people of New Mexico and a large fraction of four other states. We cannot ignore the Mexican, and have either good government, good health, or good morals.

The Mexican problem will not settle itself and time will not mitigate it. Mexicans do not readily assimilate by contact with Americans. They herd by themselves. Such contact as there is is largely on the lower edge of our civilization, whereby they acquire our vices rather than our virtues.

Education, accompanied by evangelization, is the solution of the Mexican problem. In our old, conservative Mexican communities, where mediæval ideas and customs prevail, the school is the plowshare that up-roots superstition and loosens prejudice. But it is of little use to plow unless we also sow. It is the business of the Home Missionary Society to sow the Gospel seed in the furrow upturned by the Education Society. This we are doing effectively. Mind, I do not say adequately. Perhaps we cannot expect to do more than to carefully follow up our educational work, but we should not do less. We are spending for evangelization less than a tenth of what we are spending for education.

### Foreign-Speaking Work.

The large immigration from Old Mexico within the last few years has given a brand new Mexican problem, mainly in the strip 1,000 miles long and 100 miles wide along the Mexican border, as difficult an immigration problem as is to be found anywhere in the United States. The immigrant Mexican is, for the most part, a bird of passage. He can be dealt with mainly by the methods of evangelization, and he is singularly open to new religious impressions. His evangelization would go far toward solving our Mexican problem.

It is my lot often to stand on our southern border and look across upon a country in commotion. I have to do it with shame for myself and my nation, that we have done so little for the uplift of that people. True, we have had in Mexico thousands of our brightest young men, but as the apostles of mammon, rather than as messengers of the Prince of Peace. Do you realize that Mexico's problem is our problem? We must solve it, or it will involve us. It would be solved better by the messengers of the Gospel of Peace than by the forces of war, and with a thousandfold less expenditure of money and of men. I do not disparage the work of our soldier boys along the border when I say that our splendid Mexican mission at El Paso is worth more than a regiment of cavalry.



### English-Speaking Work.

Our work among the English-speaking population of the Southwest is possibly of more importance than the Mexican work. In a region overwhelmingly Catholic, and with a large Mormon element, Protestant Christian work is difficult, and is further complicated by the multiplicity of sects. But there are not too many workers, if they can learn to coöperate, as they are beginning to do. Our own work is rapidly reducing itself to two types, for which we have special facility, viz.: The progressive type of church which appeals to thoughtful people who have been alienated from religion by outworn theology, unsympathetic with modern thought and life; the community church, built on the broad platform of the essentials of religion and ministering to the whole community. Good examples of the former class are our churches at El Paso, Tucson, and Tempe. Of the latter type we have several, of which the most marked example is the church recently organized at Hurley, New Mexico, with not more than fifty members from a dozen denominations in a community that contains twenty-five university graduates.

In these two classes of work we are making a distinct and greatly needed contribution to the religious forces of the Southwest. Furthermore, we are furnishing the leaven which leads to coöperation and federation.

Our work, while not large, is unique and invaluable, and could not be duplicated by any other denomination.

### NEW YORK.

To minister to this 10,000,000 of people, Congregationalism, at the present time, has 301 churches, with a total membership of 58,000. Of this entire number 25,660 are in the Metropolitan district and 32,340 are in the up state field. Seventy of these churches are now receiving aid from the Home Missionary Society, these aided churches having a membership of 4,350, an increase of 566 over last year. During the year three new churches have been organized, all of them within the Metropolitan field. Two of these are English-speaking and one a Finnish church.

Within this field there are residing at the present time one-tenth of the entire population of the United States. Into this field, either for temporary or permanent residence, came last year from foreign lands one new person every thirty seconds of every hour of the entire year. The manufacturing product of this field is greater than the entire manufacturing output of the United States at the close of the Civil War, and its agricultural product second in the United States. In wealth it has probably the richest 10,000,000 of people on the face of the globe. In commercial supremacy it has no rival.

### The City.

Five-sevenths of our state's population reside in cities. Outside our Metropolitan field we have fourteen cities in each of which the inhabitants exceed 30,000, with a total population of 1,500,000. Within these cities are located twenty-six Congregational churches, ten of which and an unor-



ganized mission are now receiving aid from the Society. Four of these aided churches are among our foreign-speaking people. Only one new English-speaking church of importance has been organized in our up state cities during recent years. Of late the policy of the Society as related to this part of our work has been one of "watchful waiting" until we could determine the method and secure the means to inaugurate new work. A careful study by representatives of the Society reaching over several years now enables us to formulate a definite policy with regard to this part of our program. In common with our Metropolitan field little can be done toward the establishing of new churches in the older, settled parts of these cities. In all cases the moving out of the residential population has left these districts over-churched and all facing the complicated problem of the downtown city church. Colonization, federation or extermination must be the solution of many of these organizations. For us to attempt under these conditions to establish new churches would be poor judgment; even worse, it would be a waste of funds and most serious breach of interdenominational comity. During the last ten years these cities have increased their population 285,000. A large part of this increase has been in the suburbs, and here is our opportunity and responsibility. It is our opportunity to re-establish Congregationalism where it was sacrificed and lost fifty years ago under the plan of union; it is our obligation, because, as already stated, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that in these suburbs, even more than in our country districts, we are qualified by our faith, our fellowship and our polity to be the common center to which can be attracted and within which can be developed the religious life of the community. But it is of the greatest importance that we realize that what we do in these fields we must do quickly, or the ground will be preëmpted by others and we shut out again for another fifty years. Three new fields of this kind in three of our up state cities are now open and waiting for us to occupy.

New York City has sixty-seven churches, a gain of four during the year. Within this field this last year the Society has aided twenty-three churches, of which nine are foreign-speaking and two Negro.

Nearly one-half of our state's population and nearly one-half of our state Congregational membership are within the New York City Association. With one exception, it is expected that all of these aided churches will come to self-support in the near future. Probably no other field of similar size upon our globe represents so great a concentration of human life, so many languages and nationalities. Because of this the work which the Society has to do is of the most varied character, requiring missionaries and pastors who have thorough Congregational training, and who are equipped for the very best social, intellectual and denominational life, and also men who in fact are foreign missionaries upon our home field.

The Society at the present time is preaching in five different languages within this Association. In our foreign work most urgent appeals have come to us to coöperate with Finns, Swedes, Greeks, Bulgarians and Jews, but because of our limited resources no one of these fields could be occupied.

It is found that our foreign-born population are 150 per cent. more criminal than the native born of native parentage, while the native born of foreign parentage are twice as criminal as their parents, that is, three times as criminal as the native born of native stock.

### Decline in Rural Work.

No one can view without serious apprehension the falling off in church attendance and the closing of houses of worship in our rural fields. The communities in which we are now called to minister are, first, those in which all religious services have been abandoned for years (and as is always the case, we find a moral, intellectual and religious depravity which is appalling); second, the rural community in which the churches have been closed for from five to eight years. Leave these last communities for another five or eight years without religious services and you will have developed there a population of pure American blood that has grown up as devoid of church influence, the sanctity of the Sabbath, and a religious consciousness as are those of the first class.

Our Secretary reports twenty-nine churches in the state pastorless. The larger part of these are in rural communities, and they are vacant because this Society cannot give the absolutely necessary assistance that would enable a minister to have even a day laborer's wage.

Of the forty-five missionaries at work in the state field, twelve are in the cities, ten are in large villages and twenty-three are in what we would call rural fields. Nineteen of these are purely missionary fields, that is, fields in which there are no present indications of a development that would make them self-supporting for some years. Of the \$8,300 of missionary grants in the state field \$3,100 are in what we should designate as rural fields.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

The work for the year just past has not differed from that of several of the preceding ones. In the face of many difficulties we have pushed forward and made considerable progress.

### Drought and Crop Failures.

One thing that has made quite a difference with our work has been another year of short crops and very low prices, especially for wheat and barley. During the last four years there has been only one good crop for the whole state, and that was secured at very great expense, occasioned by a great deal of rain, and even snow, in the harvest time, and the consequent high price of labor. As a result of these conditions and the comparatively short crop all over the state this has been a most trying year for us. One thing, however, which will be a very great blessing to us, is that it will teach the people diversified farming and also to do their work better. This will be a most important lesson for them to learn and they will only learn it through bitter experience.

In spite of these trying circumstances, we have had a good year, and have kept all of our fields supplied at least a part of the time, and most of them the entire year. It is a great pleasure to think that we have not abandoned a single field. Just how we have succeeded in doing it one hardly knows, but great credit belongs to our missionaries and also to the faithful members in our churches who have stood by us so splendidly under all circumstances.

### Deepening Religious Life.

It has been a season of special religious quickening, more so than the average for the last few years. Many of our churches have had decided awakenings. Very few of our missionaries have planned for some special revival seasons but a blessing, in some form, has usually come. We have invariably made it our rule to conserve our older fields rather than to establish new work. The doing of this has prevented the growth of new churches somewhat. However, we have a number of new communities where we will organize churches as soon as we can get the time to do the necessary work.

Our state is continuing to develop. New towns are springing up and new lines of railroad are being built this year, the same as during past years. We have not reached the limit of our development as a state by any means. The call still comes to us to go forward with our work. We have pushed our Sunday-school work as far as possible in outlying districts. Now we must follow this up through the agency of the Home Missionary Society. In this way our growth and development have come naturally and we are able to care for the new work without a large expenditure of money, and also to hold what we already have.

We have not been able to raise as much for missionary benevolence this year as we had hoped. This is mainly due to the depressed conditions resulting from short crops. Many of our best givers have not been able to do what they have been accustomed to do in years gone by, simply because they have not had the means.

### Interdenominational Relationships.

We have sought comity relations with our sister denominations, and the results, on the whole, have been very satisfactory. In some cases there is room for decided improvement, but the principle is recognized much more than it used to be. More and more it must prevail, if we are to save this country for the Lord Jesus Christ. In a very few cases churches which had been self-supporting, through removals have had to have a little missionary aid, and fewer missionary churches have become self-supporting. But we are making progress along these lines. Six houses of worship have been erected during the past year. A number of others are in sight, conditioned considerably on the crops and business outlook. Four parsonages have also been secured and others are being planned.

With the intelligent class of inhabitants in the state, with the fertile soil and bracing climate, and with its great natural resources North Dakota is a state to be reckoned with in coming years. We do well to push our

work with a strong hand. It will be a splendid investment for the future, not only for the church of our Pilgrim Fathers, but for the kingdom of God in the world.

Acknowledging the divine leading and the wonderful goodness of Almighty God to us in our work not only during the past year, but during all the years we have been in this state, and with a strong faith and an enlarged vision, we gird ourselves anew to the mighty task of saving this splendid North Star State for the Lord Jesus Christ.

### OHIO.

During the year 1913 the Ohio Conference aided forty-two churches and missions. Of these thirty-six are English, four Bohemian, two Norwegian-Danish, and two Finnish. Thirty-eight missionaries were employed who gave a total of 398 months, or thirty-three years and two months, of service. Thirty-one pastors ministered to single congregations and seven to two or more. The total membership of the aided churches January 1, 1914, was 3,568. There was a net gain of 210 in a total net gain for all the churches of the state of 677, thirty-one per cent. of the entire net gain of the state.

#### Mizpah Church, Cleveland.

The Bohemian church, Mizpah, of Cleveland, came to self-support January 1, 1914. This is one of the notable results of our Ohio work. Under the leadership of Rev. Philip Reiting, this church has accepted the American ideal and independence, and after a few years of rapid progress toward self-support was able to return the application-for-aid blank which was sent to it, saying, "We do not need any aid, thank God." We are hoping that the example of this Bohemian church may be followed by many of the other foreign-speaking congregations.

#### New Organizations.

Four churches were organized during the year. At Dublin the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Christian Churches united to form a self-supporting Congregational church of 238 members. Two churches in Cleveland, East View with thirty-five charter members, and United with fifty-five, give promise of great usefulness in the near future. At Wallbridge Park, Toledo, a Sunday-school, organized and maintained by the Washington Street Church, developed into a very promising community church in a fine residential section of the city, with forty-four charter members.

#### New Church Property.

A number of the churches have engaged in building enterprises. Plymouth Church, Cincinnati, completed and dedicated its \$20,000 colonial building; East View and Union, Cleveland, have both erected attractive temporary buildings. Lakewood, Cleveland, completed its campaign for the raising of \$60,000 for its new building, and will soon begin the structure. Highland Avenue, Cleveland, is rounding up its resources for a



new \$30,000 building. Nottingham, which has been worshipping in the basement of its new building, has about secured the funds for the erection of the superstructure, a \$15,000 building.

### **Union of State and City Work.**

Ohio is uniting its City and State work into a unit by an agreement between the city organizations and the State Conference. The contributions of the city churches for state and city work pass through the State Conference treasury, and are returned to the treasury of the City Societies in lump sums, according to the budget presented by each Union to the Bureau of State Work. The budget is then acted upon as the application of a single church. The City Unions disburse the funds according to their own plans. The advantage of this arrangement is the close relation between the city organizations and the State Conference, the development of the "Home Rule" idea and the increased interest and responsibility upon the part of the churches for the local and state work. Cleveland, Toledo, and Cincinnati are in this relation to the Conference.

Perhaps the most far-reaching of the good things that came to Ohio is the sale of the Plymouth Church property, Cleveland, and the turning over of this fund to the Cleveland City Union, which, after the payment of certain debts and the provision for a "New Plymouth," will amount to upwards of \$100,000, the proceeds of which are to be used for church extension by the Union. This gift was made conditional upon the raising of \$75,000 by the churches of the city for the payment of debts and the promotion of building enterprises already begun. This amount reached \$100,000.

### **Sunday-school Superintendence.**

Under an arrangement with the Sunday-school and Publishing Society, the State Conference has the services of a District Sunday-school Superintendent, Rev. Charles L. Fisk, who works in close relation with the Bureau of State Work for the development of the Sunday-schools and the strengthening of the churches through this department of church work. The results have been most satisfactory.

### **Contributions.**

The total receipts from all sources for home missionary work for the year 1913 is \$15,176. This is a decrease of \$1,240 over the previous year and was due to local conditions.

Besides the regular contributions for home missionary work, the churches of Ohio gave nearly \$1,000 for flood relief which enabled the churches which met with such serious loss to rehabilitate and to pursue their work with even more vigor and enthusiasm than before the disaster.

### **Outlook for the Future.**

The work in Ohio is exceedingly promising. All the Ohio men and churches are enthusiastic and earnest in their efforts for the extension of the Kingdom and the growth of the local church. There is a growing



knowledge of, and interest in, all the denominational enterprises, and the purpose to fulfill the opportunities and the privileges of the church extension and of church upbuilding. The policy in our extension work is the "Community Church."

### OREGON.

The work of Oregon congregationalism has been that of strengthening fields already occupied rather than developing new ones. We have organized but two churches during the year. The pastors have remained with the churches, with but few exceptions until the latter part of the year, when four handed in their resignations about the same time. We are wondering whether the resignation microbe is dangerously infective.

#### Our River Patrol.

Three Norwegian and Finnish brethren have been patrolling the Columbia River from Portland to Astoria, even venturing over into Washington waters, when necessity demanded, and some splendid work among those people has been the result.

#### St. Helens on the Columbia.

Seven women have done wonders at St. Helens, one of our growing river towns. Forced by circumstances to support their church alone, when they had been previously yoked with another church, they set about the task in a vigorous manner. First they got their eyes on the minister they thought they would like to help them in the task, and entered into correspondence with him. He caught their enthusiasm and told them if they could find a place for him to live he would come and work with them. They induced a man to loan them what money was needed beyond what they could secure by subscription, and they let the contract for a new parsonage. When they had that well under way, so that the minister could see that they were in earnest, they proposed to rent rooms for himself and wife and baby while the parsonage was building. This he concluded was a wise thing, and he moved on to the field and helped somewhat in overseeing the parsonage building, though the women did not show any real need of assistance. They were amply able to attend to that, and did. In a little more than two months they had as fine a little six-room bungalow parsonage, with all modern conveniences, as one could wish. The new minister saw that he must move in earnest if he kept himself anywhere in front of those seven women, and if they and the community were to call him a leader. He did it. The church rapidly filled up with people who wished to hear his sermons. A Sunday-school was organized where there had been none for five years, and it rapidly grew toward the one hundred enrollment mark. Then came a Christian Endeavor Society, which started with twenty-seven active and a number of associate members, mostly high school girls and boys. His preaching and pastoral work made people feel they desired to be counted among the followers of the Lord Jesus, and the Superintendent was called down to receive nine into the church, among

them the pastor and his wife. Then others came, until the membership of seven women has grown to some twenty-four or five, among them a goodly sprinkling of men. They have done all this, and only asked two hundred dollars from the Home Missionary Society. It has been a splendid investment. Brethren, help those women!

### **Evangelism.**

Again our home missionary churches have shown the evangelistic spirit and there have been gatherings in nearly every church. There has been no exception in the country fields. There they have responded to the earnest efforts of their pastors, and the churches are much stronger and their community influence is much greater than one year ago. Only two of our city churches have had any effective evangelistic work. We are asking why.

### **Oregon and the New Congregationalism.**

The whole conference responded splendidly to the new movement started at the Kansas City Council, and an Every-Member Canvass campaign has been quite completely inaugurated and carried through to every church. There have but few people come into the state during the year, so that we have not been crowded to keep up with the growth, and for that reason the reduction of our apportionment will not injure us as it otherwise would. Some new work which we had planned will have to be postponed.

## **PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.**

The reports and letters from our missionaries, and the observations of general workers, constitute the "original sources" of the history of Home Missions. Scanning these documents that have come to the office from the Pennsylvania District for the year ending March 31, 1914, certain salient facts come to light. Among these facts we note:

### **Some Cheerful Evidences of Gain.**

The gifts to The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the year from the District were \$9,070.17, which is an increase over last year of 62.9 per cent. By states it was as follows: From Pennsylvania, contributions and sale of church lot, \$12,129.89; from New Jersey, \$6,809.32; from Maryland, \$130.96.

Thirty-eight missionaries on thirty-seven fields have ministered to forty-two churches, rendering 373 months of service; and, if you reckon the Superintendent's time service, it would make 385, invested on the fields of the District in the ministrings of the Kingdom. From this work have been reported 637 conversions, 675 accessions on confession, and a total of 751 additions to the membership of home missionary churches.

In New Jersey, we recorded a gain in membership of nineteen per cent., while in Pennsylvania it reaches twenty-one per cent., those by confession alone making a twenty per cent. gain. Of thirty-two churches in Penn-

sylvania, twenty-four report additions on confessions, and the eight failing to do so were all either pastorless for all or a good part of the year. It seems that once again the record of home missionary churches in the matter of winning men measures up well with the rest of the denomination.

### Pennsylvania.

Twenty-eight missionaries have labored on twenty-seven fields, serving thirty-two churches, and rendering 249 months of labor. The "sources" tell of 567 conversions, 630 additions on confession; total additions, 684. Ninety-two per cent. of the membership gains were on confession. Thirty-four Sunday schools are maintained with a total average attendance of thirty-two hundred. The membership of home missionary churches is approximately 3,500, while the worshippers at an average service aggregated 2,486.

Three churches have come to self-support with colors flying and increased efficiency. Many of the churches have made material gains, reducing debts, improving property, increasing efficiency, extending influence, and widening their power for good in the community. Sweeping evangelistic movements have quickened the life of the churches, and the prospects of Congregationalism in old Pennsylvania have taken on a healthier look.

### New Jersey.

Eight churches, eight missionaries, seventy-nine months of labor, at an expenditure of \$2,469.37, of which \$1,825 went direct to the churches. Good service has been rendered on every field, and the work is gaining.

The special feature in the New Jersey work, basis at once of gratification and expectancy, is the coming of the pastor-at-large, who began service April 1, 1913.—Rev. Charles W. Carroll. His service was made possible by a joint agreement between the New Jersey Home Missionary Society and the Congregational Home Missionary Society. His special field is the metropolitan district, as populous as the city of Philadelphia, in the northeastern part of the State.

That much time the first year had to be devoted to "entanglements" is not surprising, but the success with which they have been untangled is. Asbury Park, distracted, in danger of losing its property, and even of dissolution, has been practically disbanded, reorganized, and reinvested with its property, the deed vested in the Building Society, and started on a distinct upward course. An efficient pastor has just taken the helm, and this little company of saints seem to be headed for "Rehoboth."

Waverly Church, Jersey City, was in almost as precarious a situation. Difficulties, differences, perplexities, problems, were as thick as revolutionists around a Mexican president. But a kind heart, a strong hand and wise direction prevailed, and Waverly has for months been making a splendid record under a beloved pastor, Rev. Grant H. Wilson, and peace and prosperity are in prospect. And these are only typical items. Many other churches, like Bernardsville, Little Ferry, Park Ridge, Belleville Avenue

Church in Newark, and indeed the whole fellowship, have felt the strength and inspiration that an efficient general worker on the field has brought.

If the splendid strength and wealth of Congregationalism can be brought effectually to bear on the problem of adequate provision for initiative expenses in metropolitan work, there is a field in New Jersey from which we may well hope to glean a magnificent harvest in the near future.

### RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island is incorporating a conference with twenty-four Directors with a view to greater unity and efficiency. The plan is to interest more business men. Our Congregational Club is seeking closer contact with our missionary interests in the state. A large, enthusiastic meeting of the Club spent an evening lately in discussions of plans for this purpose, and appointed a committee to be heard this week at conference.

We have taken care and pains in our Board meetings to know our aided interests. These have reported monthly to the missionary, and he regularly to the Board. The interests in the main are thrifty and valuable. The Society is of inestimable value to about half of the churches of our faith in the state. The Pawtucket Swedish church has become self-supporting. Great service has been rendered the Smithfield Avenue Church, Pawtucket, in helping to raise its large debt and to place and keep its pastor. It is one of the finest opportunities in New England.

Three churches in which the Rhode Island Society has been interested have recently experienced important changes. One has been merged with a Christian church, the Congregationalists consenting to the loss of one of their churches in the interests of the larger work of the Kingdom. Another, rent asunder through factional division, has been reorganized by the minority under a new name, and is doing good work with the aid of the Home Missionary Society. A third has deeded its property to our Society, and most of its members have united with other Congregational churches. Two new organizations have been recognized. One is in a growing district and seems sure to prosper, and the other is an Armenian church, hitherto housed by one of the larger congregations, without an organization of its own, but which now has its own edifice, and is worshipping under a distinct name.

Perhaps the most noteworthy undertaking of the past year on the part of the State Society has been the endeavor to get under the load of the Smithfield Avenue Church of Pawtucket and relieve it of a burden that has become almost intolerable. The debt of the church is about \$30,000. We believe that, through the activity of a strong committee of business men appointed by our Society, and through the coöperation of the Church Building Society, supplementing the heroic self-sacrifice of the church itself, the desired goal of freedom from every encumbrance will soon be attained, and that this promising field will be cultivated in a manner that has not been possible hitherto. A young man from a rural parish has been called to take charge, and the Home Missionary Society will become responsible for \$400 of his salary until the organization is able to finance itself.



The appropriations made by the Board of Directors for the past year have exceeded by nearly fifty per cent. those of several years past. The need of this increased appropriation has been due to several new and important centers of work calling for aid, and to the appointment of a State Missionary, Rev. G. A. Burgess, now serving in that capacity.

The Woman's Home Missionary Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have allowed in all \$620 toward the work of our state, while the women of our Rhode Island churches have sent to the treasury of the W. H. M. A., in Boston, \$4,000.

One of the most delightful evidences of our efficient helpfulness to the churches was revealed only about a month ago, when the pastor of our Swedish church in Pawtucket, which has received aid for many years, and to which our Society has loaned money, wrote stating that the organization would no longer need aid, and thanking us with evident and deep sincerity for the assistance we had given them.

Our work in Rhode Island is clearly on the up-grade. We are doing a better and a larger work than we have done in recent years. And while, as yet, there is little to point to as the result of our efforts, and while the problem of the Italian work is specially perplexing, there is such a spirit and interest shown by our churches as will be sure to issue in a better state of affairs and in larger achievements.

The State Conference has effected a reorganization, with an entirely new constitution, and as soon as the plans can be legally and helpfully carried out, the home missionary work of the state will be carried on under the direction of the Conference, as the constitution provides, and other activities now assigned to various independent organizations will be transferred to the control of the Conference.

### SLAVIC DEPARTMENT.

The Slavic work is getting the consciousness of being a movement. It has been largely a number of separate missions or churches, without much fellowship or coöperation, held together principally by the superintendent, whose power was something akin to that of the centurion of old in that he could say to this man, do this, and to that church, do that. It was so because the work was new and the people in the churches were not accustomed to self-government. The churches are now learning to handle their problems in Congregational ways, at least they are being educated in that direction, and this is developing the sense of responsibility, and is producing larger results from the members themselves. During the past year a means of fellowship and coöperation was secured by the organization of The Congregational Slavic Union. It will be a bond of union among the churches, giving them opportunity for fellowship and conference in their difficult task. It will also provide the means of coöperating with the Slavic organizations of other denominations. Besides the Executive Committee, provision was made for a Committee on Education and Publication to help the schools in finding and training workers, and to help to provide suitable



reading matter; also a Committee on Missions to promote missionary and evangelistic work in the churches and to help them to understand and use the apportionment system of giving.

### Slavic Church Property.

The year has recorded some changes and improvements. Bethlehem Church, in Cleveland, and the Bohemian Church bearing the same name in St. Louis, have dropped most of their distinctively Bohemian work, and are under the leadership of English-speaking pastors. The Slovak church in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, after twelve years of handicap through having its work in an inconvenient hall, dedicated last October a fine church building, bought from the Baptists, their congregation at that point having vanished. These Congregational Slovaks will now have a splendid equipment for their missionary work. It was an inspiring sight on a rainy Sunday to see over 200 Christian Slovaks gather at each of three services held that day, rejoicing in their new and beautiful house of worship. Our Slovak church in Duquesne, Pennsylvania, should have a larger building, and should immediately purchase the property next door in order to make enlargement possible. Three thousand dollars is needed for this purpose. This church has a good mission in McKeesport, which has been handicapped by having only the limited use of a room in a Methodist church. A special building has recently been erected for this work by a real estate man and is rented at a nominal rental, and the people are able to enlarge the scope of their work since they have the exclusive use of the house.

### Demand for Pastors.

The Slavonic National Society seems to value our ministers, as one of them has been taken to build up junior educational work among its lodges, and recently another one was offered a position in general work. This man is pastor of our Slovak church near Holdingford, Minnesota. He has been a trustee of this Society. He stays with our work, however, and it is well, for he is a very useful man in his part of the country. Many Slovaks who have heard of him through the Slavonic organization, or through papers, appeal to him for guidance and advice in buying farms and settling on the land. Besides preaching to his Slovaks, he is called to preach to a little remnant of an English-speaking church in a neighboring town which has become almost entirely foreignized, and also to a Swedish church which seems almost to be wholly Americanized in its second generation.

Out in Hand and Hyde Counties of South Dakota, a long neglected Bohemian community is beginning to show signs of life through the coming of a Slavic student to work among them. He has recently organized a Christian Endeavor Society with about twenty-five active members. The older people want a church building, before they are ready for an organization. One woman wanted her baby baptized, but wouldn't have it done because there was no church in which to perform the rite. The school house was not sacred enough for her. A lot has already been offered, and

another twelve months will probably show an organization and a building in this community. Our student actually succeeded last summer in having a picnic among them without the usual beer, and got enough money to pay for ice cream and lemonade and some Bibles for the Sunday-school besides. Prof. Miskovsky recently expressed his regret that our college- and seminary-trained Slavic ministers should get away into English-speaking churches, entirely out of touch with our Slavic work. This is regrettable and it raises the question why churches like Bethlehem in Cleveland and the church of the same name in St. Louis, doing English-speaking work in Bohemian communities, should be under English-speaking pastors, when we have excellent men of the Slavic race who can speak both languages. It was reported that in St. Louis, when a Bohemian family was to be received into the church, the pastor had to call in a Bohemian to read the ritual in that tongue. It does not seem like a wise way to dispose of instrumentalities we have raised up and trained for a specific work.

### THE SOUTH.

With a Southern President in the White House, surrounded by Southern advisers, the "New South" has come to its own. The new day has dawned. It is a day of change, of new movements, and new opportunities.

#### Educational and Religious Needs.

The cities of the South are growing more rapidly than the cities of any other section of the country. The agricultural opportunities, and the lure of two hundred million acres of the best and cheapest unimproved farm land in America, is transforming rural communities and attracting farmers and fruit growers from the West as well as from the North. Marvelous changes are coming in the industrial world. The cotton mill villages are growing so rapidly that many are alarmed lest the factory whistle displace the church bell.

There is also a new interest in education. Schools and colleges are starting up everywhere. In a single Southern state thirty-seven new agricultural schools have been started in three years. With all of these great and rapid changes, there are of necessity new demands and new needs in a religious way.

Whatever may be said of the church life of the past twenty-five years, it is not now meeting the demands of the hour. There is the call for added effort and new methods. Our opportunity as a denomination is now. The call rings out loud and clear. In this new and transition period no church has such opportunity as ours. These are golden days for us. Our church fills the need. It is a progressive church, true to the great essentials of Christianity, and democratic in spirit. Shall we meet the opportunity? What we do in the next few years will answer the question.

As a denomination we have said that ours must be an effort to meet real needs. We have no interest in the mere perpetuation of a name. We have been reaching out to the people in India, in China, and at the ends of the earth. None the less have we been seeking to help the foreigner within

our borders. It is for this reason that we have our missions to the twenty-three foreign-speaking people in our country; our special mission is to the otherwise neglected; our special call to meet real needs. There are neglected people in the South as well as in India or China.

In the rapidly growing cities there are great opportunities before us. Where cities grow as fast as do those of the South, it is seldom that the church forces keep pace with the growth of population. There are neglected people in all our cities. In the Southern city there are many reading, thinking people, who are more progressive than the usual church. The neglected peoples in the Southern cities constitute a special field of work.

We have also the neglected rural community. Fully seventy-five per cent. of the South is still rural, and the religious need is everywhere. There are marvelous opportunities here for community churches—churches in which the pastor shall be a real community leader, interested in good roads, good schools, and in community life and thought. No denomination is doing this work and no denomination is so well fitted to do it as our own. A little effort here will bring large returns. The rural church in the South is a “once-a-month” church. It has no pastor. Once a month it has a preacher who spends a few hours in the community.

Just now the call of the cotton mill village is ringing loud—the call of the women and the children and of the almost forgotten workingman, all asking for right conditions and a living wage.

### SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Congregational work in South Dakota for the year ending April, 1914, has been distinctly missionary. South Dakota is a vast state (200 miles by 400 miles) of farms and ranches, with rural centers, interspersed with county-seat towns and a few larger commercial centers.

For twelve months past there has been little railroad building and what new churches have been organized have resulted from the crystallization of work already initiated and from the further development of rural center work.

The drought conditions in many parts of the state have somewhat hindered parsonage and church building and made it a comparatively quiet year. But there are some respects in which it has been a year of historical progress.

We have given special attention to winnowing out any work which could at all by any one be called over-churched work. Economy of men and money has been with us a slogan cry. Our earnest purpose has been to make every dollar of money and every pound of nerve energy carry the utmost of Gospel message and of Christian life to the largest possible number of souls who otherwise would have no such privileges.

### Comity Conditions.

The members of the present Methodist Cabinet in this state have this year come into surprisingly close relationships with the Congregational

leaders in seeking to carry out this general purpose. The fine spirit of fellowship and coöperative work between the Congregationalists and the Methodists which has developed, has seemed prophetic of the approach of a new day denominationally. And, "God speed the day" has been a prayer which has made the atmosphere in many places vibrant with good things. At a meeting of representatives of both denominations in Redfield, October 1, 1913, at the time of the meeting of the Methodist Conference, an agreement was reached by which all interdenominational questions can now be referred to joint commissioners representing these two denominations. At that same meeting, principles were adopted committing the denominations to a reciprocity exchange of fields and to the one-community-church idea in small communities.

In seeking to carry out these general principles the Methodists have within about a year withdrawn from some eight communities and left the responsibility to us, and we also have withdrawn from other towns to counterbalance. Bishop Luccock christened this method of fellowship and coöperative effort as eminently Christian, and said that it would come to be known as "the South Dakota way."

#### Distribution of Work.

A comparison of the distribution of the work now being done by the Congregationalists in South Dakota with that of the four denominations doing somewhat parallel work reveals that, while the percentage of churches in the other denominations to the population drops rapidly from the largest cities or towns to the smallest, that of the Congregationalists practically holds its own or dedically increases.

In towns of twenty-five up to less than 200 population (Census 1910), the Congregationalists are doing twice the work now being done by the Methodists, and about four times that of the other denominations; while in towns of 1,000 or more population, the smallest of these four denominations in this state approximately parallels the work of the Congregationalists and one of the four exceeds that work by over two-thirds.

On the other hand, in towns of less than 500 population, in which there are two or more churches, Congregationalists have only about half as many proportionate to their number of churches as the Presbyterians and much less than that ratio compared with the Methodists or Baptists, the percentage of the Baptists standing the highest of the four.

This may suggest how the Congregationalists of South Dakota are seeking to do work which counts, work which is not wasted or duplicated, and work which will more and more tell in the making of the destinies of this entire state.

#### SWEDISH DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-eight Swedish churches have been aided by the national Society this year. These churches are located in Minnesota, where we have the largest number (ten), in Missouri, New Jersey, North Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin. Our pastors preach not only to these congregations, but also in about twenty other small churches and stations. Some



of these small places should invite and call a pastor of their own. Our pastor at Everett, Washington, reports that in Monroe, one of his preaching stations, a minister should be located. Some places are so isolated from other churches that they cannot unite with them, but they conduct religious meetings of some sort, at least Sunday-school and prayer meetings.

### An Enlarging Field.

In northern Minnesota there seems to be a good and open field for new churches. We have organized churches this year at Birchdale, Happy Land, and Lindford. The first has had aid this season, and the other two will soon apply for assistance, and ought to be helped. A farmer, who used to be a minister in Sweden, preaches to these two churches at present. Two of our congregations have had a pastor of their own for the first time this year, viz: the above-named church at Birchdale, Minnesota, and the church at Hoquiam, Washington. Both ministers are graduates of our Seminary, and came from Alberta, Canada, where they had been preaching the Gospel since their graduation in 1908. One of our older graduates has gone to Merrill, Wisconsin, as pastor of our little church, which often has been without a leader. He has had good success there, and at a preaching station not far from Merrill; so matters at Merrill are in a more hopeful condition than for many years. A new railway coming to the city will bring in more people.

Our general missionary, Rev. A. P. Nelson, is still working in the Northwest, although his health has not been as good as he might wish. Even our old and pensioned pastor, Rev. K. G. Fasteen, has served as our missionary for a short time at Slaughter, North Dakota, where a licensed laymen now is preaching.

The pastors report thirty-eight hopeful conversions, which, I think, is a conservative counting. Fifty new members have been added to our churches. The Swedish language is used at all meetings in some churches; in other churches both Swedish and English services are held; in Gwinner, North Dakota, almost all meetings are conducted in English.

At Siren, Wisconsin, and at Rosewood, Minnesota, new edifices were dedicated last summer. Both these places are new and small railway stations, with farmers living round about. At Birchdale, Minnesota, our Swedish church and the English Congregational church are together building a house of worship, and they expect to have it dedicated next summer.

### Growth and Improvement.

Our churches have repaired and improved their houses of worship in several places. Most fortunate has been our little church at Paterson, New Jersey. Some years ago our congregation there bought an old church in the center of the city from the Swedenborgians, and repaired it. The city wanted to have a market place there and bought our property for \$4,000, while the church again bought of the same Swedenborgians their new house of worship for \$6,000. This is a modern building, in a much better location.

Last Spring we graduated four students from the Swedish Institute, one of whom has gone to China as a missionary; another is studying in the middle class in our English Seminary, to be better prepared as a teacher in China, where he has been a missionary for six years. The other two graduates have charge of Congregational home missionary churches in this country.

At present we have fifteen students in our Swedish Institute, six of whom have regular work as pastors during the winter. We expect to graduate these senior students next spring. Of these, two are already established in fields of labor.

Your superintendent visited last summer the churches in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. He took part in the annual conference of Swedish Congregational Churches and Ministers in the Northwest, where one of our graduates, a home missionary, was ordained.

### TEXAS—THE PANHANDLE.

The Panhandle comprises the western plains of Texas and has been for years the great pasture land of the Southwest. It is 160 miles wide, about 350 long, and includes about seventy counties. This region is now in the transition period from the large ranches of unbroken prairie, to cultivation, and settlement. The change has been going on for some years, but the process is slow. This is due in part to the semi-arid conditions, and in part to the fact that the land is owned by corporations and not by the Government. Large crops bring crowds, but the Panhandle cannot assure big crops. Free lands bring quick settlement, but Texas has no free lands. The homeseekers come slowly, but are of a sifted type.

They are not among the poorest of the land, but are those who have saved something for a home and come here and invested their all. They are not adventurers who will soon pass on, but people who have invested everything in a home and mean to stay. They were reared in an atmosphere of high moral standards and religious influences, and they desire to create similar conditions for their children. The securing of land and a little cottage is only the first step toward making a home; they must have moral and spiritual conditions as well. Without the school and the church most of these sturdy settlers would have deserted their lands and left the plains, but with them, they are ready to endure almost any sacrifice.

It is among such people that we have been laboring for the past six or seven years. They respond readily and are full of appreciation. In comparison to what they have, they support the work generously. They are a church-going people and the adults are active in the Sunday-schools. In some communities ninety per cent. are regular attendants, and in most places the percentage is higher. A long distance and the slowest conveyance are no excuse for absence.

We have work in six centers with several outlying points. Each one is a beacon light in its community which shines far across the plains. In four of these places we have already had time to shape a coming generation

of young men and maidens and start them forth, definitely committed to the church and well-trained in its service. Many of them are to be teachers in the schools and nearly all of them leaders on the plains. Wherever they go they will be factors for the Kingdom.

Shut off from the worst elements in civilization, the opportunity here is great—in some places almost ideal—to shape the character of these young people. And in most instances we interest and hold them; it is an exception if one gets away. The investment yields a large return. Our men are happy in the service. It is a great joy to minister to these people.

### UTAH.

The superficial observer visiting Salt Lake City would scarcely realize that he was at the center of Mormonism were it not for the great temple and tabernacle. There is little to observe, either, in the smaller places that differs from communities of similar size in other portions of the land. A short stay, however, soon reveals a decidedly unfamiliar atmosphere. The Mormon people whom I have met in Utah are like the Mormons I have known in other states—kindly, neighborly, and friendly. In fact, there are to-day so many Gentiles in the state of Utah that the old antagonism is largely passing away.

#### Congregational Influences.

The place of Congregationalism in the midst of this changing civilization is to my mind an important one. I believe our churches and missions are important to the future growth of the state, far out of proportion to their number or strength. Take, for example, a little Mormon town like Bountiful. There are about one thousand people in this place. The Gentiles are a little group of just a few families. In this place many young people are growing up who are becoming very much dissatisfied with the old religion. They are like the Catholics who fall away from belief in papacy, landing nowhere. Yet these same young people are open to a sane and spiritual presentation of truth. Mormonism is decidedly materialistic. The heart cannot long be satisfied with what the system has to offer. Those pastors who have lived among them longest affirm that they have many who are more or less regular attendants at their services from among the disaffected Mormons, and still more who come to them like Nicodemus in the night that they may talk about the deeper things of life.

#### Extent of Work.

We have at present churches in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Bountiful, Sandy, Provo, Vernal, Park City, Robinson and Scofield, with a few preaching stations and Sunday-schools in other promising fields. A forward movement is planned for this coming season which will include the strengthening of the work already in hand and the branching out to new fields if present plans materialize. A kindly, friendly, positive preaching of

truth is sure to win in the long run, and we hope through both the able leadership of ministers in the self-supporting fields, and the missionaries in the smaller places, to send this message to as many in Utah as we can reach.

### VERMONT.

To sum up the salient results of the year there is found an increase in membership; an increase in financial resources; some enlargement of salaries; an awakened interest in rural conditions; progress toward a remedying of the conditions of "overlapping and overlooking"; and a response to the increasing demands of the foreign population. On the other hand, the supply of ministers has been sadly inadequate both in quantity and in quality; while nominal church membership increases, the active force does not keep pace and the spirit of sacrifice wanes. The increase in financial resources comes from the dead rather than the living, and goes into endowments that have to be wisely administered to prevent them from becoming an injury rather than an aid.

#### Pastoral Evangelism.

For the first time in several years revival work of the old order has been fruitful in several fields, and, in consequence, the church roll has been greatly enlarged. The instrumentality used has been drawn from the pastorate rather than from the ranks of the evangelistic forces, and there have been no reactionary effects. The state missionary, employed in connection with New Hampshire, gives a portion of his time to evangelistic services. But his work did not begin in time to have the results appear in this year's review. His employment gives promise of increased efficiency in the missionary forces the coming year.

#### The Incoming Alien.

Hitherto the problem of the foreigner has not come to the fore in this state. But this year from diverse regions, rural as well as manufacturing, and from different nationalities, calls have come for counsel and assistance. From now on, in increasing measure, this is likely to be the case. From the little experience we have had the indications are that some of the most effective work can be done by the pastors of our neighboring English-speaking churches and their membership. The organization of churches for the older generation, where only the foreign tongue is used, can be only a temporary expedient.

#### Church Federation.

In eliminating superfluous churches in regions depleted of population the plan of federation has been used with varied success. It is coming to be felt that this is but a temporary makeshift, a mechanical device, without the vital principle and only a stepping-stone to a better way. Some gleams of this better way are appearing. Barriers are breaking down. The popular talk about unity is having its effect upon the old orders, and the reactionaries are passing from the scene.



Directly and indirectly the increase in salaries in response to the "dollar for dollar" offer of the missionary society is making decided progress, both in the mission fields and in the self-supporting churches. As yet it has by no means kept pace with the increase in the cost of living, but in many instances there has been a needed advance.

### **Increasing Endowments.**

Endowments are increasing, and former residents of the state now living elsewhere are showing their affection for the churches where their early Christian life was nurtured by making financial provision for future years. It has sometimes taken the form of gifts which are to be held and interest compounded until an income is secured sufficient to insure an adequate salary. The annuity or Conditional Gift is also coming into increasing favor.

All this, with the popular demand for a rural leadership qualified to meet the social and economical, as well as spiritual needs of communities, and the unmistakable renaissance of country life, most certainly gives warrant for an optimistic forecast of the future.

## **WISCONSIN.**

Dean Bosworth is quoted by President King in his "Religion as Life" as saying, "The program of Christianity is the conquest of the world, by a campaign of testimony, through empowered witnesses."

### **The Program.**

An organization without a program and a leader, like a train without destination, schedule, or orders, gets nowhere in particular and is of no special service.

The program of Christianity is Christ centered, Christ circumscribed, and Christ directed.

This means that our Wisconsin campaign must be for the conquest of the world. "Save Wisconsin, to save America, to save the world!" Nothing less extensive, nor less noble and ennobling, is the goal for every disciple and agency of Christ.

The Wisconsin Congregational Association in all of its departments, and especially in its Home Missionary Department, has adopted the program of Christianity.

Its testimony in this campaign of conquest is borne by fifty-one missionaries, with 3,633 members in their eighty-eight witness-bearing churches, and 4,805 members in the ninety-three Sunday-schools under their direction. The increase in our force during the past year has been 307 new members, 195 of them upon confession. There was added one new church of seventeen members. Besides these at our 110 bases of operation, and the 8,438 members of our churches and Sunday-schools, many thousands of others are touched by their works and lives.

### Devotion.

Many cases of marked devotion could be named. For example, that of the mother who gave the precious fund she had saved toward a piano for her little girls, and also the choice furniture presented by a Ladies' Society in order that the needed parsonage might be built to take the place of the tent that had been the pastor's temporary home. Note should be made of the proffered gift by a poor man of one of his four cows, in order that the needed church building might be secured.

This sort of testifying speedily brings supplies for those at the front. In the above cases, a cart from Dakota, a carriage and harness from Wisconsin, with other gifts, were at once volunteered for relief. One volunteered cash gift saved the sacrifice of the cow, and another relieved the overburdened wife of the missionary.

Special cases of devotion could be multiplied, but none the less deserving of our sympathy and our support are those who go steadily on witnessing without the stimulus and satisfaction which come with heroic deeds that win medals and secure places upon the published roll of honor.

Our Special Missionary, Rev. John Willan, in three northwest Wisconsin counties preaches at thirty-five school-houses and isolated settlements, multiplying the witnesses and the centers of conquest. Our Miss Helen M. Jones ministers effectively in camp and field. Assistant Secretary Dexter, our northern scout and lieutenant, continues, as he has done for eighteen years past, preaching, practicing, and persuading multitudes in the great Northland to join the army and fight the battles of the Lord. His swift feet and warm heart well exemplify Dr. Leavitt's old motto—"I will run the way of thy Commandments, when thou shalt enlarge my heart."

The cash outlay for Wisconsin Home Missions last year was \$18,445, including \$3,317 by the women and \$3,004 by the national Society for service among our foreign-speaking people.

### WYOMING.

In many respects the last home missionary year in Wyoming has been unusually successful. Much important work left over from the preceding year has been completed; eighteen new Sunday-schools and missions combined were organized, and three others that had been closed for some time were reorganized. Those Sunday-schools that have most needed help and encouragement were visited in all eighty-eight times, reaching 4,875 students in this branch of the work. In Sunday School Institute, and kindred work, thirty sessions were attended and 2,715 persons reached.

### New Organizations Effected.

Along the line of church organization and work equally important, there has been no let up in any of the various branches. Four churches have been organized. One at Node, with 28 members; one at Ohlman,

with 17 members; one at Prairie Center, with 28 members; one at Federal, with 12 members.

The congregation at Node has erected and dedicated a comfortable house of worship. The people at Omaha worship in a convenient and comfortable school house. At Prairie Center and Federal the people are preparing to build. In addition to this the beautiful church at Wheatland has been finished and dedicated, also the church at Van Tassel. The parsonage at Pinedale has been completed, and rather more than the usual amount of repairing and beautifying has been done on all the church properties in the state.

#### The Year's Gain.

The net gain in churches over the preceding year is 4; in church membership over preceding year, 231; church Sunday-schools, 4; church Sunday-school membership, 448; mission Sunday-schools, 16; mission Sunday-school membership, 452; total gain in churches, 4; total gain in Sunday-schools, 20; total gain in members, 231; total gain in Sunday-school membership, 900.

The benevolent receipts from the churches, Sunday-schools, and missions amounted to \$1,082, a gain of \$146 over that of the preceding twelve months, but \$192 short of the apportionment of the state.

#### Reduction of Appropriation.

While in many ways this is an encouraging showing locally, the National Home Missionary Society has suffered from serious financial reverses, occasioned by the failure of the givers to meet their apportionment, and incidentally from the falling off of the usual amount of legacies. For this condition, the churches of every state that has not met its apportionment in full to the Home Missionary Society are directly responsible. Because of the above conditions the Home Missionary Society has been obliged to curtail the work to such a degree as seriously to hamper it in many states. The amount of aid heretofore received by Wyoming, and which was all too little to do the work needing to be done, was reduced \$1,500, and all the mission churches and workers have had to take their share of this reduction. In many instances the churches have responded nobly in increased subscriptions, but in a few instances the minister bore the burden, already too heavy, in the reduction of his meager salary.

The cry "No more work" has already been raised, but that is impossible, at least in Wyoming, toward whose broad acres the tide of immigration has now turned in real earnest; and already, since the first of April, six new Sunday-schools and missions and one new church have been organized. How this new work is to be supported the Lord only knows.

We, the workers at the front, are often sad at heart, not because the work is hard—we enjoy hard work or we would not be here—but because the calls come for help in keeping up Christian services and we cannot respond because we have not the means. We have requests for services, many of them from the new dry-farm communities, to which a deaf ear must be turned. How long must these conditions last? The same story—no, not story, but wail—comes from other states as well.

## CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

City Missionary Societies have been organized in thirty-two cities, and are doing, as will be seen below, highly important work. It must be borne in mind that only a small part of the Congregational work in cities is in places having City Missionary Societies.

<i>City</i>	<i>Name of Correspondent</i>	<i>*Churches Aided</i>
Atlanta, Ga.	A. W. Farlinger	1
Berkeley, Cal.	Rev. C. S. Nash	
Boston, Mass.	Fred L. Norton	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter H. Johnson	
Chicago, Ill.	Rev. J. C. Armstrong	40
Cincinnati, O.	Rev. F. L. Fagley	
Cleveland, O.	Rev. Luman H. Royce	13
Denver, Colo.	Rev. Robert Allingham	2
Detroit, Mich.	Charles W. Hitchcock	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Silas M. Wright	3
Hartford, Conn.	Rev. L. C. Harnish	1
Kansas City, Mo.	Rev. H. D. Sheldon	
Los Angeles, Cal.	Rev. George F. Kenngott	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	W. S. Liston	
Minneapolis, Minn.	D. D. Webster	
New Haven, Conn.	Rev. O. E. Maurer	
New York, N. Y.	Rev. Charles W. Shelton	
Oakland, Cal.	C. Z. Merritt	
Peoria, Ill.	Delia Miller	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	D. A. Waters	5
Portland, Ore.	Rev. D. B. Gray	
St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. A. H. Armstrong	4
St. Paul, Minn.	John Copeland	
San Diego, Cal.	Rev. Shelton Bissell	
San Francisco, Cal.	Morris Marcus	
Seattle, Wash.	Rev. C. R. Gale	11
Sioux City, Ia.	Rev. Wallace M. Short	1
Spokane, Wash.	Rev. D. E. Wilson	3
Springfield, Mass.	J. Stuart Kirkham	1
Tacoma, Wash.	S. E. Guthrie	
Toledo, O.	Charles H. Whitaker	
Worcester, Mass.	Prof. U. Waldo Cutler	1
Total.....		94

\* The number of aided churches includes only those to which aid is given on account of the ministry. There are many other churches aided toward their physical equipment.



## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
1-26-'27	1	129	5	33	1	169
2-27-'28	5	130	9	56	..	201
3-28-'29	72	127	23	80	2	304
4-29-'30	107	147	13	122	3	392
5-30-'31	144	160	12	145	2	463
6-31-'32	163	169	10	166	1	509
7-32-'33	239	170	9	185	3	606
8-33-'34	287	201	13	169	6	676
9-34-'35	289	216	18	187	9	719
10-35-'36	319	219	11	191	15	755
11-36-'37	331	227	11	195	22	786
12-37-'38	288	198	8	166	24	684
13-38-'39	284	198	9	160	14	665
14-39-'40	290	205	6	167	12	680
15-40-'41	292	215	5	169	9	690
16-41-'42	305	249	5	222	10	791
17-42-'43	288	253	7	201	9	848
18-43-'44	268	257	10	365	7	907
19-44-'45	285	249	6	397	6	943
20-45-'46	274	271	9	417	..	971
21-46-'47	275	254	10	433	..	972
22-47-'48	295	237	18	456	..	1,006
23-48-'49	302	230	15	463	..	1,019
24-49-'50	301	228	15	488	..	1,032
25-50-'51	311	224	15	515	..	1,065
26-51-'52	305	213	14	533	..	1,065
27-52-'53	313	215	12	547	..	1,087
28-53-'54	292	214	11	530	..	1,047
29-54-'55	278	207	10	537	..	1,032
30-55-'56	276	198	8	504	..	986
31-56-'57	271	191	6	506	..	974
32-57-'58	291	197	3	521	..	1,012
33-58-'59	319	201	..	534	..	1,054
34-59-'60	327	199	..	581	..	1,107
35-60-'61	308	181	..	573	..	1,062
36-61-'62	295	87	..	481	..	863
37-62-'63	281	48	..	405	..	734
38-63-'64	289	44	..	423	..	756
39-64-'65	293	58	..	451	..	802
40-65-'66	283	64	4	467	..	818
41-66-'67	284	66	5	491	..	846
42-67-'68	307	73	7	521	..	908
43-68-'69	327	73	8	564	..	972
44-69-'70	311	71	6	556	..	944
45-70-'71	296	69	5	570	..	940
46-71-'72	308	62	3	588	..	961
47-72-'73	312	49	3	587	..	951
48-73-'74	310	58	7	594	..	969
49-74-'75	292	67	7	586	..	952
50-75-'76	304	72	8	595	..	979
51-76-'77	303	70	6	617	..	996
52-77-'78	316	70	6	604	..	996
53-78-'79	312	57	10	567	..	946
54-79-'80	327	57	9	622	..	1,015
55-80-'81	321	62	9	640	..	1,032
56-81-'82	328	56	17	660	..	1,070
57-82-'83	326	68	61	695	..	1,150
58-83-'84	334	77	63	868	..	1,342
59-84-'85	340	93	123	882	..	1,447
60-85-'86	368	99	134	868	..	1,469
61-86-'87	375	103	143	950	..	1,571
62-87-'88	387	110	144	979	..	1,620
63-88-'89	414	109	127	1,109	..	1,759
64-89-'90	441	121	150	1,167	..	1,879
65-90-'91	446	141	186	1,193	..	1,966
66-91-'92	437	151	196	1,202	..	1,986
67-92-'93	437	153	203	1,209	..	2,002
68-93-'94	458	167	230	1,174	..	2,029
69-94-'95	484	154	220	1,167	..	2,025
70-95-'96	456	151	220	1,227	..	2,063

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS—Continued.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
71—'96-'97	454	139	234	1,226	..	2,053
72—'97-'98	458	110	210	1,094	..	1,881
73—'98-'99	466	119	199	1,064	..	1,848
74—'99-1900	412	121	191	1,063	..	1,787
75—1900-'01	438	147	209	1,092	..	1,886
76—1901-'02	444	116	207	1,101	..	1,868
77—1902-'03	454	122	214	1,117	..	1,907
78—1903-'04	469	130	220	1,118	..	1,937
79—1904-'05	453	124	187	1,032	..	1,796
80—1905-'06	443	124	159	934	..	1,660
81—1906-'07	450	116	157	862	..	1,585
82—1907-'08	454	132	155	951	..	1,692
83—1908-'09	451	116	162	923	..	1,652
84—1909-'10	476	118	148	935	..	1,677
85—1910-'11	465	122	152	953	..	1,692
86—1911-'12	460	122	157	1,030	..	1,778
87—1912-'13	471	120	149	1,021	..	1,770
88—1913-'14	449	128	155	1,056	..	1,788

### DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	EASTERN STATES.					MIDDLE STATES.				SOUTHERN STATES.																			
	Maine.	N. Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Arkansas.	Florida.	Texas.	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Mexico.	
1-26-27			1				120	1	7				1		1														
2-27-28	1		2				120	1	9				2		3														
3-28-29	40	2	29	1			117		10				3		3														
4-29-30	47	29	27		3	1	133	1	13				2		4														
5-30-31	54	31	35		3	21	148	2	10				2		2														
6-31-32	62	40	32	1	3	25	150	2	11				2		3														
7-32-33	66	50	38	55	4	26	151	3	16				2		2														
8-33-34	83	63	42	62	3	34	177	3	20	1			2		2														
9-34-35	87	49	42	68		37	185	6	22	3	1		2		3														
10-35-36	90	59	53	71	6	40	183	5	29	2	1		3		1														
11-36-37	107	63	50	74		37	186	6	34	1	1		2		1														
12-37-38	71	56	52	76		33	161	7	29	1	1		2		2														
13-38-39	70	48	47	80	5	34	148	8	41	1	3		2		3														
14-39-40	71	55	51	73	2	38	165	5	12	1	1		2		2														
15-40-41	74	47	50	82	4	35	167	11	35	2	1		2		2														
16-41-42	73	50	54	83	3	42	187	11	40	2	1		1		1														
17-42-43	68	47	53	78	3	39	103	10	47	3	1		1		1														
18-43-44	75	42	40	64	5	42	201	10	44	2	2		2		2														
19-44-45	82	45	39	66	7	46	188	10	51	2	1		1		1														
20-45-46	80	45	45	56	8	40	211	6	53	1	1		1		4														
21-46-47	86	44	43	60	6	36	108	7	47	2	3		1		3														
22-47-48	91	46	45	62	10	41	187	4	45	1	3		2		5														
23-48-49	89	41	50	67	10	45	186	4	49	1	4		2		7														
24-49-50	92	40	58	60	6	45	173	6	47	2	1		2		9														
25-50-51	91	46	61	61	7	45	170	11	42	1	2		1		11														
26-51-52	96	44	60	54	7	44	157	10	44	2	1		1		8														
27-52-53	101	46	58	54	9	45	158	9	45	3	1		1		7														
28-53-54	93	44	57	46	10	42	154	10	44	2	2		1		6														
29-54-55	92	48	45	43	7	43	146	11	49	1	1		1		7														
30-55-56	97	43	43	42	7	44	137	13	48						8														
31-56-57	91	43	53	38	6	40	133	12	46						6														
32-57-58	91	45	77	34	8	36	133	14	49				3																
33-58-59	92	45	97	38	8	39	135	12	53	1	1																		
34-59-60	81	52	99	43	8	44	138	12	48	1																			
35-60-61	86	51	75	44	8	44	121	12	47	1																			
36-61-62	88	39	64	47	8	49	80	3	4																				
37-62-63	82	39	60	45	6	49	43	2	3																				
38-63-64	77	34	58	60	6	54	42		2																				
39-64-65	77	39	61	59	5	52	53		5																				
40-65-66	78	39	53	61	7	45	58	1	5																				
41-66-67	82	38	65	63	6	30	57	2	6				2																
42-67-68	94	45	66	61	4	37	57	4	12				2																
43-68-69	85	48	79	70	6	36	57	5	11				3																
44-69-70	89	42	65	74	6	34	55	7	9				3																
45-70-71	95	38	60	64	6	33	52	7	10				3																
46-71-72	110	35	58	61	8	36	49	7	6				3																
47-72-73	102	39	57	66	7	41	39	7	3				2		1														
48-73-74	110	39	51	65	6	39	47	5	6				2		2														
49-74-75	82	45	45	66	6	48	53	5	9				1		2														
50-75-76	90	47	49	73	6	39	51	8	13				1		2														
51-76-77	77	49	48	81	6	42	51	9	10				1		2														
52-77-78	83	40	57	76	7	44	57	6	7				1		2														
53-78-79	86	49	55	71	7	44	47	6	4				1		2														
54-79-80	82	55	61	76	8	45	45	7	5				2		1														
55-80-81	82	59	53	75	8	44	51	6	5				1		1														
56-81-82	95	59	53	75	7	39	43	5	7				1		1														
57-82-83	80	64	52	72	10	39	46	5	15				1		2														
58-83-84	94	62	53	83	8	40	53	4	23				1		1														
59-84-85	104	66	55	88	7	40	67	8	18				1		2														
60-85-86	103	64	60	97	9	46	71	4	23				1		1														
61-86-87	99	65	62	97	10	50	67	7	23				1		3														
62-87-88	99	65	57	64	10	52	74	7	25				2		3														
63-88-89	113	73	57	104	9	58	72	9	25				2		2														
64-89-90	118	71	59	127	9	57	76	10	32				2		2														
65-90-91	134	74	40	124	11	54	80	11	38				2		2														
66-91-92	124	80	53	123	13	53	90	12	40				5		1														

### DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado.	Wyoming.	Montana.	Utah.	Nevada.	Idaho.	California.	Oregon.	Wash'ton.	Alaska.	Cuba	
1-26-27	2	4	16	3	2	3	4																			
2-27-28	2	4	27	9	3	5	5																			
3-28-29	3	3	43	12	8	6	5																			
4-29-30	7	5	64	18	12	6	10																			
5-30-31	5	9	74	23	17	5	12																			
6-31-32	7	13	74	24	20	12	16																			
7-32-33	11	13	80	26	23	12	20																			
8-33-34	10	9	68	29	24	13	16																			
9-34-35	13	7	85	26	20	10	16																			
10-35-36	12	9	80	24	32	12	17	1	2																	
11-36-37	12	7	72	31	31	9	20	1	2																	
12-37-38	7	7	64	29	27	14	22	2	1																	
13-38-39	6	1	56	26	31	12	22	3	3																	
14-39-40	7	7	54	25	39	9	24	6	3																	
15-40-41	8	7	53	21	42	5	26	8	6																	
16-41-42	8	8	66	24	50	6	30	19	12																	
17-42-43	6	1	75	33	65	20	46	28	16																	
18-43-44	4	3	91	36	87	21	63	30	20																	
19-44-45	3	7	99	46	95	20	65	34	28																	
20-45-46	6	6	103	51	98	25	67	36	24																	
21-46-47	6	8	95	59	92	21	77	44	29																	
22-47-48	7	9	102	52	101	21	80	49	35																	
23-48-49	7	7	94	51	110	25	73	58	33																	
24-49-50	6	7	97	50	114	33	74	63	37	2																
25-50-51	6	6	93	59	119	29	80	72	41	4																
26-51-52	5	6	93	63	117	29	77	84	50	4																
27-52-53	5	6	96	58	118	30	80	83	55	6																
28-53-54	5	6	110	43	105	28	76	87	56	8																
29-54-55	4	1	101	35	102	24	77	100	63	10	3															
30-55-56	2	1	80	36	93	21	72	87	73	14	3	1														
31-56-57	1	1	76	33	88	16	68	84	87	24	3	2														
32-57-58	1	1	76	38	82	5	65	93	96	33	12	2														
33-58-59	1	1	77	29	93	...	65	102	102	34	14	4														
34-59-60	2	2	79	29	100	...	68	108	115	41	17	5														
35-60-61	3	3	75	21	89	2	71	100	127	46	16	5														
36-61-62	...	...	54	15	83	2	59	82	103	45	18	4														
37-62-63	...	...	38	5	83	2	62	76	81	34	12	3														
38-63-64	...	...	38	5	94	2	62	73	79	38	15	5														
39-64-65	...	...	37	7	95	4	70	68	98	35	15	7														
40-65-66	2	2	33	7	78	19	67	72	104	35	17	9														
41-66-67	2	2	38	4	78	25	71	71	103	41	19	10														
42-67-68	1	1	43	5	86	31	73	64	110	40	23	12														
43-68-69	1	1	40	7	86	32	85	68	125	41	33	11														
44-69-70	1	1	34	9	72	36	77	76	124	41	39	14														
45-70-71	1	1	30	10	71	42	67	77	112	40	60	18														
46-71-72	2	2	32	10	63	40	69	77	112	43	62	25														
47-72-73	1	1	30	9	59	35	78	70	100	48	67	35														
48-73-74	2	2	37	5	53	35	80	69	100	49	70	44														
49-74-75	1	1	39	6	51	33	78	67	94	56	60	41														
50-75-76	1	1	27	10	54	28	76	72	92	60	75	40														
51-76-77	1	1	21	8	45	30	85	69	83	61	85	67														
52-77-78	2	2	26	8	44	32	85	66	89	55	91	52														
53-78-79	2	1	23	7	43	28	75	56	86	55	90	49														
54-79-80	1	1	25	7	55	21	87	59	85	60	102	52														
55-80-81	1	1	21	8	48	30	95	54	76	58	107	59	3													
56-81-82	1	1	26	8	44	27	93	57	67	70	93	56	10													
57-82-83	1	1	33	9	45	36	112	57	62	71	89	61	17													
58-83-84	2	2	41	13	51	45	130	51	62	98	102	83	37													
59-84-85	2	2	39	13	60	51	135	64	74	87	105	91	28													
60-85-86	2	2	43	9	54	54	126	46	78	101	97	87	33													
61-86-87	3	3	38	8	60	54	123	56	79	102	105	113	34													
62-87-88	3	3	47	11	60	48	131	72	80	92	102	90	34													
63-88-89	2	1	43	25	63	56	148	83	90	115	68	95	34													
64-89-90	2	1	46	31	68	50	149	89	105	133	79	90	39													
65-90-91	1	2	40	40	72	62	124	87	108	121	78	89	36													
66-91-92	1	1	41	36	76	64	126	100	114	141	65	97	38													



## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's  Year,  beginning  1826	EASTERN STATES					MIDDLE STATES				SOUTHERN STATES																	
	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Virginia	W. Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Florida	Texas	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Arizona
67-'02-'03.....	124	68	50	131	14	53	94	16	40	..	3	1	2	2	2	25	25	..	9	9	31	12	33	..	11	3	..
68-'03-'04.....	140	64	61	124	14	55	104	14	45	..	3	1	1	2	2	27	32	..	12	10	32	13	14	41	6	2	..
69-'04-'05.....	141	71	66	132	15	59	95	12	44	..	3	..	1	1	4	26	33	..	0	9	29	8	8	40	9	2	..
70-'05-'06.....	116	54	73	141	12	60	92	10	45	..	4	..	1	1	2	23	35	..	8	6	38	8	8	44	9	3	..
71-'06-'07.....	112	59	65	136	14	68	87	10	37	..	5	..	1	1	1	23	41	..	8	8	35	7	9	46	8	2	..
72-'07-'08.....	108	56	62	142	15	75	72	12	31	..	4	..	1	1	1	20	47	..	5	5	33	7	5	38	7	1	..
73-'08-'09.....	107	54	60	148	15	82	66	10	39	..	4	..	1	1	1	18	49	..	7	3	27	6	..	52	8	1	..
74-'09-'1000.....	73	52	56	141	16	74	68	11	37	..	5	..	1	1	1	22	37	..	2	2	27	13	..	45	6	3	..
75-'00-'01.....	82	54	56	141	16	87	82	13	46	..	6	..	1	1	1	20	38	..	6	3	33	12	..	46	8	2	..
76-'01-'02.....	87	56	57	154	15	75	57	9	45	..	5	..	1	1	2	25	48	..	4	3	33	12	150	8	4	..	..
77-'02-'03.....	80	51	62	161	17	74	62	9	40	..	5	..	3	1	1	35	35	..	7	2	30	10	150	8	6	..	..
78-'03-'04.....	98	51	53	159	20	88	76	9	41	..	4	..	3	1	1	40	31	..	8	2	28	11	456	5	0	..	..
79-'04-'05.....	88	53	56	157	14	85	71	11	39	..	3	..	2	2	2	43	16	..	5	2	27	9	639	3	7	..	..
80-'05-'06.....	95	50	48	147	17	86	70	10	34	..	4	..	2	1	1	32	9	..	4	1	25	9	540	3	4	..	..
81-'06-'07.....	97	47	58	151	14	83	71	8	34	..	3	..	1	2	2	32	10	..	3	1	31	9	331	3	5	..	..
82-'07-'08.....	96	48	50	165	15	80	82	10	36	..	3	1	3	3	3	26	19	..	8	1	17	16	..	44	5	5	..
83-'08-'09.....	94	51	49	163	14	80	66	9	38	..	2	1	3	3	3	25	15	..	8	1	22	13	..	46	4	3	..
84-'09-'10.....	97	67	52	162	15	83	70	11	35	..	2	3	3	3	3	26	15	..	6	1	18	13	..	40	6	6	..
85-'10-'11.....	102	67	47	163	15	71	69	11	38	..	2	1	2	4	4	28	12	..	7	1	18	10	..	45	6	7	..
86-'11-'12.....	90	63	45	163	12	87	65	18	39	..	2	1	3	4	4	27	13	..	7	1	19	9	..	47	15	7	..
87-'12-'13.....	96	57	41	163	15	83	72	18	38	..	3	1	4	8	8	19	13	..	7	1	22	17	..	33	5	8	..
88-'13-'14.....	102	57	40	148	16	86	70	18	40	..	3	1	4	10	10	18	14	..	4	1	33	20	..	34	5	7	..

Each State is here given credit for services of minister, though he may have served in other States.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.—1. At the organization of the American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, the missionaries of the United Domestic Missionary Society, whose responsibilities it assumed, were transferred to it, and the greater portion of them were in commission in the State of New York.

2. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, became integral parts of the National Society in the second year of its operations, the Maine Missionary Society in the third year, and the Connecticut Missionary Society in the sixth year.

3. In 1845 the missions of this Society in Canada were, by an amicable arrangement with the British Colonial Missionary Society, transferred to the care of that institution.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin	Iowa	Minnesota	Kansas	Nebraska	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado	Wyoming	Montana	Utah	Nevada	Idaho	California	Oregon	Wash'ton	Alaska	Cuba	
67-'92-'93...	2	1	44	26	86	58	126	91	123	108	67	104	42	93	42	12	13	15	1	8	104	30	62	...	...	
68-'93-'94...	4	...	47	34	79	46	119	82	114	112	61	108	40	96	37	12	14	9	2	7	99	28	66	...	...	
69-'94-'95...	3	...	44	29	75	47	136	87	109	101	59	94	35	97	51	12	11	10	2	8	94	31	71	...	...	
70-'95-'96...	2	...	47	30	154	54	88	84	91	116	60	101	36	95	55	15	10	11	1	8	105	29	79	...	...	
71-'96-'97...	4	...	48	33	138	51	76	87	90	108	69	103	45	99	49	18	9	10	1	8	106	32	87	...	...	
72-'97-'98...	3	...	35	30	102	45	69	81	94	100	50	97	38	96	40	17	8	6	2	10	100	29	82	...	...	
73-'98-'99...	2	...	38	29	97	41	71	86	91	101	40	94	41	90	43	14	9	11	1	14	85	26	73	1	...	
74-'99-'100...	2	...	40	31	82	38	74	86	95	96	41	89	41	96	40	15	9	13	1	13	85	29	74	2	6	
75-'00-'01...	2	...	36	28	99	43	82	69	93	111	34	80	45	98	43	13	12	11	3	13	94	26	85	5	3	
76-'01-'02...	2	2	37	29	92	32	85	75	95	105	30	97	50	88	57	11	15	7	1	16	87	28	79	5	4	
77-'02-'03...	2	1	37	28	90	37	79	75	95	102	36	97	55	96	47	14	15	12	1	19	84	28	83	4	6	
78-'03-'04...	2	1	31	31	78	33	81	63	86	111	40	94	68	88	53	17	19	11	...	19	94	33	80	4	6	
79-'04-'05...	2	1	34	24	78	33	81	68	86	98	40	75	51	79	44	12	15	10	...	17	86	26	80	2	7	
80-'05-'06...	3	1	42	20	79	27	74	57	75	85	49	70	51	72	35	9	13	8	...	18	74	27	60	2	7	
81-'06-'07...	2	1	38	18	40	26	57	68	75	72	50	77	45	70	30	14	10	8	...	18	83	22	51	2	5	
82-'07-'08...	2	...	39	14	30	16	70	69	69	100	56	43	66	78	40	14	15	5	...	15	93	34	78	...	7	
83-'08-'09...	3	...	42	14	40	18	72	65	70	74	49	42	69	68	34	20	26	6	...	13	88	40	81	1	7	
84-'09-'10...	2	...	41	14	47	21	80	59	66	78	39	46	76	59	39	18	30	6	...	10	90	26	84	2	...	
85-'10-'11...	2	...	39	18	37	23	70	64	67	39	48	88	73	41	17	47	6	...	13	94	29	84	3	...		
86-'11-'12...	2	...	43	21	77	24	78	74	55	59	33	44	80	76	47	25	52	6	...	16	97	27	100	4	...	
87-'12-'13...	1	...	41	19	103	26	74	74	53	36	25	42	92	76	49	25	53	6	...	17	90	37	96	2	...	
88-'13-'14...	1	...	44	22	116	26	73	68	44	48	30	38	85	73	40	26	76	4	...	27	85	30	89	3	...	

4. In the Table will be seen the progress which has been made year by year in the newer States of the West, as they have severally come into being and presented fields of peculiar promise for missionary culture. When this Society was formed, *Indiana* and *Illinois* were in their infancy; *Michigan* was at that time, and for ten years subsequent, a Territory; in 1825 it had but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and he was a missionary. *Wisconsin* remained, eight years after the organization of this Society, the almost undisputed home of the Indian. *Iowa* was not organized as a Territory till 1838. *Oregon* was reached by our first missionary there in the summer of 1848, after a voyage of many months by way of the Sandwich Islands. Our first missionaries to *California* sailed from New York in December, 1848. Our first missionary to *Minnesota* commenced, his labors at St. Paul in July, 1849.

5. It should be borne in mind that the number of missionaries in these newer States and Territories, as well as those that have been longer cultivated, gives but an imperfect idea of the ground that has been occupied by missionary enterprise. Churches every year become independent, and others are taken up in their stead.

## GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries	No. in commis- sion the pre- ceding year	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
1-26-'27.....	\$18,140 76	\$13,984 17	169	68	196	110	not rep.	not rep.	127	83
2-27-'28.....	20,035 78	17,849 22	201	89	244	133	1,000	306	134	80
3-28-'29.....	26,997 31	26,814 96	304	169	401	186	1,678	423	144	88
4-29-'30.....	33,929 44	42,420 50	392	166	500	274	1,959	572	155	108
5-30-'31.....	48,124 73	47,247 60	403	164	577	294	2,532	700	160	102
6-31-'32.....	49,422 12	52,808 39	509	158	745	301	6,126	783	146	104
7-32-'33.....	68,627 17	66,277 96	600	209	801	417	4,284	1,148	150	100
8-33-'34.....	78,911 44	80,015 76	676	200	899	463	2,736	Pupils.	172	118
9-34-'35.....	88,863 22	83,394 28	719	204	1,050	490	3,300	52,000	170	116
10-35-'36.....	101,565 15	92,108 94	755	249	1,000	545	3,750	65,000	169	122
11-36-'37.....	85,701 59	99,529 72	810	232	1,025	554	3,752	80,000	180	123
12-37-'38.....	86,522 45	85,066 26	684	123	840	438	3,376	67,000	194	124
13-38-'39.....	82,504 63	82,055 64	665	201	794	473	3,920	58,500	175	124
14-39-'40.....	78,345 20	78,533 89	680	194	842	486	4,750	60,000	162	115
15-40-'41.....	85,413 34	84,864 06	600	178	862	501	4,618	54,100	169	123
16-41-'42.....	92,463 04	94,300 14	701	248	987	594	5,514	64,300	159	119
17-42-'43.....	99,812 84	98,215 11	848	225	1,047	657	8,223	68,400	149	116
18-43-'44.....	101,994 90	104,276 47	907	237	1,245	665	7,693	60,300	157	115
19-44-'45.....	121,946 28	118,360 12	943	209	1,285	730	4,929	60,000	160	126
20-45-'46.....	125,124 70	120,193 15	971	223	1,453	760	5,311	76,700	166	130
21-46-'47.....	116,717 04	119,170 40	972	180	1,470	713	4,400	73,000	167	123
22-47-'48.....	104,197 10	130,233 34	1,006	205	1,447	773	5,020	77,000	180	138
23-48-'49.....	145,925 91	143,771 07	1,019	192	1,510	808	5,550	83,500	178	141
24-49-'50.....	157,160 78	145,456 09	1,032	205	1,575	812	6,682	75,000	179	141
25-50-'51.....	150,940 25	153,817 90	1,005	211	1,820	853	6,678	79,000	180	144
26-51-'52.....	160,602 25	162,831 14	1,005	204	1,948	862	6,820	66,500	189	153
27-52-'53.....	171,734 24	174,439 24	1,087	213	2,160	878	6,979	72,500	199	160
28-53-'54.....	191,209 07	184,025 76	1,047	167	2,140	870	6,025	65,400	212	176
29-54-'55.....	180,136 69	177,717 34	1,032	180	2,124	815	5,634	64,800	218	171
30-55-'56.....	193,548 37	186,611 02	986	187	1,965	775	5,602	60,000	241	189
31-56-'57.....	178,060 68	180,550 44	974	201	1,985	780	5,550	62,500	231	185
32-57-'58.....	175,971 37	190,735 70	1,012	242	2,034	795	6,784	65,500	240	188
33-58-'59.....	188,139 29	187,934 41	1,054	250	2,125	810	8,791	67,300	231	178
34-59-'60.....	185,216 17	197,373 69	1,107	260	2,175	868	6,287	72,200	222	174
35-60-'61.....	183,761 80	183,762 70	1,062	212	2,025	835	5,600	70,000	220	173
36-61-'62.....	163,852 51	158,336 33	863	153	1,668	612	4,007	60,300	259	183
37-62-'63.....	164,884 20	134,091 88	734	155	1,455	562	3,108	54,000	240	184
38-63-'64.....	195,537 89	149,325 58	756	176	1,518	603	3,902	55,200	248	198
39-64-'65.....	186,897 50	189,065 39	802	190	1,575	635	3,820	58,600	299	237
40-65-'66.....	221,101 85	200,811 18	818	186	1,594	643	3,024	61,200	325	255
41-66-'67.....	212,567 63	227,963 97	846	208	1,645	655	5,059	64,000	348	260
42-67-'68.....	217,577 25	254,668 65	908	250	1,710	702	6,214	66,300	364	282
43-68-'69.....	244,300 96	274,025 32	972	246	1,956	734	6,470	75,300	374	282
44-69-'70.....	283,102 87	270,927 58	944	246	1,836	693	6,404	75,750	390	287
45-70-'71.....	246,567 26	267,555 27	940	227	1,957	716	5,833	71,500	368	284
46-71-'72.....	294,566 86	281,182 50	901	236	2,011	762	6,358	76,500	369	293
47-72-'73.....	267,691 42	278,830 24	951	217	2,145	714	5,725	74,000	391	293
48-73-'74.....	299,120 34	287,662 91	969	241	2,195	726	5,421	74,700	395	297
49-74-'75.....	308,896 82	296,789 65	952	214	2,223	701	6,361	80,750	423	311
50-75-'76.....	310,027 62	309,871 84	979	240	2,525	734	7,836	85,370	422	317
51-76-'77.....	293,712 62	310,604 11	996	234	2,190	727	8,065	86,300	442	312
52-77-'78.....	284,486 44	284,540 71	996	209	2,237	739	7,578	91,762	385	286
53-78-'79.....	273,691 53	260,330 29	946	199	2,126	710	5,232	87,573	367	275
54-79-'80.....	266,720 41	259,709 86	1,015	256	2,308	761	5,598	96,724	341	256
55-80-'81.....	290,953 72	284,414 22	1,032	255	2,653	783	5,022	99,808	363	276
56-81-'82.....	340,778 47	339,795 04	1,070	262	2,568	799	6,032	104,308	425	318
57-82-'83.....	379,981 56	354,105 80	1,150	301	2,659	817	6,527	106,638	433	308
58-83-'84.....	385,004 10	419,449 45	1,342	401	2,990	962	7,007	116,314	436	312
59-84-'85.....	451,767 66	460,722 83	1,447	380	3,030	1,017	8,734	118,000	453	318
60-85-'86.....	524,544 93	498,790 10	1,469	372	3,005	1,058	9,050	120,000	471	324
61-86-'87.....	482,979 60	507,988 79	1,571	392	3,063	1,117	10,031	129,350	454	312
62-87-'88.....	548,729 87	511,641 56	1,620	361	3,084	1,173	10,012	129,462	436	316
63-88-'89.....	542,251 00	507,049 11	1,759	478	3,155	1,249	10,326	134,395	478	339
64-89-'90.....	671,171 39	603,978 31	1,879	452	3,251	1,294	10,650	141,975	467	322
65-90-'91.....	635,180 45	616,297 23	1,966	496	3,270	1,318	11,320	154,722	509	341
66-91-'92.....	662,789 28	686,395 01	1,986	441	3,389	1,360	9,744	159,206	505	346
67-92-'93.....	738,081 29	689,026 12	2,002	404	3,841	1,391	11,232	159,300	404	343
68-93-'94.....	621,608 56	701,441 16	2,010	547	3,930	1,437	12,884	164,050	488	349
69-94-'95.....	627,699 14	678,003 50	1,007	655	4,104	1,430	13,040	180,813	472	342

## GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion the preced- ing year.	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
70-'95-'96.....	\$777,747 95	\$699,855 36	2,038	693	4,110	1,509	12,138	186,343	\$464	\$343
71-'96-'97.....	588,318 52	651,491 11	2,026	411	3,091	1,477	11,796	172,784	441	322
72-'97-'98.....	592,227 86	590,597 45	1,859	380	2,758	1,431	9,193	159,116	413	318
73-'98-'99.....	516,245 79	535,937 49	1,824	464	2,875	1,357	7,794	146,604	394	293
74-'99-1900.....	532,336 08	520,835 82	1,762	459	2,591	1,339	7,400	142,812	389	296
75-1900-'01.....	538,986 35	494,139 71	1,863	484	2,741	1,323	8,115	147,274	373	295
76-1901-'02.....	602,462 24	548,676 55	1,845	422	2,484	1,359	7,305	133,378	404	297
77-1902-'03.....	560,517 30	547,014 51	1,871	397	2,573	1,350	8,250	141,269	405	229
78-1903-'04.....	444,591 27	570,629 91	1,916	388	2,613	1,357	8,040	140,680	420	298
79-1904-'05.....	476,760 54	534,921 17	1,742	335	2,302	1,298	6,618	122,769	412	307
80-1905-'06.....	494,329 73	497,601 99	1,641	338	2,216	1,157	7,315	115,824	430	393
81-1906-'07.....	478,576 57	474,532 01	1,572	344	1,881	1,011	5,547	99,519	469	392
82-1907-'08.....	544,720 11	511,979 31	1,677	.....	2,312	1,220	.....	.....	419	395
83-1908-'09.....	522,975 51	515,773 41	1,642	.....	2,316	1,101	.....	.....	444	314
84-1909-'10.....	602,175 19	519,070 86	1,663	.....	2,304	1,213	.....	.....	428	330
85-1910-'11.....	531,999 07	562,260 68	1,692	.....	2,382	1,217	.....	.....	428	398
86-1911-'12.....	594,691 18	590,932 81	1,778	.....	2,513	1,338	6,285	111,626	442	332
87-1912-'13.....	620,929 06	602,932 92	1,770	.....	2,547	1,256	7,080	123,501	480	345
88-1913-'14.....	622,280 77	647,441 91	1,788	.....	2,552	1,261	12,166	144,492	513	354

1. The total receipts of the National Society, plus total receipts of its Constituent State Societies on their own fields for the eighty-eight years, are \$27,339,123.52.

2. The total years of labor are 75,144.

3. The average expenditure for a year of missionary labor includes the entire cost to the Society of obtaining the missionary, defraying his expense to his field, and sustaining him on it, as well as the average proportion of all the expenses in conducting the institution.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR

### RECEIPTS

#### Contributions:

Churches .....	\$57,575.99
Sunday-schools .....	1,799.37
Young People's Societies.....	438.73
Women's Societies .....	18,749.51
Individuals .....	20,316.98
New Jersey Home Missionary Society.....	410.00
Joint Missionary Campaign .....	2.60

\$99,293.18

#### From Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (North) .....	\$84.40
California (South) .....	744.31
Connecticut .....	7,495.09
Illinois .....	2,235.05
Iowa .....	2,740.14
Kansas .....	409.76
Maine .....	990.67
Massachusetts .....	3,998.66
Michigan .....	2,163.87
Minnesota .....	477.40
Missouri .....	360.07
Nebraska .....	500.00
New Hampshire .....	1,712.95
New York .....	709.64
Ohio .....	1,815.47
Rhode Island .....	443.09
Vermont .....	1,075.74
Washington .....	160.27
Wisconsin .....	1,230.04

29,346.62

#### Legacies:

Total legacies for the year.....	\$92,437.98
Less legal and estate expenses ..	1,321.95
	<u>\$91,116.03</u>
Sundry transfers to current funds.....	5,870.57

96,986.60

#### Income from Investments:

Total interest and dividends.....	\$38,409.46
Less income added to principal of three permanent funds .....	7,575.57

30,833.89

#### From Legacy Equalization Fund to Cover Deficit.....

44,000.00

#### Total Receipts of National Society.....

\$300,460.29

#### Receipts of Constituent State Societies:

Total receipts as reported (see table on page 83) ..	\$356,599.71
Less amount received by National Society from Constituent States on percentage plan (see list above).....	29,346.62

327,253.09

#### Reported by City Societies as Raised for Support of Pastors..

38,567.39

#### Total Receipts of National, State, and City Societies.....

\$666,280.77

## DISBURSEMENTS

Missionary Labor (see detailed table on page 82)..... \$214,713.05

## Paid to Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (North) .....	\$341.11
California (South) .....	100.99
Connecticut .....	5,824.20
Illinois .....	1,057.07
Iowa .....	516.89
Kansas .....	1,049.45
Maine .....	766.42
Massachusetts .....	2,479.87
Michigan .....	174.14
Minnesota .....	576.74
Missouri .....	31.09
Nebraska .....	34.93
New Hampshire .....	1,309.69
New York .....	5,698.53
Ohio .....	665.54
Rhode Island .....	1,343.80
Vermont .....	1,888.57
Washington .....	28.16
Wisconsin .....	279.54

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\$24,166.73

Philadelphia City Society..... 73.30

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24,240.03

## Administration:

Salary of H. C. Herring, General Secretary .....	\$4,583.37
Salary of H. F. Swartz, Associate Secretary .....	3,500.00
Salary of R. L. Breed, Assistant Secretary .....	2,500.00
Salary of W. E. Lougee, Treasurer .....	1,333.33
Salary of C. H. Baker, Treasurer.. ..	187.50
Salary of J. T. Brinckerhoff, Assistant Treasurer .....	1,500.00
Salary of Ernest Adams, Cashier... ..	1,934.06
Salary of Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department.. ..	1,350.00
	<hr/>
	\$16,888.26
Clerical Services .....	6,102.04
Traveling Expenses .....	3,154.25
Annual Meeting .....	1,050.05
Midwinter Meeting .....	1,528.79

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28,723.39

## General Expenses:

Rent .....	\$3,026.68
Interest on Loans .....	1,786.67
Postage, Freight, and Express.....	1,494.72
Stationery and Supplies .....	1,064.54
Inter-Society Expenses .....	1,018.66
Special Platform Work .....	1,014.06
Advertising .....	456.07
Telephone and Telegraph .....	320.91
Office Equipment (permanent) .....	275.74

**General Expenses—Continued.**

Publications:			
Share of deficit, "The American Missionary" .....	\$3,309.41		
Books and leaflets....	\$3,762.23		
Less receipts for literature .....	1,104.08	2,658.15	
Annual Report .....		212.10	
		<hr/>	6,179.66
Miscellaneous expenses .....			1,397.21
			<hr/>
Interest on Conditional Gifts.....			\$18,034.92
Honorary Secretary, J. B. Clark.....			14,471.26
			<hr/>
Total Disbursements of National Society.....			\$301,182.65
Disbursements of Constituent State Societies:			
Total disbursements (see table on page 83)...	\$331,858.60		
Less amount paid by National Society to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan (see list on preceding page).....		24,166.73	
		<hr/>	307,691.87
Reported by City Societies as Expended for Support of Pastors			<hr/>
			38,567.39
Total Expenditures of National, State, and City Societies.....			<hr/>
			\$647,441.91

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL SOCIETY ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR**

Cash on hand April 1, 1913.....		\$1,211.11
Receipts:		
Contributions .....	\$99,293.18	
From Constituent State Societies on percentage plan .....	29,346.62	
Legacies and transfers .....	96,986.60	
Income from Investments (net) .....	30,833.89	
	<hr/>	256,460.29
		<hr/>
		\$257,671.40
Disbursements:		
Missionary Labor .....	\$214,713.05	
Paid to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan .....	24,240.03	
Administration .....	28,723.39	
General Expenses .....	18,034.92	
Interest on Conditional Gifts .....	14,471.26	
Honorary Secretary .....	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	301,182.65
		<hr/>
Deficit for the Year.....		\$43,511.25
From Legacy Equalization Fund to Cover Deficit.....		44,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance on hand March 31, 1914.....		\$488.75

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN DETAIL BY STATES

	Churches, Individuals, etc.	Legacies.	Constituent State Societies.	Total.
Alabama .....	\$ 177.09	.....	.....	\$177.09
Arizona .....	390.15	.....	.....	390.15
Arkansas .....	20.06	.....	.....	20.06
California (North).....	148.00	.....	\$84.40	232.40
California (South).....	251.10	.....	744.31	995.41
Colorado .....	3,494.44	.....	.....	3,494.44
Connecticut .....	19,349.75	\$37,091.40	7,495.09	63,936.24
Delaware .....	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
District of Columbia.....	1,315.68	.....	.....	1,315.68
Florida .....	861.02	.....	.....	861.02
Georgia .....	537.57	.....	.....	537.57
Idaho .....	836.80	.....	.....	836.80
Illinois .....	1,993.84	1,569.36	2,235.05	5,798.25
Indiana .....	913.20	.....	.....	913.20
Iowa .....	844.17	500.00	2,740.14	4,084.31
Kansas .....	152.91	.....	409.76	562.67
Kentucky .....	26.00	.....	.....	26.00
Louisiana .....	104.44	.....	.....	104.44
Maine .....	1,050.02	3,825.00	990.67	5,865.69
Maryland .....	130.96	.....	.....	130.96
Massachusetts .....	25,771.51	35,765.59	3,998.66	65,535.76
Michigan .....	421.86	225.00	2,163.87	2,810.73
Minnesota .....	436.99	250.00	477.40	1,164.39
Mississippi .....	2.00	.....	.....	2.00
Missouri .....	79.83	.....	360.07	439.90
Montana .....	767.80	.....	.....	767.80
Nebraska .....	675.76	.....	500.00	1,175.76
New Hampshire .....	3,760.89	5,856.34	1,712.95	11,330.18
New Jersey .....	7,069.32	.....	.....	7,069.32
New York .....	10,195.01	5,605.29	709.64	16,509.94
New Mexico .....	182.50	.....	.....	182.50
North Carolina .....	253.77	.....	.....	253.77
North Dakota .....	2,089.08	.....	.....	2,089.08
Ohio .....	525.26	.....	1,815.47	2,340.73
Oklahoma .....	381.86	.....	.....	381.86
Oregon .....	1,561.61	.....	.....	1,561.61
Pennsylvania .....	1,534.55	1,000.00	.....	2,534.55
Rhode Island .....	1,714.67	.....	443.09	2,157.76
South Carolina .....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00
South Dakota .....	3,061.37	.....	.....	3,061.37
Tennessee .....	130.31	.....	.....	130.31
Texas .....	1,244.43	.....	.....	1,244.43
Utah .....	56.00	.....	.....	56.00
Vermont .....	3,614.02	500.00	1,075.74	5,189.76
Virginia .....	15.41	.....	.....	15.41
Washington .....	375.05	.....	160.27	535.32
West Virginia .....	20.00	.....	.....	20.00
Wisconsin .....	444.76	250.00	1,230.04	1,924.80
Wyoming .....	263.76	.....	.....	263.76
Austria .....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00
Bulgaria .....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00
Canada .....	15.00	.....	.....	15.00
Hawaii .....	3.00	.....	.....	3.00
Joint Missionary Campaign....	2.60	.....	.....	2.60
	<u>\$99,293.18</u>	<u>\$92,437.98</u>	<u>\$29,346.62</u>	<u>\$221,077.78</u>



# MISSIONARY LABOR DISBURSEMENTS OF NATIONAL SOCIETY BY FIELDS

## In Coöperating States and Missionary Districts:

	English-speaking Churches.	Foreign-speaking Churches.
Alabama .....	\$4,703.48	.....
Alaska .....	825.75	.....
Arizona .....	2,737.51	.....
Arkansas .....	420.34	.....
Colorado .....	13,610.64	\$2,119.33
District of Columbia .....	463.33	.....
Florida .....	10,352.19	.....
Georgia .....	4,422.25	.....
Idaho .....	8,512.83	1,037.48
Idaho (North) .....	2,436.08	174.05
Indiana .....	4,937.48	464.47
Indiana (North) .....	2,153.34	.....
Louisiana .....	1,302.03	.....
Maryland .....	458.35	.....
Montana .....	18,064.74	1,434.84
New Jersey .....	5,102.93	2,478.49
New Mexico .....	1,479.02	.....
North Carolina .....	3,068.50	.....
North Dakota .....	19,648.21	1,485.40
Oklahoma .....	7,859.44	.....
Oregon .....	10,134.51	2,292.79
Oregon (East) .....	601.91	.....
Pennsylvania .....	7,218.05	4,981.61
South Dakota .....	20,222.57	823.91
Tennessee .....	407.33	.....
Texas .....	6,406.04	.....
Utah .....	2,756.41	.....
Virginia .....	465.52	188.23
Wyoming .....	9,025.54	.....
	\$169,796.32	\$17,480.60
		\$187,276.92

## In Constituent States (Foreign-speaking Churches):

Iowa .....	\$250.97
Kansas .....	1,336.81
Michigan .....	1,030.99
Minnesota .....	4,915.27
Missouri .....	1,102.81
Nebraska .....	3,093.72
New York (including Ellis Island).....	1,647.24
Ohio .....	2,965.69
Washington .....	4,365.53
Wisconsin .....	2,936.49
	23,645.52

## Specials:

Contributions designated for and forwarded to fields not on our regular schedule .....	3,790.61
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**Total Missionary Labor Disbursements.....** \$214,713.05

NOTE.—Our expenditure as shown above of \$41,125.12 for foreign-speaking work was divided among the different nationalities as follows: German, \$16,446.92; Dano-Norwegian and Slavic, \$14,497.34; Swedish, \$6,710.77; Finnish, \$1,973.55; Italian, \$1,497.44.

# RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CONSTITUENT STATE SOCIETIES IN THEIR OWN FIELDS

	Contributions.	Legacies.	Income from Investments, etc.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for Missionary Work.
California (North) .....	\$9,134.46	.....	\$1,078.34	\$10,212.80	\$14,227.13
California (South) .....	15,672.22	.....	87.50	15,759.72	14,181.86
Connecticut .....	17,122.62	.....	12,451.89	29,574.51	30,910.73
Illinois .....	14,130.53	\$5,159.01	1,754.24	21,043.78	13,740.23
Iowa .....	13,832.30	.....	2,153.87	15,986.17	11,918.47
Kansas .....	9,327.92	.....	65.00	9,392.92	7,876.92
Massachusetts .....	46,108.61	\$5,288.29	7,110.20	88,507.10	73,030.91
Maine .....	11,979.36	421.76	4,818.43	17,219.55	23,196.55
Michigan .....	20,425.74	269.00	1,606.11	22,300.85	17,309.77
Minnesota .....	10,727.20	.....	2,269.89	12,997.09	13,848.18
Missouri .....	8,034.83	.....	.....	8,034.83	8,257.59
Nebraska .....	7,963.79	500.00	1,126.60	9,590.39	7,893.57
New Hampshire .....	4,164.04	6,093.09	6,851.33	17,108.46	16,130.97
New York .....	14,812.48	3,000.00	676.30	18,488.78	20,317.21
Ohio .....	14,915.05	.....	256.53	15,171.58	16,276.37
Rhode Island .....	1,946.58	.....	1,453.81	3,400.39	4,419.51
Vermont .....	4,412.36	2,350.00	1,897.28	8,659.64	7,071.06
Washington (See Note)...	17,801.92	.....	627.40	18,429.32	16,834.09
Wisconsin .....	12,807.06	.....	1,914.77	14,721.83	14,417.98
	\$255,319.07	\$53,081.15	\$48,199.49	\$356,599.71	\$331,858.60

NOTE.—No report was received from Washington, so for that state last year's figures have been used in this table and in making up the totals of home missionary receipts and expenditures.

It will be noted that the contributions of living donors to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, with its Constituent State Societies, were as follows:

To national treasury .....	\$99,293.18
To Constituent State treasuries .....	255,319.07
Total .....	\$354,612.25

This falls short by \$115,378.75 of the total of \$470,000.00 assigned to us under the Apportionment Plan.\*

## AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, together with the vouchers in connection therewith, and find the same correct.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 22, 1914.

# PERMANENT FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

Total of Investment Funds, April 1, 1913.....	\$811,179.85
<b>Additions during Year:</b>	
Conditional Gift Fund .....	\$17,168.00
N. S. Wordin Fund .....	6,204.40
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund .....	1,275.00
Wm. F. Merrill Fund .....	13,034.63
J. H. Merrill Fund .....	2,000.00
Mary B. Skinner Fund .....	1,000.00
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund.....	4,046.17
Two unknown friends by Henry C. Ward.....	100.00
	<hr/>
	44,828.20
	<hr/>
	\$856,008.05
<b>Reductions during Year:</b>	
Legacy Equalization Fund .....	\$44,000.00
Temporary Funds .....	10,800.00
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund .....	5,000.00
Trustee Account .....	402.65
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund .....	299.99
	<hr/>
	60,502.64
	<hr/>
Balance of Investment Funds, March 31, 1914.....	\$795,505.41

## LIST OF SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS

March 31, 1914

Conditional Gift Fund .....	\$239,261.30
Legacy Equalization Fund .....	6,000.00
Temporary Investment Fund .....	12,535.00
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund.....	23,316.28
Suspense Account .....	18.00
<b>Permanent Funds:</b>	
N. S. Wordin .....	Fund..... \$138,861.75
James McQuesten .....	" ..... 100,000.00
Clara E. Hillyer .....	" ..... 50,000.00
Swett Exigency .....	" ..... 50,000.00
A. W. Kenney .....	" ..... 30,000.00
Wm. F. Merrill .....	" ..... 19,534.63
C. S. Peaslee .....	" ..... 18,930.22
Sarah R. Sage .....	" ..... 15,000.00
A. M. Luther .....	" ..... 12,400.70
W. W. Laird .....	" ..... 10,000.00
C. L. Ford .....	" ..... 7,225.00
Susan Goddard .....	" ..... 6,289.05
Dr. M. Spaulding .....	" ..... 5,431.12
Mary A. Goddard .....	" ..... 5,171.62
Robert Hamilton .....	" ..... 5,000.00
G. L. Newton .....	" ..... 5,000.00
S. B. Lord .....	" ..... 4,975.00
J. T. Brickerhoff Trust .....	" ..... 3,746.18
Sarah M. Allen Memorial .....	" ..... 4,000.00
F. B. Dingley .....	" ..... 2,754.30
Catherine A. Blakeman .....	" ..... 2,000.00

**LIST OF SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS—Continued.**

Martha J. Kimball	Fund.....	\$ 2,000.00
J. H. Merrill	" .....	2,000.00
Luther Farnam Trust	" .....	1,900.00
Elvira S. Spalding	" .....	1,532.52
H. G. Story	" .....	1,450.69
L. S. Baker	" .....	1,000.00
C. N. Hayward	" .....	1,000.00
Mary B. Skinner	" .....	1,000.00
J. S. Stone	" .....	1,000.00
Sarah Townsend	" .....	1,000.00
G. W. Tuttle	" .....	1,000.00
Edward Taylor	" .....	900.00
S. A. Hopkins	" .....	897.05
Timothy Moore	" .....	875.00
H. W. Avery	" .....	100.00
A. H. Bray	" .....	100.00
W. L. Durand	" .....	100.00
S. F. C. Selden Trust	" .....	100.00
Two unknown friends by Henry C. Ward....		100.00
		<hr/>
		514,374.83
		<hr/>
		\$795,505.41

These Funds are invested as follows:

Mortgages (see list of securities following) ..	\$345,000.00
Railroad bonds	" .. 316,850.00
Railroad stocks	" .. 2,776.00
Miscellaneous bonds	" .. 44,486.25
Miscellaneous stocks	" .. 55,885.00
Real estate	" .. 5,894.18
Savings Bank deposits	" .. 1,252.50
Promissory notes	" .. 850.00
Suspense Account	" .. 18.00
Miscellaneous Investments	" .. 5,000.00
Uninvested Cash	" .. 17,493.48
	<hr/>
	\$795,505.41

**ITEMIZED LIST OF SECURITIES HELD BY THE SOCIETY**

March 31, 1914

**Mortgages**

108 first mortgages on real estate, average rate 5.45%..... \$345,000.00

**Railroad Bonds**

30 West Shore 4%.....	\$30,000.00
10 New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4%.....	10,000.00
10 Pittsburg & Western 4%.....	10,000.00
5 New York, Lackawanna & Western 4%.....	5,000.00
5 Long Island Railroad Ferry 4½%.....	5,000.00
36 Northern Pacific and Great Northern 4%.....	34,807.50
20 St. Joseph & Grand Island 4%.....	20,000.00
1 Hocking Valley 4½%.....	1,000.00*
27 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4%.....	25,356.25

\* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.



**ITEMIZED LIST OF SECURITIES—Continued.**

1	Union Pacific 4%.....	\$500.00
26	Baltimore & Ohio 4%.....	24,826.25
25	Delaware & Hudson 4%.....	24,872.50
20	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4%.....	19,187.50
25	Louisville & Nashville 4%.....	24,512.50
25	Union Pacific 4%.....	24,311.25
16	Manhattan Railway 4%.....	15,515.00
1	New York, New Haven & Hartford 6%.....	1,315.00*
25	St. Louis & Southwestern 4%.....	22,921.25
1	Central Railroad of New Jersey 5%.....	1,000.00*
15	Chicago & Erie 5%.....	16,725.00

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\$316,850.00**Railroad Stocks**

9	Shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	\$900.00*
12	" Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	1,176.00*
3	" Concord & Montreal .....	450.00*
5	" Peterborough Railroad .....	250.00*

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\$2,776.00**Miscellaneous Bonds**

10	Bluff Point Land Improvement Co. 4%.....	\$10,000.00*
15	New York Gas, Electric Light, H. & P. Co. 4%.....	14,250.00
3	Michigan State Telephone Co. 5%.....	3,000.00*
6	Independence Water Works Co. 5%.....	6,000.00*
1	City of Norwich, Conn. 4%.....	1,000.00*
1	Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. 5%.....	1,000.00*
1	Adams Express Co. 4%.....	1,000.00*
2	Indianapolis Water Co. 4½% .....	2,000.00*
2	Middlesex Banking Co. 5% .....	300.00*
1	Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis 4½%.....	1,000.00*
1	Denver Consolidated Tramway Co. 5%.....	860.00*
1	Watervliet Hydraulic Co. 5%.....	500.00*
1	City of Elizabeth, N. J. 4%.....	1,000.00*
5	Securities Company 4%.....	675.00*
2	Atlantic City Sewerage Co. 6%.....	1,000.00*
1	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 4%.....	901.25*

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\$44,486.25**Miscellaneous Stocks**

12	shares R. & T. Fairbanks Co. ....	\$6,000.00*
13	" Cleveland Trust Co. ....	4,000.00*
15	" Springfield F. & M. Insurance Co. ....	3,000.00*
7	" Stafford Mills .....	700.00*
5	" Border City Mfg. Co. ....	500.00*
7	" Merchants Mfg. Co. ....	700.00*
50	" Horr-Warner Co. ....	5,000.00*
25	" Remington Typewriter Co. ....	2,500.00*
75	" Hutchins Securities Co. ....	7,500.00*
25	" William Street Offices .....	2,500.00*
55	" Washington Water Power Co. ....	5,500.00*
25	" American Chiclé Co. ....	2,500.00*
6	" Singer Manufacturing Co. ....	600.00*

\* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

**Miscellaneous Stocks—Continued.**

120 shares	American Coal Co. ....	\$3,000.00*
2 "	Chesebrough Mfg. Co. ....	200.00*
12 "	U. S. Steel Corporation.....	1,200.00*
8 "	United Fruit Co. ....	800.00*
31 "	Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co. ....	1,860.00*
5 "	Page Woven Wire Fence Co. ....	500.00*
6 "	Investment Securities Co. ....	1,035.00*
10 "	Manhattan Railway Co. ....	1,750.00*
25 "	American Smelting & Refining Co. ....	2,500.00*
4 "	Nashua Light, Heat & Power Co. ....	640.00*
5 "	Hardy & Co. ....	375.00*
12 "	Barney & Smith Car Co. ....	400.00*
35 "	Broad Brook Co. ....	525.00*
1 "	Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co. ....	100.00*
		<hr/>
		\$55,885.00

**Real Estate**

Chicago, Ill. ....	\$1,700.00*
Springfield, Mo. ....	275.00*
Denver, Colo. ....	400.00*
Redwood Falls, Minn. ....	699.18*
Helena, Mont. ....	1,920.00*
Denver, Colo. ....	900.00*
	<hr/>
	\$5,894.18

**Savings Bank Deposits**

Metropolitan Savings Bank, New York City.....	\$1,252.50*
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**Promissory Notes**

Promissory Notes	
J. D. Clarkson .....	\$400.00*
Alice E. Wright .....	50.00*
L. D. Platt .....	400.00*
	<hr/>
	\$850.00

**Suspense Account**

Eighteen items, various securities of no probable value, carried at \$1 each .....	\$18.00*
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**Miscellaneous Investments**

Deposited with Bank of Star, Star, N. C.....	\$5,000.00
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**Uninvested Cash**

Uninvested Cash	
Principal Cash in Bank .....	\$17,093.48
Petty Cash on Hand .....	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$17,493.48

**AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that I have made an examination of the securities—consisting of bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc.—belonging to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and find the same correctly recorded in the book accounts, the valuation on March 31, 1914, being \$778,011.93, together with uninvested cash of \$17,493.48, making a total for investment funds of \$795,505.41.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 22, 1914.

\* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

# CONSTITUTION

OF

## The Congregational Home Missionary Society

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### ARTICLE I.

#### NAME.

The Society shall be called The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

### ARTICLE II.

#### OBJECT.

The object of this Society shall be to assist in their work the Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination in the several States of the Union, to aid congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and, in general, to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States and the West Indies.

### ARTICLE III.

#### MEMBERSHIP

1. Life members who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

2. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

3. The Society shall designate a list of ninety persons who shall be voting members-at-large, and who shall be chosen in three equal sections, and so chosen that the term of each section shall be ultimately six years, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting held in connection with the meeting of the National Council. In this selection, one-fifth of the said voting members-at-large may be chosen from the organizations for the support of Congregational activities affiliated in the Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

4. Honorary Life Members.—Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member with all the privileges of membership, except voting.

5. At any Annual Meeting of the Society all pastors of Congregational Churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational Churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as corresponding members with privileges of the floor, but no vote.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### OFFICERS.

The Officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a General Secretary, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### ELECTIONS.

1. The President, Vice-President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by ballot, annually, by the Society at the Annual Meeting.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than twenty members, namely, one representative from each Constituent State Society, the President, *ex officio*, and six Directors-at-large, as hereinafter provided, and shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society as follows:

(a)—Each Constituent State Society shall send in two nominations for the representative in the Board above provided for, one of a minister and one of a layman, and the nominations so made shall be transmitted at once to the Nominating Committee. Said committee shall present one of these at the annual meeting for election by the Society.

(b)—There shall be six Directors elected at large, at least two of whom shall be from Coöperating States; and all of whom shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee.

(c)—The President of the Society, *ex officio*, shall be a member of the Board of Directors and shall be its chairman.

(d)—The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.

(e)—When any Director shall have held office for seven successive years he shall be for one year ineligible for reëlection.

(f)—No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. An Executive Committee of eleven members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting. The General Secretary, *ex officio*, shall be a member of this committee. The remaining ten members shall serve in terms of two years each, and at the expiration of three full terms a member shall be for one year ineligible for reëlection. At least four of the members of the committee, beside the General Secretary, shall be chosen from the members of the Board of Directors. The membership of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen.

5. There shall be a Nominating Committee of seven chosen in two classes for a two-year term. They shall be elected on the nomination of the Nominating Committee of the preceding year, care being taken to see that the different sections of the country are recognized in this Committee as far as practicable. No member shall be immediately reëligible.

6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. Vacancies in any office, Board, or Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

## ARTICLE VI.

### VOTERS.

All members of the Society as designated in Article III of this Constitution, who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

## ARTICLE VII.

### THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both of these, any member of the Society, duly chosen, may preside at any meeting of the Society.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and have personal charge of all funds from collections, legacies, or other sources, which are designed for the current expenses of the Society, and the custody of its trust funds, and shall keep them in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse the same as said Board and its Executive Committee shall direct. He shall give bonds annually for such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine, and shall conduct the correspondence and other business of his office under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

## ARTICLE IX.

### THE AUDITOR.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor prior to each Annual Meeting to examine the Treasurer's vouchers, books, and accounts, and all certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, and check all investments of the funds of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the same.



## ARTICLE X.

## THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary of the Society, with the aid of his Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, shall conduct all correspondence relating to the office; he shall strive to work in closest sympathy with the State Societies and their Secretaries or Superintendents; he shall make known by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to State and local Associations and Conferences, to churches and individuals, the object and claims of the Society and its component State Societies, and shall have charge and direction of the work of the Society under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. He shall present the minutes of the Executive Committee and all its transactions to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings; he shall prepare the yearly report of the Board of Directors for the Annual Meeting of the Society, and submit the same for adoption at a meeting of the Board or of its Executive Committee, as the Board may direct prior to the said Annual Meeting. He shall be an honorary member of the Board of Directors and shall attend all its meetings except the executive sessions.

## ARTICLE XI.

## THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Society, and at each annual or other meeting of the Society shall make up a roll of persons entitled to vote at such meeting, as provided in Article VI.

## ARTICLE XII.

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. It shall hold at least two meetings annually, and special meetings may be called at any time by the President and three Directors on ten days' notice. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Its annual meeting shall be held at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, after its appointment at that meeting, and on the call of the General Secretary, or, in case of a vacancy in that office, on the call of the President. Its other stated meetings shall be on the Tuesday after the third Sunday of January, due notice of which meetings shall be given to each Director by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At this meeting it shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the States, whether Constituent, Coöperating, or Missionary, and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work or administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, National and State. It shall assemble at one or the other of these meetings, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Coöperating States, the Missionary Districts, and such other representatives of

State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these States may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise, or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee, and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall, semi-annually, present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee shall, at each Annual Meeting, present a printed ballot containing nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor, and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

### ARTICLE XIV.

#### CONSTITUENT AND COÖPERATING STATES.

For the purpose of electing the Board of Directors, and in the carrying on of the work of the Society, the States, except those included in the missionary districts defined in Article XVI, shall be divided into two classes, which shall be called Constituent and Coöperating States, respectively.

1. A Constituent State shall be one which has organized and incorporated a Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II, which Society has determined with the approval of the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S. to undertake self-support; has entered into an agreement with said Board similar to that adopted by other Constituent States relative to expenditures within the State, and the proportion of its funds to be set aside for The C. H. M. S.; has agreed to coöperate with all other Constituent States through the Board of Directors in furthering the work and enlarging the resources of The C. H. M. S., and to send at the close of the fiscal year, April 1, a complete account of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year to the Treasurer of The C. H. M. S., that these may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the national Society. Any Constituent State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The C. H. M. S., as defined by the

Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Constituent State until restored by vote of the Board.

2. A Coöperating State shall be one which, though unable to undertake self-support, is strong enough to raise a considerable proportion of the total sum required for home missionary work within its borders; has organized and incorporated a State Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II with the approval of the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S., which State Society has entered into definite agreement with said Board as to the proportion of expenditures within the State to be raised by the State itself, has pledged its utmost endeavor in advancing the work, both in the State and in the nation, and whose application that such State should be entitled a Coöperating State has been approved by the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S. Any Coöperating State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The C. H. M. S., as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Coöperating State until restored by vote of the Board.

3. The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given State may have charge of the Congregational Home Mission work in that State, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE XV.

### AUXILIARY CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

1. Any Congregational City Missionary Society or City Church Extension Society may be related to The C. H. M. S. through the State Society of the State in which such city is located, and in the following manner:

- (a) Said City Society to become constituent to its State Society by entering into an agreement with the State Society relative to the boundaries of its field and the apportionment of the receipts and expenditures within the bounds of the City Society's field.
- (b) This agreement as to the bounds and apportionments to be annually revised at a joint meeting of the executive bodies of the State and City Societies or committees of the same.
- (c) The City Society to report fully to the State Society, at times required by the State Society, and at least annually.

2. The C. H. M. S., through its general offices or through its State bodies, will hold itself in readiness to assist such related City Societies by counsel, secretarial coöperation, and, under exceptional conditions and when resources will permit, with funds.

## ARTICLE XVI.

### MISSIONARY DISTRICTS.

All States and Territories within which no State Home Missionary Society has been organized under conditions which the Board of Directors approves, and all such sections of the population, especially those speaking a foreign language, in which the State Societies agree that the Board of Directors and the officers of their national Society shall operate directly as a missionary agency,

shall be known as Missionary Districts. In these districts the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee shall have power to appoint superintendents, to employ missionaries, to establish churches; and on this work they shall report fully at the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be the constant aim of the Board of Directors, its Executive Committee, and its officers, so to promote the growth of Congregational churches in these Missionary Districts that in the case of the said States approved State Societies may be established, and in the case of said sections of the population individual churches may be brought into such a condition, especially through the adoption of the English language in their public worship and Sunday-schools, that they may be passed under the care of the Home Missionary Society in the States to which they severally belong.

## ARTICLE XVII.

### MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

### AMENDMENTS.

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual Meeting; nor unless the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting, or shall be recommended by the Board of Directors.

THE  
EIGHTY-NINTH REPORT

OF

**The Congregational Home  
Missionary Society**

PRESENTED BY THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 21, 1915

NEW HAVEN, CONN.



**The Congregational Home Missionary Society**

GENERAL OFFICE

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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# The Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## OFFICERS

WATSON L. PHILLIPS, D.D., President  
MR. H. CLARK FORD, Vice-President  
REV. T. M. SHIPHERD, Recording Secretary  
JOHN H. ALLEN, Auditor

MISS MIRIAM L. WOODBERRY, Secretary Woman's Department

CHARLES E. BURTON, D.D., General Secretary  
HERMAN F. SWARTZ, D.D., Associate Secretary  
REUBEN L. BREED, D.D., Assistant Secretary  
CHAS. H. BAKER, Treasurer

## DIRECTORS

WATSON L. PHILLIPS, D.D., Chairman, Connecticut  
A. B. PATTEN, D.D., California (North)  
MR. F. M. WILCOX, California (South)  
ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D., Connecticut  
W. T. McELVEEN, D.D., Illinois  
W. J. MINCHIN, D.D., Iowa  
MR. GEORGE A. GUILD, Kansas  
MR. HORACE C. DAY, Maine  
MR. E. C. MILLS, Massachusetts  
BASTIAN SMITS, D.D., Michigan  
MR. A. P. STACY, Minnesota  
MR. WILLIAM B. HOMER, Missouri  
F. T. ROUSE, D.D., Nebraska

L. H. THAYER, D.D., New Hampshire  
E. F. SANDERSON, D.D., New York  
J. E. McCONNELL, D.D., Rhode Island  
MR. J. M. COMSTOCK, Vermont  
REV. FRANK DYER, Washington  
HON. C. D. ROSA, Wisconsin  
MR. O. C. FULLER, Georgia  
JOHN R. NICHOLS, D.D., Illinois  
CHARLES S. MILLS, D.D., New Jersey  
S. T. DUTTON, LL.D., New York  
MR. T. M. BATES, Ohio  
MR. W. W. MILLS, Ohio  
H. K. WARREN, D.D., South Dakota

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MR. ARTHUR F. WHITIN  
J. T. STOCKING, D.D.  
ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D.  
WATSON L. PHILLIPS, D.D.  
CHARLES S. MILLS, D.D.

HON. ALFRED COIT  
S. T. DUTTON, LL.D.  
HARRIS G. HALE, D.D.  
MRS. HARRY WADE HICKS  
MR. ARTHUR J. LOCKWOOD

## SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

Congregational Conference and Missionary Society of Maine.....	{ Supt., REV. CHAS. HARBUTT, 95 Exchange St., Portland. Treasurer, G. F. CARY, 95 Exchange St., Portland.
New Hampshire Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, REV. E. H. STEARNS, Concord. Treasurer, ALVIN B. CROSS, Concord.
Vermont Domestic Missionary Society....	{ Secretary, C. H. MERRILL, D.D., St. Johnsbury. Treasurer, J. T. RITCHIE, St. Johnsbury.
Massachusetts Home Missionary Society...	{ Secretary, F. E. EMBRICH, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston. Treas., REV. JOHN J. WALKER, 609 Cong'l House, Boston.
Rhode Island Home Missionary Society...	{ Secretary, JAMES E. McCONNELL, D.D., Providence. Treasurer, H. EDWARD THURSTON, Providence.
Missionary Society of Connecticut.....	{ Supt., REV. SHERROD SOULE, Hartford. Secretary and Treasurer, REV. D. J. JAMES, Hartford.
New York Congregational Conference....	{ Secretary, C. W. SHELTON, D.D., 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. Treasurer, C. W. SHELTON, D.D.
Congregational Conference of Ohio.....	{ Supt., REV. S. S. ROTHROCK, { Bld., Cleveland. Treasurer, JOHN G. FRASER, D.D., { 1229-31 Schofield
Congregational Conference of Illinois....	{ Supt., GEO. T. McCOLLUM, D.D., 19 South LaSalle St., Chicago. Treasurer, JOHN W. ILIFF, 19 South LaSalle St., Chicago.
Wisconsin Congregational Association....	{ Secretary, HOMER W. CARTER, D.D., Madison Treasurer, L. L. OLDS, Madison.
Michigan Congregational Conference.....	{ Supt., J. W. SUTHERLAND, D.D., Lansing. Treasurer, L. P. HAIGHT, Capital Natl. Bank Bldg., Lansing, Mich.
Iowa Congregational Conference.....	{ Secretary, P. A. JOHNSON, D.D., Grinnell. Treasurer, S. J. POOLEY, Grinnell.
Kansas Congregational Conference.....	{ Supt. of Missions, REV. W. E. BREHM, Topeka. Treasurer, GEO. A. GUILD, Topeka.
Nebraska Home Missionary Society.....	{ Supt., REV. S. I. HANFORD, 3025 R St., Lincoln. Treasurer, REV. S. I. HANFORD, Lincoln.
California Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, REV. L. D. RATHBONE, San Francisco. Treasurer, MR. I. H. MORSE, San Francisco.
Southern California Congregational Conf.	{ Missionary Supt., GEO. F. KENNIGOTT, D.D., Los Angeles. Treasurer, FRED M. WILCOX, LaManda Park.
Missouri Cong'l Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, REV. A. H. ARMSTRONG, } Wainwright Bldg., Treasurer, P. A. GRISWOLD, } St. Louis
Minnesota Cong'l Missionary Society.....	{ Supt., REV. EVERETT LESHER, Minneapolis. Treasurer, J. M. McBRIDE, Minneapolis.
Washington Home Missionary Society.....	{ Supt., REV. W. W. SCUDDER, Plymouth Church, Seattle. Treasurer, MR. R. C. McALLASTER, Seattle.

## SUPERINTENDENTS

MORITZ E. EVERS, D.D., German Department, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	REV. FRANK L. MOORE, Denver, Colo.
REV. R. RISBERG, Swedish Department, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	J. H. HEALD, D.D., Albuquerque, N. M.
REV. O. C. GRAUER, Dano-Norwegian and Slavic Departments, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	REV. C. G. MURPHY, Oklahoma City, Okla.
REV. K. F. HENRIKSON, Finnish Department, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	GEO. E. PADBACK, D.D., Portland, Oregon
C. W. CARROLL, East Orange, N. J.	REV. W. H. HOPKINS, Atlanta, Ga.
E. H. STICKNEY, D.D., Fargo, N. D.	REV. LUDWIG THOMSEN, Boise, Idaho
W. H. THRALL, D.D., Huron, S. D.	
A. E. RICKER, D.D., Dallas, Tex.	
REV. G. J. POWELL, Billings, Mont.	
REV. W. B. D. GRAY, Box 890, Cheyenne, Wyo.	



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# MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY- NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY  
SOCIETY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.,  
OCTOBER 21, 1915

The Annual Meeting of The Congregational Home Missionary Society was called to order in Center Church, New Haven, Conn., October 21st, 1915, at 2 p. m., by President Phillips.

Rev. Lewis T. Reed moved that all life members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society and ninety selected members be given the privileges of the floor, as provided in the Constitution. Motion prevailed.

The following persons were elected voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society in addition to the delegates to the National Council:

A. W. Ackerman, Massachusetts.  
W. H. Allen, Connecticut.  
A. H. Armstrong, Missouri.  
Henry A. Atkinson, Massachusetts.  
Charles H. Baker, New Jersey.  
Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut.  
E. M. Bassett, New York.  
David N. Beach, Maine.  
James A. Blaisdell, California.  
F. Q. Blanchard, Ohio.  
W. E. Brehm, Kansas.  
Reuben L. Breed, New York.  
Charles E. Burton, New York.  
Kenyon L. Butterfield, Massachusetts.  
Willis H. Butler, Massachusetts.  
David N. Camp, Connecticut.

W. R. Campbell, Massachusetts.  
Charles W. Carroll, New Jersey.  
Frederick Chamberlain, Illinois.  
J. M. Comstock, Vermont.  
C. M. Daley, Montana.  
Miss Sarah Louise Day, Massachusetts.  
S. T. Dutton, New York.  
J. M. Graham, Alabama.  
O. C. Grauer, Illinois.  
George A. Guild, Kansas.  
Harris G. Hale, Massachusetts.  
K. F. Hendrikson, Illinois.  
S. I. Hanford, Nebraska.  
Charles Harbutt, Maine.  
R. B. Holden, South Dakota.  
A. E. Holt, Kansas.  
David R. Jones, Minnesota.  
Henry Churchill King, Ohio.  
Everett Leshner, Minnesota.  
Arthur J. Lockwood, New Jersey.  
Albert J. Lord, Connecticut.  
Willis E. Lougee, New Hampshire.  
James Lyman, Illinois.  
George T. McCollum, Illinois.  
J. E. McConnell, Rhode Island.  
D. G. McEcheron, Kansas.  
Oscar E. Maurer, Connecticut.  
E. C. Mills, Massachusetts.  
C. S. Mills, New Jersey.  
E. M. Noyes, Massachusetts.  
A. B. Patten, California.  
J. A. Petersen, Minnesota.  
Rockwell H. Potter, Connecticut.  
L. D. Rathbone, California.  
A. E. Ricker, Oklahoma.  
Fridolf Risberg, Illinois.  
John R. Rodgers, New York.  
E. S. Rothrock, Ohio.  
C. D. Rosa, Wisconsin.  
L. H. Royce, Ohio.  
E. F. Sanderson, New York.  
H. Seil, Montana.  
E. P. Seymour, Pennsylvania.  
Bastian Smits, Michigan.  
Newman Smythe, Connecticut.  
Sherrod Soule, Connecticut.

William Spooner, Illinois.  
Jay T. Stocking, New Jersey.  
Herman F. Swartz, New York.  
Ludwig Thomsen, Idaho.  
J. N. Trompen, Colorado.  
L. C. Warner, New York.  
H. K. Warren, South Dakota.  
S. H. Woodrow, Missouri.

**DELEGATES FROM  
WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONAY FEDERATION.**

Miss Annie O. Baird, Illinois.  
Mrs. Marion L. Burton, Massachusetts.  
Mrs. C. F. Chase, New Jersey.  
Mrs. Hastings H. Hart, New York.  
Mrs. Harry Wade Hicks, New Jersey.  
Miss M. Alice Isely, Kansas.  
Mrs. W. Johnson, Maine.  
Mrs. Mary W. Mills, Ohio.  
Mrs. Thomas N. Nadal, Michigan.  
Mrs. E. C. Norton, California.  
Mrs. J. D. Nutting, Ohio.  
Mrs. C. L. Patton, Ohio.  
Mrs. W. L. Phillips, Connecticut.  
Mrs. George Southall, Indiana.  
Mrs. W. J. Van Patten, Vermont.  
Mrs. H. K. Warren, South Dakota.  
Mrs. G. B. Waldron, Florida.  
Mrs. Williston Walker, Connecticut.

The formal program of the afternoon session was opened by a selection from the Gwalia Quartet (Welsh).

Rev. Charles W. Recard, of Canton, Ohio, offered prayer.

The Board of Directors proposed a change in the Constitution, making Article XII, Section 1, read as follows:

**ARTICLE XII.  
"THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE  
COMMITTEE"**

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. It shall hold at least two meetings annually, and special meetings may be called at any time by the President and three Directors on ten days' notice. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The term of office of the Directors shall begin on the first day of January following their election. One of its stated meetings shall

be held at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, and on the call of the General Secretary, or, in case of a vacancy in that office, on the call of the **President**, etc., etc.

On motion, sustained by second, the amendment was adopted.

Voted: That not more than \$120,000 of legacy receipts, plus legacy expenses, be used in any one fiscal year, until there is on hand an Equalization Fund of not less than \$100,000; that all legacy receipts above \$120,000, and legacy expenses in any fiscal year, be transferred to the Legacy Equalization Fund until the above named sum is reached; that when the legacy receipts fall below \$120,000 in any fiscal year, the Equalization Fund may be drawn upon in amounts sufficient to make available \$120,000 of legacy receipts for the year, provided that not more than one-half of the then existing Equalization Fund shall be used in any fiscal year.

A special Committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of Theodore M. Bates and J. R. Nichols, offered the following resolution on the death of H. Clark Ford, of Ohio:

Since the last meeting of this Society, after a protracted illness, borne with true Christian fortitude, Mr. H. Clark Ford, Vice-President of this Society, a wise councilor in its deliberations, a generous supporter of its work, and a warm friend of its officers, Directors, and workers, has passed from the church militant to the church triumphant. Therefore, be it

Resolved: That we give this expression of our deep sense of the loss of his presence and helpfulness among us, and of our regard for him as our friend and generous supporter of all our mission work; and

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this Society and a copy be also sent to his sorrowing family.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

The memorial list was then read from the Report of the Board of Directors, and prayer was offered by Rev. Sherrod Soule, of Connecticut.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by Rev. Lewis T. Reed, of New York, and was as follows:

President, Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D. D., Conn.

Vice-President, Mr. W. W. Mills, Ohio.

Recording Secretary, Rev. T. M. Shipherd, Wis.

Auditor, Mr. John H. Allen, N. Y.

**Directors-at-Large:**

Rev. C. S. Mills, D. D., New Jersey.

Rev. John R. Nichols, D. D., Illinois.

Rev. H. K. Warren, D. D., South Dakota.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, Georgia.

Dr. S. T. Dutton, New York.

Mr. I. W. Metcalf, Ohio.

**Directors from Constituent States:**

Connecticut, Mr. G. M. Carrington.

Illinois, Mr. William Spooner.

Iowa, Rev. W. J. Minchin.  
Kansas, Mr. George A. Guild.  
Maine, Mr. W. L. Bass.  
Massachusetts, Mr. Edward C. Mills.  
Michigan, Rev. Bastian Smits.  
Minnesota, Mr. A. P. Stacy.  
Missouri, Mr. Alfred P. Schauffler.  
Nebraska, Rev. F. T. Rouse.  
New Hampshire, Rev. L. H. Thayer, D.D.  
Northern California, Rev. R. C. Brooks.  
Ohio, Mr. T. M. Bates.  
Rhode Island, Rev. J. E. McConnell.  
Southern California, Mr. Fred M. Wilcox.  
Washington, Rev. T. H. Harper.  
Wisconsin, Mr. C. D. Rosa.

Nominating Committee for two years:

Rev. J. E. Kirbye, Iowa.  
Rev. Shepherd Knapp, Massachusetts.  
Mr. Kirke H. Field, California.  
Rev. Sydney Strong, Washington.

It was moved that the Secretary cast a ballot for the Society, whereupon the new officers were declared elected. The retiring President introduced the incoming President, Vice-President, and Secretary. Dr. Potter, the newly-elected President, made a brief address of acceptance.

Secretarial papers were given by Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary of the Woman's Department, Rev. Herman F. Swartz, Associate Secretary, and Rev. Charles E. Burton, General Secretary.

After a selection by the quartet, Rev. L. A. Wilson, of Butte, Montana, made an address on the subject, "The Trenches of France and the Mines in Montana and Colorado." Rev. P. E. Bauer spoke on "The Last Great Frontier," and Mrs. J. H. Heald on the subject, "Sage Brush and Alfalfa."

At the close of the afternoon session, the following motion was made:

In view of possible action by the Council upon the report of the Commission on Missions, it might be important that a short session of the Society should be held after such motion. Therefore, be it

Resolved: That when this Society adjourns its business session, it adjourn to meet in this place at 12:30 p. m. on Wednesday, October 27.

The evening session was called to order in Woolsey Hall at 7:45 by President Potter. Rev. Henry T. Sell, of Jacksonville, Florida, read the Scripture lesson and offered prayer. The Welsh Quartet sang, and Rev. C. H. Myers spoke upon "Congregationalism in the Southern City." The Welsh Quartet rendered another selection, an address was made by the retiring President, Dr. Watson L. Phillips, and the assembly joined in singing "Christ for the World."



Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter spoke on "The Cost of Home Missions," and the meeting came to a close by the singing of "America" and the benediction by Rev. C. S. Mills, D. D.

THEODORE M. SHIPHERD, Secretary.

An adjourned meeting of The Congregational Home Missionary Society was called to order at 12:30 p. m., October 27, 1915, in the Center Church, New Haven, Connecticut, the President, Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, being in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, the President named Rev. William S. Beard, of Connecticut, as Secretary pro tem.

Dr. Potter presented his resignation as President of the Society, for reasons stated in the following letter:

To The Congregational Home Missionary Society,  
in session at its Annual Meeting,  
New Haven, Conn., October 27, 1915.

I hereby tender my resignation as President of The Congregational Home Missionary Society. I do this in order that the Society may be prepared to conform to the recommendations of the National Council at the earliest possible moment.

ROCKWELL HARMON POTTER,

It was voted to lay the resignation upon the table.

Voted: That when this session adjourns, it adjourn to meet in Chicago, Illinois, Wednesday, January 19, 1916, the hour and place to be determined and announced by the Executive Committee.

Voted: That the Board of Directors be instructed to prepare and present at the adjourned meeting on January 19, such amendments as are necessary, that the Society may conform to the action of the National Council regarding the adjustment of the homeland Societies.

Voted: That the meeting stand adjourned.

WILLIAM S. BEARD.

Secretary pro tem.

# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, OCTOBER 21, 1915

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Each year calls upon us to pause in our thought of those who are laboring and remember reverently those who "rest from their labors while their works follow with them." This year the sacred list of those who have left these narrow fields for the wider ranges of the spirit world includes the following:

John Rossiter, New Fairfield, Conn.; S. A. Slyfield, Platteville, Wis.; T. J. Woodcock, Salem, Ore.; Phillip Croissant, Denver, Colo.; Allen Clark, Akley, Minn.; John Campbell, Trinidad, Colo.; George H. Grannis, Plymouth, Pa.; Sec. E. R. Smith of New Hampshire; A. P. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society carried on work during the fiscal year, April 1st, 1914, to April 1st, 1915, in forty-three states and territories. The number of missionaries under commission for the whole or part of the year were 1774. The number and distribution of their centers of labor were as follows:

Alabama 21; Alaska 3; Arizona 13; Arkansas 1; California (North) 57; California (South) 61; Colorado 52; Connecticut 86; Florida 29; Georgia 23; Idaho 78; Illinois 71; Indiana 16; Iowa 40; Kansas 37; Louisiana 7; Maine 131; Maryland 3; Massachusetts 222; Michigan 86; Minnesota 71; Missouri 43; Montana 106; Nebraska 47; New Hampshire 57; New Jersey 23; New Mexico 11; New York 79; North Carolina 9; North Dakota 141; Ohio 35; Oklahoma 29; Oregon 45; Pennsylvania 48; Rhode Island 14; South Dakota 135; Tennessee 2; Texas 23; Utah 7; Vermont 42; Virginia 4; Washington 163; Wisconsin 102; Wyoming 72. Making a total of 2,345 missions.

## FOREIGN-SPEAKING MISSIONS.

Four hundred and fifteen of our churches and missions were among immigrant people, divided according to language as follows:

German .....	104	Persian .....	2
Bohemian .....	12	Albanian .....	1
Swedish .....	96	Greek .....	19
Dano-Norwegian .....	20	Portuguese .....	3
Italian .....	29	Polish .....	1
Welsh .....	8	Bulgarian .....	1
Finnish .....	54	Swede-Finn. ....	2
Armenian .....	30	Turkish-Armenian .....	1
French .....	9	Syrian .....	1
Slovak .....	10		
Spanish .....	10	Total .....	415
Indian .....	2		

Divided by states the immigrant stations were as follows:

California .....	12	New Jersey .....	13
Colorado .....	10	New Mexico .....	8
Connecticut .....	39	New York .....	14
Idaho .....	9	North Dakota .....	10
Illinois .....	12	Ohio .....	7
Indiana .....	1	Oklahoma .....	2
Iowa .....	6	Oregon .....	10
Kansas .....	7	Pennsylvania .....	22
Louisiana .....	1	Rhode Island .....	5
Maine .....	18	South Dakota .....	13
Massachusetts .....	94	Vermont .....	5
Michigan .....	2	Virginia .....	3
Minnesota .....	23	Washington .....	21
Missouri .....	2	Wisconsin .....	17
Montana .....	8	Wyoming .....	1
Nebraska .....	13		
New Hampshire .....	7	Total .....	415

The total number of churches and missions aided was 2,345. This number is to be compared with 2,592 churches and missions served during the preceding twelve months, being a loss of 247. Eighty-three new churches were organized as compared with 111 last year. It was found necessary to drop six names from the list of living churches, which means that on the home missionary field there was a net gain of 77 organized churches. The membership of the churches served totals 100,858. During the year there were added 15,549. 9,293 of this number being on confession of faith, which is 23% of all additions on confession in the entire denomination. The net gain thus equaled 10,457 approximately 11.5% of the members at the beginning of the year. The Congregational Year-Book shows for the entire denomination a gain of 12,892 members, including the net gain of 10,457 in

Home Mission churches, which means that the self-supporting churches showed an increase of 2,532 or .033% as against 11.7% in the missionary churches. Thus it is seen that the most effective work of the resourceful churches is found in their activity by proxy through the support of home missions. Fifty-one churches came to self-support, compared with 62 last year, while 22 found that they were not able to continue to be self-supporting and were obliged to ask for renewal of aid, as compared with 49 the preceding year. Seventy churches were erected on the home mission field and 27 parsonages, as against 80 churches and 26 parsonages last year. The 2,265 Sunday-schools in connection with our home missionary churches have an enrollment of 155,890 as against 144,492 in 2,174 schools last year. Practically 20% of all the Congregational Sunday-school scholars of the nation are in our home mission churches.

Some items of the above summary give us pause. The loss of fourteen in the number of workers, of 247 in the number of missions, and of fourteen in the number of churches organized, shows the effect of the cut of \$10,000 in the appropriations made a year ago last January, in an effort to avoid debt, but we submit that there is real occasion for gratitude in view of the effectiveness of the work as shown in the other and more important items.

A high type of heroism has been displayed by the men and women under our commission. Genuine hardships have been met and not infrequently persecutions of the bitterest sort have been endured and real privations, incident to wholly inadequate income have been suffered and these for the main part without complaint. Realizing that the future of the denomination with its important trusts depends upon this work of conquest and construction, we wish to lay upon the hearts of the members of the Society, and through them upon the conscience of the entire denomination, the combined sense of opportunity and responsibility in maintaining this branch of the work of the Congregational Church with rapidly increasing support. Better equipped men are sorely needed. A more adequate program is imperatively demanded. New fields constantly present widely open doors. America holds the key to the world's redemption and Home Missions holds the destiny of America. The essential nature of our mission calls for far larger investment than have yet been made.

### THE TREASURY.

The meaning of the appended statement of the Treasurer may not be fully obvious to the lay reader. An analysis of these necessarily somewhat involved figures shows that the receipts from living donors for the year 1914-1916 were \$381,505.32 as compared with \$393,179.64 for 1913-1914 or a loss of \$11,674.32. Fairness requires the statement that these figures are not wholly trustworthy. Of this loss \$2,908.39 is in the item of reports from city societies of money raised for pastors' salaries. It is hard to differentiate this item from the other expenses of these affiliated organiza-

tions and the difference may be wholly in the more stringent methods of reporting. Again the constituent states report a loss of \$4,787.86. The time element is likely to unsettle this figure. The fiscal year of the states do not all agree with that of the national society, and changing seasons of remitting may account for all or much of this difference. It is significant on this point that, excluding New York where the percentages have been radically altered but which has made an increase in its receipts, the net payments made to the National office by the states on the percentage plan within the year exceeded those of the preceding year by \$12,214.79. Allowing for variations due to irregular times of settlement it is still likely that this indicates a considerable increase in the receipts of the state societies.

Further, the net receipts of the central office directly and through the states for national work from living donors amounted to \$110,553.11, as compared with \$104,473.07, thus showing a gain of \$6,080.42 over the gifts of the previous year. This showing should be some \$2,300 better, since under the new agreement with New York that amount is not credited in the above analysis. In other words, the gain in the receipts for national work amounts to approximately 8%.

The above is doubly heartening when it is remembered that financial conditions were seriously disturbed during the year by the outbreak of the great war.

Doubtless the steady effect of the Apportionment Plan is shown as well as the effectiveness of the Every Member Canvass, introduced into many churches during the year. In the constituent States also the obligation of the churches to the work in those states makes fairly constant the contributions from the churches; and by our Percentage Agreements we share in the profits of this constancy, and of the untiring efforts of state men to meet their own needs.

How far short we are of our goal is shown by the fact that our receipts from living donors amounted to \$381,505.32, whereas, the apportionment for Home Missions is set at \$470,000.

In the matter of legacy receipts our last Annual Report contained the frightening item of a draft of \$44,000 on the Legacy Equalization Fund to meet a deficit in the year's account, due largely to the low receipts from legacies. This year we are glad to be able to report the return in excess of \$14,611.63 to the Legacy Equalization Fund, the amount from legacy receipts, of \$120,000, net.

Following the study of the question by the General Secretary and the Assistant Treasurer the Board has given considerable attention to the equalizing of legacy receipts and at its midwinter meeting voted, in view of the average receipts of recent years, to recommend to the National Society for adoption the following policy:

#### **EQUALIZATION FUND POLICY.**

It is to be noted that the adoption of the suggested policy by the



Society would bind the Directors not to exhaust the Equalization Fund in any one year, thus involving the actual curtailing of work rather than jeopardizing the future by the exhaustion of reasonable reserves. The plan also precludes the possibility of executives drawing upon this fund, except for the purpose of equalizing legacy receipts. Should the gifts of the living decrease, debt or retrenchment would of necessity result. This is as it should be.

A matter of comparative unimportance may demand remark. It has been decided to omit the monthly publication of itemized receipts in The American Missionary, substituting therefor the quarterly or possibly the annual report of receipts by the National Society. Should there appear any considerable demand for the return to the former practice, such return could readily be made.

#### PER CAPITA GIFTS.

A study of the reports shows that the average gift per member for Home Missions for the year, including contributions to national, state and city societies, was 49¾ cents as compared with 52½ cents last year. In the various states the average per member is as follows:

Alabama .....	\$.03	Missouri .....	1.11
Arizona .....	.29	Montana .....	.23
Alaska .....	.06	Nebraska .....	.51
California (North) .....	.65	New Hampshire .....	.37
California (South) .....	.93	New Jersey .....	.67
Colorado .....	.31	New York .....	.34
Connecticut .....	.55	New Mexico .....	.64
District of Columbia.....	.30	North Carolina .....	.05
Florida .....	.35	North Dakota .....	.35
Georgia .....	.04	Ohio .....	.52
Idaho .....	.31	Oklahoma .....	.17
Illinois .....	.62	Oregon .....	.32
Indiana .....	.21	Pennsylvania .....	.09
Iowa .....	.41	Rhode Island .....	.46
Kansas .....	.51	South Dakota .....	.35
Kentucky .....	.03	Tennessee .....	.07
Louisiana .....	.07	Texas .....	.77
Maine .....	.49	Utah .....	.06
Maryland .....	.16	Vermont .....	.33
Massachusetts .....	.58	Virginia .....	.05
Michigan .....	.70	Washington .....	1.16
Minnesota .....	.57	Wisconsin .....	.46
Wyoming .....	.17		

### CONSTITUENT STATE PERCENTAGES.

Contributions received from living donors in Constituent States are divided between the treasuries of the national and state societies according to a scale of percentages. This division is made no matter whether the gift be sent to the national or state treasury, unless the giver directs otherwise. This arrangement has nothing to do with income from investments, legacies or conditional gifts. Nor does it apply to gifts specifically designated for a particular society or use.

The percentages from the different states for national work for the year 1914-15 were as follows:

California (North) .....	5	Minnesota .....	5
California (South) .....	5	Missouri .....	5
Connecticut .....	60	Nebraska .....	5
Illinois .....	20	New Hampshire .....	50
Iowa .....	20	New York .....	10
Kansas .....	5	Ohio .....	13
Maine .....	10	Rhode Island .....	20
Massachusetts .....	33½	Vermont .....	33
Michigan .....	15	Washington .....	3
Wisconsin .....	10		

During the year the agreement with Illinois has been revised, making the share for national work from that state 25% instead of 20%. Illinois is to be complimented on this revision and her example is to be commended to other resourceful states.

### ADMINISTRATION.

On April 15th, 1915, Rev. Charles E. Burton, D.D., assumed the duties of General Secretary, succeeding Rev. Hubert C. Herring, D.D., who had been called to the secretaryship of the National Council. The other secretaries and officers have continued as in the preceding year, Mr. Ernest Adams being now designated "Assistant Treasurer" instead of "Cashier" as one year ago. The administration has been departmentalized. Associate Secretary Swartz devotes himself to the oversight of the missionary field, giving what time he can to the City Work at the invitation of the larger municipalities. Assistant Secretary Breed edits the home missionary section of *The American Missionary* and other printed matter both in leaflets and periodicals, looks after stereopticon lectures and keeps in touch with our foreign-speaking work. Miss Woodberry, as in the past, fosters the interests of the women of the churches in the great mission of the Society. The General Secretary exercises general oversight of all departments and especially fosters missionary interests in the constituent states for the furthering of the entire work both in those states and in the nation. This division of labor has conduced to increased effectiveness.

### SUPERINTENDENCE.

The work of superintendence during the year has been conducted with high efficiency. An exceedingly able group of men is now in charge of the different states and districts. These men have magnified their tasks both in the mind of the Society and of the churches under their supervision. There was consequently a remarkable absence of friction as well as an increased manifestation of efficiency.

Several changes have been made since the publication of the last report which should here be mentioned. Superintendent C. E. Tower resigned his care of the South Central District, consisting of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. The Society lost him from its company of superintendents with very great regret. Superintendent A. E. Ricker, D.D., was by the Directors elected to succeed to the care of the South Central District. He is now in charge of the work, with his office at Dallas.

Pastor-at-Large C. W. Carroll, whose work had been the specific care of all the churches in New Jersey, was elected to care for Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia in addition to New Jersey, making him thus the superintendent of the Middle Atlantic District. Rev. E. P. Seymour has been elected as General Missionary for Pennsylvania to serve in that state under the supervision of Superintendent Carroll.

For several years Superintendent W. G. Puddefoot had been caring for all of Indiana, except that part suburban to Chicago, but many demands from the churches throughout the country made it important that he should be released from the work of supervision and his whole time be made available for platform services. This has been a distinct strengthening of our publicity interests and a ground of gratification to the churches. A temporary arrangement has been made by which Rev. Harry Blunt, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Indianapolis, with a Committee of other pastors is acting as Superintendent of the Indiana work.

Rev. Ralph B. Larkin, who has so happily cared for the Congregational interests of the Southern California Conference has asked to be relieved. The Conference has elected Rev. Geo. F. Kenngott, Ph.D., as its secretary who will thus have charge not only of the city work at Los Angeles, as for several years past, but of the missionary interests of the entire Conference. Dr. Kenngott brings an exceptional administrative ability to this large work.

General Missionary A. P. Nelson of the Swedish Department was struck suddenly with paralysis, and in June he went to receive the reward of his long and faithful service.

At the time of the mid-winter meeting in Chicago a telegram came announcing the death of Secretary E. R. Smith of New Hampshire, after prolonged illness. This break in our ranks was felt severely outside of the state as well as among his close associates. The work in New Hampshire

was taken up immediately by Rev. E. R. Stearns and carried on without a break.

### IN THE CONSTITUENT STATES.

The Constituent State Plan has proved its value. Like all plans it is capable of improvement. The time seems ripe for utilizing the lessons of experience looking to more effective use of the plan. The keeping of the broad work of the whole society before churches in states where most of the money is used within the state and where the officers of the state society are directly responsible for the local work is not encouraged by the plan. It is a question whether activities are as large when the appeal is chiefly for local, and frequently prosaic work, as when that appeal has big dimensions and is possessed of the dramatic aspect of the distant and the different. Frequently also churches can be interested in special work and will give largely when that work is far away. And still more important: big gifts, either directly or thru wills, are not so likely to be made for a limited work as for an extensive one. In consequence the states lose as well as the general society by this natural result of the plan. It was the recognition of such facts as these which led the General Secretary to specialize in fostering the whole work within the self-supporting states. The questions involved are being considered with the state leaders. Some of the states have already acted, looking to an arrangement whereby donations may be increased through designated gifts without unfairness either to state or nation. Supplemental agreements have been suggested whereby the National Society shall receive a larger percentage of state contributions above a given sum, thus making it worth while for The Congregational Home Missionary Society to do active publicity work in constituent states to the advantage of both parties.

By the secretary's attention to constituent states the Massachusetts Society has been encouraged to meet the instructions of the State Conference in establishing a minimum salary without asking for a larger percentage of the Massachusetts contributions, which at the beginning of the year they thought might be necessary.

Illinois has agreed on its own initiative to an increase from twenty to twenty-five percent within the year, and at least one other state will be reported next year, probably more.

The agreement with New York state has worked satisfactorily and the strategically important work in the Empire State is in better condition than for years. Some modifications of the plan have been adopted, opening the way for more aggressive publicity work by both State and National Societies.

The General Secretary has met with the Board of Directors of New York and with the Executive Committee of Massachusetts, as on occasion with the directing bodies of other states. Arrangements have been provided for publishing a Washington edition of *The American Missionary* with a supplement inserted dealing with the interests of the state of



Washington. Negotiations are under way with other conferences for similar editions.

In general the relations between the Congregational Home Missionary Society and its federated organizations has grown more and more intimate and vital and in no single case is there any friction. The significance of this it would be hard to overestimate.

### MIDWINTER MEETING.

As in years past the Board of Directors assembled in connection with its January meeting, the superintendents and secretaries of the several states, both missionary and constituent, together with the members of the Executive Committee and others interested in the work of the Society. As the years go on these conferences prove increasingly helpful. The last gathering was of especial importance as a means of introducing the new Secretary to all the workers and in affording opportunity for conference with the Commission on Missions and in careful study of the entire field by workers from every section, led by Secretary Swartz in a carefully tabulated investigation.

### PUBLICITY.

The regular means of keeping the work of the Society before its constituency have been persistently employed. All of the secretaries have been constantly on the platform in conferences, associations, conventions and individual churches. Their work has been supplemented by public addresses by the President, Treasurer, members of the Executive Committee, Directors and friends of the work. The printed page continues, as it must, to be the chief avenue of information. Our section of *The American Missionary*, books, booklets, leaflets and form letters have been widely circulated. This line of effort has been supplemented by the more direct approach of personal letters and personal interviews. Besides the activities in these regular lines special platform work has been done by missionaries and particularly by Rev. Lawrence A. Wilson who has widely interested the churches in a work at Butte, Montana, and in so doing has introduced vividly to the churches some of the problems and opportunities of western home missionary work.

At the Panama-Pacific Exposition the Society has caused to be displayed an exhibit of home missions in connection with similar displays of other denominations.

### CO-OPERATION.

..

As in past years your Board and its executives have endeavored to co-labor with other agencies, both denominational and inter-denominational. The secretaries of the seven benevolent societies are in constant conference, and at least twice each year a whole day is spent together for the consideration of our entire benevolent program.



It is with no inconsiderable difficulty that actual results are secured in such co-operation. Because the subject bears upon the proposals of the Commission on Missions, it may be well to call attention to a few instances: For some time there has been before us the proposition of transferring certain work of The American Missionary Association to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, making provision for the added expense to this Society by shifting other obligations among these two societies and the Education Society. After two years of conference there seems to be no immediate prospect of compassing this object. Again, we are doing considerable educational work through the Chicago Seminary Institutes, Schauffler Training School and various other institutions, after years of endeavor, to have this necessary function performed by the Education Society. Also in the year proposals came from the American Board for the co-operation of all the societies in educational and financial efforts. The Secretaries' Conference agreed. But wanting any agency for common administration nothing came of it. A Joint Educational Secretary was almost in sight, in fact elected, but this project miscarried, awaiting action of the National Council on the suggestions of the Commission on Missions. It was designed to do something that would compel the attention of visitors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition by a joint exhibit, but when the time came this Society found itself alone and under necessity to display a legend stating that our exhibit represented the work of but one of the seven missionary agencies of the denomination. These are samples of facts which emphasize the need of some means of securing actual co-operation that shall measure up to the fraternal spirit which animates the various organizations.

Considering the functions of the Commission on Missions of the utmost importance we have exercised ourselves in forwarding the study and work of that body. No great requirements have been made of us, but such little information as has been sought and such limited conference as has been invited we have freely given; and beyond this we have urged our understanding of the present situation upon the Commission—we trust without too great annoyance to its officers and members.

Our hands have also been extended to those of other denominations that we might mutually stand where otherwise we should all fall. We lent our aid, both financial and personal, to the United Missionary Campaign which did so much to introduce the Every Member Canvass and other practical methods into our churches. Through the Home Missions Council and the Missionary Education Movement we have sought to fraternize with our brethren of other faiths in the Common aims of the followers of Jesus Christ.

# REVIEW OF THE FIELD

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The field is the United States. Most of it is under cultivation. There is a little intensive cultivation. There is considerable effective cultivation. There is too much cultivation that is indifferent. There is too much soil untouched.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society is working in almost every state in the Union and in the territory of Alaska. The great West is still largely unpeopled. The Pacific coast and the Rocky Mountain states, where now live seven million, is a region capable of maintaining a population double that in the entire United States at the present time. But Home Missionary needs are no longer confined to the West. The largest number of persons, working in one state under Home Missionary commission, are in Massachusetts. The next largest number are in Illinois. The entire land is missionary territory. Partial explanation is given when it is said that in Rhode Island, for example, 68.7% of the population is either foreign born or born of foreign parents, while the proportion of native Americans is still smaller in such states as Minnesota and North Dakota. This means more than simply the introduction of needy elements into our civilization. It means change everywhere. The old rural is a great new frontier. Adding these to the still unclaimed physical frontier makes Home Missionary territory co-extensive with the United States.

The following pages relate in brief and unvarnished terms the story of the twelve months from April 31, 1914 to March 1, 1915. Real progress is chronicled all along the line. It is worthy of note that here is found no wail of failure.

Common-place enough is much of the following to the casual reader, but the philosopher of human history knows that constructive force, however unostentatious, determines great civilizations. The forces whose phenomena are here set forth are those that have made America great in the past, and they are the forces to which America must look now for continuing greatness.

The awful war which threatened civilization itself in the midst of the years here surveyed shifts to America opportunities for world-influence such as no nation ever knew before. The present position of our country in the life of the race multiplies many times the importance of furnishing to mankind the spectacle of a nation in which Christianity has mastered the life of the people and which, because of that fact, treats other nations as it would be treated.

Christianity has been effective in America. But how much more effective it might be is clear to every observing soul. Its future effectiveness is in large measure dependent upon home missionary labors. The following pages should be read in the light of these fundamental facts.

### ALASKA.

The day for which we have waited has come. After being shut up for ten years, at hard labor in a federal prison, Alaska steps forth once more for a free life. With railroads building and resources unlocked, with a larger measure of self-government, and the steady decline in her population and industries checked, she fronts a future as broad and big as the ocean that beats upon her shores.

Our Congregational policy of watchful waiting should soon be justified in substantial enlargement. Indeed, it is already. Each of our three churches is under the most successful pastorate it has yet had. Audiences are enthusiastic, with probably the largest attendance of any churches of any denomination in the territory. Douglas is said to have the finest Sunday-school in Alaska. Valdez and Nome are strongly manned and in a flourishing condition, the former having replaced the parsonage, which burned about a year ago. The interest in church life and work is greater than at any time in the past fifteen years. With increasing hope, enlarging plans, and better financial conditions in the country at large the church life of Alaska must certainly take on corresponding vigor.

In the near future we should plan for a general worker on the ground, who shall not only keep more closely informed as to the points of greatest need, but be free to give them the prompt and energetic attention they will require. The Episcopalians have had two men of international reputation in that work. So have the Presbyterians. I am told that each of these denominations has spent about \$40,000 a year on its Alaska work. Much of this is for Indian schools, which is always expensive work. Should we count in our American Missionary Association budget, our denominational expenditure would, of course, loom larger than the \$1,500 or \$2,000 customary schedule. We do not spend home missionary money as lavishly as the denominations named. I think we have the reputation of doing as good work on a scale of grants nearly fifty per cent. less. I know it is so in Washington and while it means larger self-sacrifice, it also means steadier self-reliance for our churches. Unfortunately, it leaves weak young churches open to the temptation of religious bribing, a sin as disastrous and demoralizing as political bribery, though by some uncultivated consciences not yet considered as disreputable.

### A Forecast.

We must not gasp with astonishment if a yearly budget of \$5,000 for Alaska should be asked within a year or two, when things really begin to open up, if we intend to do our share in religiously cultivating that great land. That should allow the support of some measure of local supervision and the opening up of from two to three new points each year. This is a safe, rational program to look forward to.

### CENTRAL SOUTH, THE

In the four states comprising this district—Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana—thirty-three missionaries have served fifty-three churches

during the year, investing 314 months of labor for the cause. Some half-dozen of the points served are really preaching stations, which means that the Gospel is being extended to destitute communities, for the most part isolated and unprivileged, and where, except for this hard and self-sacrificing service, the Word would not be known. Of these thirty-three missionaries, fifteen serve more than one church and supply thirty-five points with the Gospel. This is not taking into account the many vicinities where General Missionary L. J. Parker has visited, ministered, encouraged, and directed the work of our Oklahoma churches.

Our forty-nine aided churches (deducting preaching stations) have a total membership of about 2,290. During the year accessions on confession numbered 229, by letter 148, making a total of 377. Gains on confession amount to ten per cent. of the membership, and total accessions to 16.4 per cent.

After three months of work in the Central South, a sensible man is not prepared to write a book or to solve its problems. But that there are both needs and prospects is beyond question.

#### **Rural Communities.**

There is important and difficult work to be done in important rural communities. In Louisiana and eastern Texas such men as Paul Leeds, T. A. Edwards, D. Franklin Brown, J. W. Saucier, and V. T. Davis are ministering to destitute peoples, out of contact with modern life. And such ministry is vitally necessary for the people and the communities involved; also for the rugged personal qualities and winning faith often developed for larger service.

#### **Village Evangelism.**

Successful village evangelism deserves mention. In Oklahoma, Carrier, Goltry, Hillsdale, Oktaha, and Drummond are examples of churches where pastors have seen large accessions on confession. Sometimes they have labored by themselves, at other times evangelists have assisted, but confessions have been secured, and new members, from twelve and fifteen up to forty-seven and fifty, have been brought into the fellowship. This is a type of work of which we ought to do more in the South. The vision of the new country uplift movement has not spread widely here, but some have seen it, and it is just as necessary and beneficent here as in the North.

#### **City Work.**

Undoubtedly the most important work on this field is that in our rapidly-growing and aggressive cities. Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Enid, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Port Arthur are the strategic points now; the first-mentioned Texas city being the shining example of what can be done Congregationally by consecrated means and careful and wise management, five churches and two missions being the fruits of such effort. In San Antonio, Rev. C. A. Riley minister, the little company has made overtures for the purchase of a fine well-located church property, now in the possession of the Christian Scientists, and the look ahead is



inspiring. At Houston, Rev. H. B. Harrison has been called and has accepted, and the thrill of expectation is in the hearts of the brethren. There are other fine, growing cities in both Texas and Oklahoma, and the call for us of the Pilgrim faith to enter is loud indeed.

#### **City First Bills Funds**

One thing needs earnestly to be said: If we, as Congregationalists, are to gain timely and strategic entrance on this splendidly promising city work, it is of the most vital importance that funds, not only for the support of the minister, but for statesman-like initial movement, must be available for the support of the missionary program. This plea can never be stated emphatically enough to satisfy the worker whose heart is so unremittingly cast down for the lack of strategic financing.

There is a future for the Central South. A period of depression has visited us. But signs are many that an upward and forward movement is at the door. It will move along the lines of increasing membership in our existing churches; of developing the equipment for spiritual, educational, and social work; and of entering newly developing communities, such as Tulsa, McAlester, and Sapulpa, in Oklahoma; and Beaumont, Waco, Corpus Christi and other towns in Texas. The old promises and the old gospel are full of new inspiration for the new day, the new open doors, and the new victories that await only the new prophesy that shall stand the twentieth century test and say now as ever, "Here am I, send me."

#### **COLORADO.**

We are encouraged in the state as a whole by the statistics from the Year-Book, which indicate that we have increased in church membership, in Sunday-school attendance, in benevolences and church property, while we have decreased in the amount of home expenses and debt.

##### **Statistical.**

Thirty-seven churches have received missionary aid during the year and a large number of self-supporting churches have been directly aided by the state workers. A vigorous attempt was made to increase the amount available for use under the "plus plan," but on account of the disturbed financial conditions and small returns from some of the crops we failed to reach the mark by a few dollars. Our churches are courageously facing the coming year with a determination that will bring the home missionary gifts to such a point that we will have funds left over for our work within the state.

During the year three church buildings have been dedicated—at Julesburg, Flagler and Englewood. One new organization has been added to our list of churches; two have been dropped. At East Lake, ten miles north of Denver, a very promising church with a charter membership of thirty was organized in December.

##### **Rural Ministry.**

We have in Colorado four great rural circuits. One of them, the



Platte Valley circuit, just north of Denver, being situated in a rich irrigated district, is so near the city as to share in many of its advantages. Rev. Norman Curtis, who had worked faithfully in this district for four years, gave up his work in February and Rev. E. A. Blodgett has been called to the field. He preaches at Derby, Henderson, Platte Valley and East Lake, with other Sunday-school appointments. The other fields partake more of the character of the frontier. Rev. G. A. Ellis preaches at Newcastle, Silt, and Raven, with three outstations, reaching his fields by automobile. Rev. D. J. Gillanders, in the Grand Plateau, with headquarters at Collbran, serves the church at Molina and preaches also at six Sunday-schools and outstations. Four nights of each week are given to this kind of missionary service. His home is twenty-five miles from a railroad. Rev. James F. Walker continues to carry forward his great work in Western Montrose County. He has recently added preaching stations at Second and Third Park and at Naturita, making him seven preaching stations which he endeavors to reach once in three weeks. Beginning on this field in 1910, he has seen the work grow from the beginning until it has reached its present large proportions, and the end is not yet. A student will assist him during the summer. These men are putting into practice the underlying principles of Mills' little book, "The Making of a Country Parish."

#### Prohibition.

The state has not yet assumed normal conditions following the great coal strike, but we trust that some of the great lessons learned by the bitter experience will be such as to prevent future trouble.

#### Denver City Plans.

The City Missionary Society of Denver has gone forward with success. A year ago several of the missionary churches had large and troublesome floating debts. During the year these debts have been entirely wiped out. These churches owe nothing except what is due the Church Building Society. During the winter a series of visitations among the churches of Denver was most successfully carried out, representatives of the City Missionary Society going to the smaller churches two by two. There is a "get together" spirit in the atmosphere of the Denver churches that is most wholesome.

A most troublesome event has occurred during the year relative to the property of the People's Tabernacle. An attempt was made in January, 1914, by a bare majority of the church to transfer the property, worth in the neighborhood of \$60,000 to the Baptist denomination. By the advice of the New York office with the hearty support of our State Board, the minority in the Tabernacle have been encouraged to institute proceedings at law for the recovery of the property. The case is still pending. The principle at stake is so important that our City Missionary Society and State Board feel that, if necessary, the case should be carried to the Supreme Court. As the case stands, if the Baptists should win, the church

property of every Congregationally-organized denomination in the state is in jeopardy.

A new work has just been opened at Washington Park, Rev. Robert Allingham, our City Missionary, having undertaken to build a church in this rapidly-growing region.

We are still attempting to do the missionary work of Colorado with about \$2,000 less than is needed for minimum efficiency. Some of the older churches still need help and we must turn the deaf ear to calls for new work. Our salaries are too small, and many of our missionaries are enduring the greatest privations because of the necessity that is upon us. On the whole, however, the outlook is much more encouraging than it was twelve months ago.

### CONNECTICUT.

Congregationalism in Connecticut in the year of our Lord 1914 can claim no achievement that will warrant conceit. It can find consolation in the fact that it has held its own, if there is any consolation in such a fact. Statistics do not mean everything, but at any rate they do mean something. If it takes nearly 70,000 Congregationalists to achieve a net gain in membership of a little less than 300, it reveals a contrast to the Biblical ratio, for it required over 200 to chase one recruit, and more than 400 to put two to flight for spiritual safety. True, death, dismission, and revision decimated the roll, but the trenches have not been pushed perceptibly into the enemy's country. The cost of making a Congregational capture foots up much, both in men and money. Yet evangelism has been emphasized, and elements of religious education have not been wanting. Efforts have neither been lacking nor listless. We hope that the year has been one of seed sowing and that the coming harvest truly will be plenteous.

#### Increasing Adaptability.

The churches, however, do not call themselves cast down or feel themselves forsaken. Our ministers are meeting the challenge of the times and are not moaning under juniper trees. Congregationalism in Connecticut is cautious, but it is not bound. Adaptability is an asset of its ability. Aloofness from the alien is almost absent from the atmosphere. It has taken a long time to sense this opportunity and obligation. It is a case of self-preservation or suicide. Foreigners are found, not only well represented in the pews, but not a few fill pulpits and preach to the remnant of the Brahmin caste Yankee stock.

The country churches are better manned, equipped, and supported than has been the case for many a day. In industrial communities, the southern Europeans are upon us like a flood and stagger us, but the second generation will steady us.

#### Increasing Fraternity.

Best of all, Protestantism is pulling together where once it pulled apart.

This fraternalism is not wholly formed. Mere denominationalism is at a discount. The kingdom of God kills sectarianism. This fraternalism sometimes takes the form of fusion, but more often of federation. Only one instance remains in a Connecticut community, suitable to be served by one church, where Congregational and other Protestant home missionary money is being employed to maintain separate church organizations, and in this case the Congregationalists have held out hands and proposed a trial marriage.

The oldest missionary society in the United States—The Missionary Society of Connecticut—is dear to the Congregationalists of this commonwealth, and they support it, loyally and liberally. Still larger support would not be wasted.

#### **Our Persian-Assyrian Friends.**

To give some color to the home missionary picture, one should behold the Persian-Assyrians in New Britain and Bristol. To stand before a congregation of 150 and see their eager, upturned faces and hear them sing songs similar to Gregorian chants makes one's soul thrill and fingers tingle. It is a rare thing to read that one of these people is roystering or boisterous. During the year of depression, when work was scarce and wages scant, only one of them in the city of Elihu Burritt asked for public aid. Over the ocean their kith and kin are crushed by the awful Juggernaut of war, and more than a thousand dollars has been sent from New Britain to aid the stricken sufferers by those who have not failed to share in the support of the missionary who cheers them with the Gospel and wise personal counsel.

#### **Foreign-Speaking Work.**

In our home missionary churches the gain in membership is greatest among the Italians, Swedes, Danes, Germans, French, Armenians, and Bohemians. All the other nationalities are being distanced, and even new native enterprises are not in the lead, for the largest home missionary church in Connecticut is Italian, with a membership of 213, while the smallest is Yankee, with a membership of nine. Is not this a sign both ominous and revealing? Christianity careth not for caste, neither regardeth race; so will it be with Congregationalism in Connecticut, if it be truly Christian.

### **DANISH-NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT.**

Congregational work among the Norwegians and Danes was suggested by a Norwegian banker in Chicago, urged by Dr. F. E. Emrich, then a pastor in that city, and was started by Chicago Seminary in 1884.

#### **Historical.**

The Norwegians and Danes are Protestants, and, as a rule, religious people, acquainted with historic Christianity and the doctrines of the Lutheran faith. Religious awakenings, however, since the time of Hans Nielsen Hauge (d. 1824), started a dissenter movement out from the Lutheran

church, its adherents seeking a freer, more vital religious life and worship and doctrine. People of this class were coming to our country and were not touched by the Lutheran churches already here. They needed to be ministered to, and Congregationalism was ready for this timely service, as its principles regarding the Bible, liberty of interpretation, evangelical forms of worship, local church autonomy, etc., were just what these people, through study of the New Testament, had come to believe. As they learned about the school in Chicago, their young men went there for training, and then went out to gather the people together into organized free churches of the Congregational type. One hundred and sixty-three Norwegian and Danish young men have taken the full or partial courses. As they went out to their work the churches began to multiply, the first one in Boston, Massachusetts, being organized in 1885, and others followed from year to year, until now we count fifty-three organized churches. Thirty-three of our men are serving forty of these churches. Four are permanently at work in Norway; one of them being the editor and publisher of a religious weekly representing free church work there. One is in China, working under the Y. M. C. A. in Shansi. One is in Venezuela, South America, at the head of a mission which he has founded there. One is in India, working among the Bhil people in Khandesh. Six are at work under the American Sunday-school Union. One represents the American Bible Society in the Northwest. One is a professor in a recently organized Bible Institute. More than thirty have met with reversion to type and have become priests in the Lutheran Church.

#### Religious Organization.

The churches are made up of two classes, those in Congregational associations and those calling themselves free Evangelical Independent Churches. These two groups of churches fellowship most happily through Danish-Norwegian associations, uniting also in the support of a weekly religious paper, "Evangelisten." Nearly all of them are served by Danish and Norwegian graduates of Chicago Seminary. These churches are scattered over the northern tier of states, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In addition to these organized churches there are scores of little groups of Norwegian and Danish Christians that come together for worship.

The evangelistic note is characteristic of these churches. They realize that their problem is not religion, for the people as a rule are religious, but the masses do not know a vital, spiritual religion, and so they work and pray for the Spirit's breathing upon the dry bones of a dead worship. The young people are interested, and have organized orchestras and choirs as well as young people's societies. Song festivals are held regularly. Reality is religious experience, and to live according to God's Word, are the great aim of the churches.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society has been interested in this movement from the beginning and has had a considerable share in the development of the work. At present, it is not making a very large ex-



penditure, for these churches have an independent spirit and like to be self-supporting. We are now aiding nine such churches, and eight or nine are aided by City and State societies.

#### Ohio.

The Norwegian church in Cleveland, Ohio, is ministering a "free faith" among the 3,000 or more Norwegians and Danes in the city. Special attention is given to seamen, many of whom come into port and sojourn here for the winter. For five years this church has been meeting a heavy obligation annually on its property. They are hoping this year to get aid from the Building Society to make the burden less taxing. There is an earnest spirit among the members, all being alive to their mission of evangelization.

#### Wisconsin.

Clintonville and Navarino, Wisconsin, are two small rural fields which have kept up their work for years under many discouragements. The young people leave to seek work in the large cities, and quite a number of the old people have departed this life. Under a new pastor, recently graduated from Chicago Seminary, they are moving forward hopefully.

Maple Valley, Wisconsin, is a rural field which shows no great gains, as no new settlers are coming in except when farms change hands. It is yoked with an English-speaking church. It is a good training school for children and young people who gravitate toward the cities. Last fall the pastor stated in his quarterly report that he hadn't much to set forth, except that ten of his best young people had gone to college, leaving him only two in his Bible class and depleting the young people's society. He hoped, however, that the church's loss would be the Kingdom's gain. This is significant and needs no further comment.

#### Minnesota.

Working among a limited constituency, the church at Winona, Minnesota, serves Swedes as well as Danes and Norwegians, holding before the people the light of an evangelical faith, and the work is being more and more appreciated because it is becoming better understood. A more united people, or a people more loyal to Christ and His church, can not be found anywhere.

#### Washington.

The church at Tacoma, Washington, has passed through severe struggles, caused by fanatical evangelists preaching theories for truths, thus making divisions among the membership. It has also been depleted through removals caused by lack of work. Under its new and efficient pastor it is getting a new grip on itself and the situation. There are about 5,000 Norwegians in Tacoma and many in the outlying towns and settlements. The church intends to regard itself as a center of missionary work reaching out to these places. The pastor is now preaching at Roosevelt Heights, McKinley Park and Parkland. Some of its members, as well



as the pastor, are interested in forming a new Norwegian colony eighteen miles from the city. They propose to call this new point Scandia, and they hope to have a church there.

Repeated efforts have been made at Seattle, Washington, to establish a Norwegian Free or Congregational church. The work we are at present supporting is the second one to be organized. The congregation worships in a rented building near the center of the city, and people from different sections of the city can reach it by street cars. There has not been much progress as yet, though the work has held its own during the last year. They are planning now to let their pastor push out into the settlements and towns around Puget Sound, where many Norwegians are living without religious privileges. In this way, the city work would not only be taken care of, but a sort of missionary district would be formed, all being in some way connected with the city church.

### Oregon.

The present Norwegian church in Portland is also the second effort to carry on definite work. The people now have an organized church and worship in a rented store in a new section of the city where Norwegians are settling and acquiring homes. The pastor has the names of about fifty families whom he is visiting and trying to interest. He serves this field jointly with the church at Canby, about twenty-five miles distant. This latter is a small rural town, with many Norwegians in the community. There is a good church building, free of debt, and some very good Christian families, forming a good nucleus of workers. There might be a very strong organization, if divergent views of doctrine, mostly non-essential ones, did not separate the people. The pastor is striving to unite them in earnest work. Only by yoking these two fields is it possible to provide for regular services in both.

During the year the Superintendent has visited all the aided Norwegian and Slavic churches under his care in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Washington and Oregon, and has assisted more or less in the four Norwegian churches in Chicago, besides helping with the management of the Norwegian paper, "Evangelisten," which is published in Chicago. He has given ten hours a week class-room instruction at Chicago Seminary, or about 300 hours for the school year. This has consisted of lectures in theology in Norwegian, given to the six students of the Danish-Norwegian Institute, and English language studies, given to the Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, German and Finnish students of all the Institutes.

In this report mention has only been made of the aided churches, which necessarily are the smaller, struggling churches. There are fine, strong, self-supporting churches in the large cities, doing splendid work among the people. Homes for young people coming to large cities, and an orphanage in Jersey City, are supported by the churches.

### Educational Problems.

Rushford Academy and Institute has had fifty-six students during the last year, with a faculty of four, the institution being wholly supported by offerings from the churches. There is a very positive Christian atmosphere at Rushford. A student coming there unconverted does not get away, as a rule, without having a very definite Christian experience. The directors of the school have recently established a theological department, impelled by the wish of the people to control the training of their ministers, and, possibly, by the fear that the training at Chicago Seminary may not be exactly orthodox. It is hoped that a better understanding and more thorough co-operation may be brought about, so that the churches will still leave the theological training of their ministers in the hands of Chicago Seminary.

### FINNISH DEPARTMENT.

It is now twenty-four years since the first Finnish Congregational church in this country was organized at Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio. This work was started by two Finnish students from Chicago Theological Seminary during their summer vacation. Before this time Congregationalism was entirely unknown among the Finnish people, and as soon as knowledge of this work came to the knowledge of the Finnish Lutheran ministers, they began to warn the people against Congregational heresy. This policy has been continued ever since, but with comparatively little success.

In 1895 another Finnish Congregational church was organized at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, by Rev. Andrew Groop, a graduate of the Swedish Institute of Chicago Seminary; and the third was established in 1896, at Quincy, Massachusetts, by Rev. K. F. Henrikson, also a graduate of Chicago Seminary. These were the pioneer Finnish Congregational churches.

In September, 1903, Congregationalism among Finns received a new impetus when a training school for Finnish ministers was opened in connection with the church at Quincy. From 1903 to 1909, twenty young men from this school entered the ministry.

In 1913 the Congregational Home Missionary Society added a Finnish Department to their other foreign departments, and a Finnish Training School for ministers was opened in connection with Chicago Theological Seminary. During the two years that this Department has been in existence, Congregational churches have been established in Brooklyn and on Staten Island, in New York State; at Englewood and Jersey City, in New Jersey; at Willmette, Joliet and Waukegan, in Illinois; at Lewiston, Grayling and Johannisburg, Michigan; at Duluth, Knife River, Biwabik and Cokato, Minnesota; at Seattle, Aberdeen, Sois Creek, Salmon Creek and Nasel, Washington; also at Astoria and Portland, Oregon.

When it is taken into consideration that we have never received any members from the old country, as is the case with the Scandinavian, German, and Lutheran Synodists, the above record is a very good one. The Finnish work, under the care of our Society, is entirely Congregational,

born in America. But with all the difficulties and discouragements we have encountered we are not far behind the Finnish Lutheran Synod in the number of churches in operation or in membership. This Synod began its work in America thirty-five years ago, and they now have thirty ministers, sixteen of them having come from Finland.

### GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

The harvest has certainly been as good as the seed sown and the work done. We rejoice in the organization of fourteen new churches whose membership varies from twelve to one hundred and sixty-seven. Nine church buildings and five parsonages have been erected. Our ministerial force has been augmented by the ordination or employment of eight men, six of them coming from our own institutions.

The Reaper of Life's Harvest has also claimed his own. One young man from St. Chrischona died after only a little more than a year of service. Two others were among our first missionaries and had withdrawn from active service. Their prayers and labors have been a special asset in our work.

We regret very much to be obliged to report the resignation of our general missionary, Rev. J. C. Schwabenland. This was due to overwork. We hope that his strength will be restored after a few months of rest.

Reports so far received seem to indicate an increase in missionary gifts, although crop conditions have been very unfavorable in some of our territory, and large sums have been sent to the Red Cross for Germans and Russians. One of our pastors said to me the other day, "I have already secured \$600 in cash and subscriptions, and the amount is growing. This will be held until the war is over. We will then be able to aid our people, very many of whom will come to this country."

Everywhere I find among our people an expectation that German and Russian-German immigration will greatly increase at the close of this terrible war. Shall we be ready to do our part in providing church homes for the coming multitude? If our appropriation cannot be considerably increased, we shall miss our opportunity. I recommend that the Society be prepared to increase it, at the close of the war, and that our German churches receive a share of the special fund that has been projected to pay the first bills. We shall be at a great disadvantage if this is not done. Here on the borders of Chicago we had a clear field. The sympathy of the people was certainly with us, but being poor they did not feel justified in undertaking to put up a building. A minister of the United Brethren Church appeared on the scene and built a little meeting house and cheap home. A United Brethren church was organized, but at the same time it was voted to send their missionary collections to our Congregational work. We have received a number of their gifts. Then came a minister of the Evangelical Synod of North America. Backed by his Synod, he proceeded to build a church forty by sixty feet. The field is now probably lost to us. The policy of helping on last bills is good in most cases,

but there are numerous instances in which we have been at a great disadvantage. It has cost us many a church.

Our churches are growing in the grace of giving. They have raised about \$1,000 this year to aid their brethren in Canada in having the preached Word. This money did not come to our treasury since our charter prevents the Society from directing the work there. Three of our ministers are serving some ten churches and preaching stations in Canada, but six additional men are called for. Canada, however, is suffering from a business drought as well as from lack of moisture, and the Canada Union does not see its way clear to take on more work until conditions change.

Another evidence of the grace referred to is manifested in resolutions and recommendations passed at a general conference held in Parkston, South Dakota, a short time ago. It was found impossible to meet the needs of the American young people and those of German descent at the same time on the capital we have. It was, therefore, recommended, with the consent of the Redfield constituency, to discontinue the English Academy course and to make the school distinctly German, with the provision, however, that our German young people shall receive such instruction in the English language that they will be able to use it as well as their native tongue. The union of our German Theological Institute with the Redfield College was also recommended, and it was voted that the German Congregationalists proceed to increase their endowment fund to \$125,000! This seems somewhat remarkable. It is believed that only a small part, if any of this will fail of payment, especially if the people get a school which meets their needs.

Our publishing business is now on a safe basis. We have great reason for thanksgiving, for the Hand of our Lord has been with us, good health has been general among our forces, and we look toward the future with still brighter anticipations.

### ILLINOIS.

The outstanding feature of our work for 1914 was the new arrangement entered into by the State Conference and the Chicago City Missionary Society, by which the latter organization extends its work to include all of the Chicago Association. It was thought that, inasmuch as the suburban churches are closely related to the City Missionary Society and furnish a large part of its resources, the extension work within the bounds of the Chicago Association should be under the direction of that Society. This will not materially alter the situation except to enlarge somewhat the work of the City Society, and curtail the efforts of the Conference, possibly to the advantage of both organizations.

### Clearing the Rolls.

There has been a fairly general effort on the part of our churches to prune the roll of absentee members, and a few churches have been dropped from our roll during the year. This process indicates a nominal loss of six



churches and a small decrease in membership. This decrease is in appearance rather than reality, as our work is vigorous and increasing at a number of points in the State. Our work at East St. Louis, under the care of the Rev. H. A. Cotton, has made rather surprising and very gratifying progress. East Moline has continued its advance, an evangelistic campaign under the lead of our State Evangelist contributing materially to their strengthening.

### **Evangelism.**

Our evangelistic work has been one of the strong features of our service to the State. Mr. Spooner increases in usefulness with his broadening experience. His meetings during the year resulted in an addition of 400 members to the churches in the communities served. The average increase in membership to the churches assisted by Mr. Spooner was thirty-six per cent. The question is now seriously considered of employing a second evangelist.

### **Increasing Benevolence.**

Our benevolent contributions for the year are somewhat in advance of last year's record, the total amounting to \$116,675, a gain over last year of \$4,732. The gain for Home Missions was \$1,220.

The Every-Member Campaign was conducted vigorously by nearly half of the associations in the state last fall, and the results were very satisfactory indeed. We are planning to push this effort with increasing vigor.

### **City Mission Plans**

Our two City Missionary Societies in Chicago and Peoria have had a good year. The Peoria Society has a new Superintendent, the Rev. A. R. McLaughlin. The Chicago Society has inaugurated a campaign for the raising of \$40,000 a year for five years for the lifting of its endowment to half a million dollars.

Illinois faces the problems of the new year with courage and hope.

### **IOWA.**

Our home missionary work is an integral part of the Conference activities. In the interest of the most permanent results we seek to unify and correlate all our state-wide interests. We, therefore, conceive of the different lines of activity in a unified and coöperative relation. All the prestige and power which the Conference can command are placed at the service of any undertaking, missionary or otherwise. Nevertheless, Home Missions, as such, bulk largely in our thought, and, of all our interests, continue to be the most absorbing.

### **National Conditions in Iowa.**

Congregational Iowa presents in miniature the problems grouped by the National Home Missionary Society under the city, the country, the immigrant, the frontier, and belated peoples. But, as we have no organized effort along any of these particular lines, it is more suggestive to group



our work around the city, the village, and the country churches. Our cities are growing largely at the expense of the village and country districts. If we designate the dividing line between the city and the village at a population of three thousand, we have in our entire constituency fifty-five churches and fifteen thousand church members living under urban conditions. That is to say, eighteen per cent. of our churches, and forty per cent. of our Iowa fellowship are in cities and fifty-two per cent. of our churches and forty-six per cent. of our members are in villages, while thirty per cent. of our churches and fourteen per cent. of our members are in rural or semi-rural surroundings.

The home mission service, as related to each of these groups, is about as follows: Twenty-five per cent. of our home mission churches and fifty per cent. of our expenditures are in the city; sixty per cent. of our home mission churches and forty-two per cent. of our expenditures are in villages, while fifteen per cent. of our churches and about eight per cent. of our financial investment are in purely rural communities.

#### **Missionary Problems in City and Country.**

The bulk of our missionary expenditures goes to the city. This is as it should be. There are eight or ten Iowa cities where we have a fair chance for extending our work, and at present it is our only field for extension. In some of these cities, as for example, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, and Waterloo, new enterprises are being developed, and other growing cities—provided they grow—will in time present similar opportunities.

In the country we have a chance for intensive development, and it is our constant aim to make the country church, whether financially dependent upon us or self-supporting, a powerful community center, touching all human interests.

In the villages, where, perhaps, the most perplexing problem is confronted, because of rampant sectarianism, we have at least an opportunity for fraternal coöperation, with the ultimate hope of federation and union.

#### **Significant Accomplishments.**

Within the year a new church has been formed at Waveland Park, Des Moines. It took nearly two years of preliminary Sunday-school activity, but it was worth while. The church organization started out with seventy-five charter members, thirty-three of whom came on confession of faith. Members from five different denominations merged their spiritual interests in the church of the Pilgrim faith. The whole movement, culminating so happily, is an illustration of what wise and tactful leadership can do, when backed by the united denominational force of the city and the hearty support of the State Conference. It also shows what our free fellowship may do in unifying Christians of many names. This church, now organized and full of throbbing life, will eagerly push forward to secure a suitable house of worship.

Another enterprise, still in the home missionary stage, is Plymouth Church, Waterloo. The work here has been severely handicapped by the

lack of a church building. The congregation has worshipped in three different places, all pitifully inadequate for carrying on effective church and Sunday-school work. But with the coming of a new leader, enthusiasm and high hope have been rekindled, and the long-deferred object seems more nearly within reach.

### Statistical.

In so far as statistics can set forth the scope of service, they are as follows: Organized churches aided, thirty-five; other outside preaching points, about fifteen; men under commission for whole or part of the year, forty. Three hundred and sixty-two and a half months of service were rendered. Eighteen missionaries have served on the same field through the entire year. The membership of the aided fields is 2,044; of the Sunday-schools, 2,750. There were received into these churches 136 on confession of faith and fifty-three by letter. The churches raised \$676 for Home Missions and \$868 for other benevolences. Three churches came to self-support during the year.

### Home Mission Gifts.

The financial support of Home Missions show this cause still firmly entrenched in the affections of our people. While the allotted share under the apportionment has not been reached, we raised, during the year, approximately \$17,000, which is somewhat in excess of the average for the last ten years. Seventy churches fully met or exceeded their home mission apportionment—another gratifying gain. The gifts have been more evenly distributed through the year, relieving us of the usual heavy burden of debt. This year we have made the splendid record of coming through the first five months of the fiscal year without indebtedness.

### Student Pastors.

The Home Missionary Society has a rather unusual, but very important side line in the partial support of student pastors at Ames and Iowa City. The Education Society heartily co-operates by providing about one-half the financial support. Six hundred of our Congregational young people are in attendance at the State University and the State Agricultural College. That the moral and spiritual interests of these students may be cared for, we have for the first time secured the service of competent men, who give their whole time to work among the students. Because of no other available resources, the Home Missionary Society has been obliged to finance this enterprise.

### Church Efficiency Campaign.

The Efficiency Campaign, conducted last fall, proved exceedingly helpful to our home mission churches. Fields not reached by that movement will come within the scope of a summer campaign, now definitely planned. In this way, we hope to bring to our mission fields the fellowship which they crave, and, at the same time, seek to enlist their co-operation in forwarding our common task, locally and state wide.

### KANSAS.

The abiding impression one gets from a careful and prayerful consideration of Kansas Congregationalism is, on the whole, optimistic. Not that there are no anxieties or difficulties to be met or faced, for this cannot be said; but the evidence of hopefulness and courage, of new achievements won, or larger endeavor, of increased attendance at the regular services, of general religious awakening, have been unusually numerous.

Our churches in a general way are well manned by efficient and conscientious leaders. Several of our weak churches with very small membership are unsupplied with pastors, but this condition has constantly faced the Superintendent and Board of Directors for a number of years. If the work is not hampered by crop failure, it is by the removal of the people to other localities. Strange as it may seem, the folk say it is usually a Congregational family that leaves. As we view this condition, the remedy seems to us to be two-fold. First a general missionary, or pastor-at-large, who could give his time from two to six weeks to each of these fields, thus conserving our interests, and encouraging the people to continue on when some one or more who are weak in the faith advocate giving up. The second consideration on behalf of these churches would be more home missionary money to be used in aiding them. We could use to great advantage several thousand dollars more in the upbuilding of these churches, if we only had it in our possession.

#### Kansas Finances.

The following is a statement covering all the benevolent contributions of the past year:

As to the amount contributed by the state for our home missionary work as named above, \$8,198.54, sixty-seven churches paid their full home missionary apportionment. Sixteen churches paid fifty per cent. or more; twenty other churches made some contribution. Four hundred dollars should easily have been paid by churches making no contribution at all. We believe that if the Every-Member Canvass could be fully carried out by our churches, the above report would be very much changed as to its final result.

#### Splendid Gains.

The churches supported by home missionary aid added to their membership; on confession of faith—255; by letter—72; total 327. Quite a number of the churches reported splendid gains in membership, which is an encouraging feature and bespeaks unity of action and purpose on the part of pastor and people.

Several of our missionary churches had made splendid gains and paid their full home missionary apportionment for 1915 at the end of the first quarter. Our church at Lenora, Rev. W. L. Martin, pastor, held a three-weeks' meeting, the pastor his own evangelist, with forty-five additions, thirty-five on confession of faith, and ten by letter. A woman's missionary society has been organized here and a check for full home missionary

apportionment sent before the close of the first quarter. Our Rosedale Plymouth Church, Rev. Rosa Lizenby, pastor, with twenty-one additions to the membership, twenty of this number on confession of faith and one by letter. In this case the pastor held a missionary rally at Easter time and secured the full amount of all benevolences apportioned to the church, immediately sending checks to all the Societies for the amounts.

We wish also to speak in regard to our Cheasea Church, Kansas City, whose new pastor, Rev. Tilden Sloan, has been very successful in bringing to it new life and interest. When Mr. Sloan took charge of this work last December there was a feeling on the part of the church that several hundred dollars of missionary aid would be absolutely necessary. The pastor felt differently about it and asked for time to see if, with earnest effort, the church could not be made to stand alone. The result was that at the end of four months one hundred new members were added, the budget for current expenses has been fully met, there is some extra money in the treasury, with the expectation of meeting the full apportionment for all benevolence.

We have endeavored to give the churches through the medium of this periodical the best service at our command, despite the limited time we had for such work. The paper has not been all we had hoped for. We have had many kindly words said for it, all of which we appreciate. We hope the paper may soon become self-sustaining.

### MAINE.

During 1914 the work in Maine was somewhat hampered by the fact that we were carrying a debt. The year's receipts just about met the expenditures, but on a reduced appropriation and with no new work being attempted on any large scale. In addition to paying the year's bills, a small decrease was made in the amount of the debt, and this is encouraging. The aided churches more than held their own in the matter of membership, and this also is cause for encouragement, the net gain being 134. Since the state as a whole shows a loss, the good work of our home missionary churches is the more manifest.

Additions to church property have not been very large, comprising only an inexpensive chapel for Italian work in Rumford, the remodeling and virtually making new of Forest Avenue Church in Bangor, and the building of a small but usefully-planned church for the Dano-Norwegian congregation in Portland.

### Foreign-Speaking Work.

Work among foreign-speaking people is not very extensive in Maine, but what we have has, on the whole, prospered. Changes of pastors have taken place, creating something of a break, but progress is noted in what makes for the stability and permanence of the churches. One Italian, two Finnish, one Norwegian, and two Swedish ministers have been employed during the year, and, in addition an Italian pastor has been called to the English-speaking church in Millinocket and will minister to some hundreds of Italian residents in the town.



### Self-Support and Apportionment.

During the year three churches decided to make the experiment of self-support, and so far have maintained it, with hope of permanent success.

The apportionment idea is gaining ground among the smaller churches, and the number of those which, if not attaining the full amount are heroically striving for it, is steadily growing. The percentage of churches reaching the full amount throughout the state is, perhaps, not very large at present; but it is far from being a dead issue, and the cause of the slow progress may be due to the feeling, in some cases, that the share of the denomination's benevolences apportioned to Maine is larger than the state, essentially missionary ground, can carry.

We still feel the drift of the population from the country to the city, or to newer portions of the country, and this depletion of the older towns is likely to continue for some time to come. It is not only a cause of anxiety to many churches, but threatens to be an increasing burden to the Missionary Society, as work which hitherto has been self-supporting is seeking financial support. To offset this is the fact that Maine has still much undeveloped water power and many thousands of acres of land which it will pay to bring under cultivation, and these are gradually being reached by capitalists and farmers respectively.

The year's service in the aided churches totalled sixty-one and a quarter months, given by ninety-six men and women. They reached 100 churches and outstations. It covers a record of good work, faithfully performed. The outlook generally is encouraging.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

A special objective of the work for the year in Massachusetts was the increase of the salaries of home missionary pastors who give their full time to the service, so that each worker should have not less than \$800 and parsonage. This, which had been an oft expressed desire, was made the very definite obligation of the Home Missionary Society, by the action of the State Conference of 1914, though it involved an expenditure of not less than \$3,000 to be added to a budget already increased \$10,000 within five years. The advance was made effective from January 1, 1915, except in a few cases where readjustments were in process. It remains now for our churches to provide for this larger budget by their larger contributions, if possible, so that it will not be necessary to divert to the state work any part of the investment hitherto made in the wider field.

The year under review has been marked by large results in accessions to the membership of our churches, in both the home missionary field and the self-supporting churches. We have had special tokens of the success of our enterprises among the non-English speaking people, which show us that the gospel has its persuasive and convincing power as of old, if it is interpreted sympathetically and by loving ministries, as well as by the spoken word. Our workers among these people have been en-



couraged to the widest range of friendly services, and they are busy, therefore, not only in the more evident ways of evangelization, but in a multitude of forms of social service. Some colonies of our non-English speaking people have suffered severely in the industrial depression which has prevailed in many places in Massachusetts. But this has not been without its spiritual value in the deepening of interest in the things that belong to the Kingdom. Other colonies have been burdened with the ministry to the need of their kinsmen and friends in the old countries now harrassed by war. These causes have limited their capacity for supporting the work we are doing among them, and we still have to bear the heavier part of the cost. But substantial progress has been made, we believe, in the development of a spirit of sympathy, of real unity, binding us all together, of whatever race or language we may be.

The need of the rural districts continues to receive our close attention. In three counties the Society, in co-operation with the local churches, maintains county missionaries. This form of service is very fruitful in its results. It gives to the men in the more remote fields and in the weaker churches, that brotherly council and that co-operation which make possible their larger efficiency.

Very few of our churches have come to self-support, but we look with confidence to substantial gains in this particular. Other churches, however, must look to us not only for the continuance of the present rate of assistance, but for increased grants, if their work is to be maintained.

### MICHIGAN.

The development of Michigan moves forward with steady pace, and missionary activity does not vary greatly from year to year. During the year 1914 there were under commission sixty-five missionary pastors who rendered 567 months of service. Twenty-one ministered to single congregations, and forty-four to two or more congregations.

The shifting of population has led to the dropping of three churches from the roll. They have rendered good service in the past, but their membership has removed elsewhere and their mission has ceased. One new church—Pilgrim of Detroit—has been organized. It is situated in a very desirable and rapidly-growing section of Detroit, and gives promise of vigorous development. One church has attained self-support. The number of aided churches was seventy-two, which, with outstations, increased regular preaching points to 100. Attached to these churches are ninety-nine Sunday-schools. The membership of the aided churches is 3,195, and of the accompanying Sunday-schools, 7,514. The additions on confession were 284, and by letter 196, making a total of 480. The ratio of increase in home missionary churches is about forty per cent. greater than the increase for the entire membership of the state.

### Stronger Fellowship.

Since the unification of all departments of our state work was effected eight years ago, the old line of demarcation between the home missionary

churches and the self-supporting churches has not been so pronounced. A closer fellowship has bound the churches together, and this has been as fruitful of good results to the self-supporting churches as to the home missionary churches. It is, therefore, no longer possible to write the complete story of either group of churches without reference to the other group. In many respects the two groups are much alike, the only difference being in the fact that the membership and the financial resources of the home missionary group are less than in the other group. The following remarks refer to the composite work of the state, including both the home missionary and the self-supporting churches.

#### Encouraging Gains.

In many respects the year 1914 was the most prosperous year that Michigan Congregationalism has enjoyed for nearly a score of years. The record of the year indicates a substantial increase in church members, of which a large proportion were men. There was also a goodly gain in Sunday-school membership, an unusual increase in Christian Endeavor Society membership, and nearly ten per cent. increase in gifts to the national Societies. A gratifying increase has also been made in the salaries of our pastors. Twenty-six report additions to their salaries in sums ranging from twenty-five dollars to five hundred dollars. Two years ago the average salary for the state, not including rental value of the parsonage, was \$930 per pastor. A year later the average had risen to \$971, and the average for the year past, based on reports from 194 pastors serving 256 churches, was \$1,044 per pastor.

#### Deepening Convictions.

Turning from encouraging statistical and financial records to consider the activities of the churches, we note a deeper conviction concerning the supreme worth of the church, the unique value of the Sunday-school and the organized work of the young people, the readiness of men to engage in the active life of the church when the program is a large and practical one, and the importance of the social life as an element in Christian conduct and character. This deepening conviction has found expression in enlarged activities and increased efficiency. It appears that the convictions which have long been cherished by a few people of vision, both pastors and laymen, have at length been imposed upon their churches, and almost unconsciously they have found themselves in possession of a program that is calling out their best endeavors and unifying all their activities.

One of the most hopeful signs of this awakening, with its new and varied expressions of life, is the emphasis which is being placed upon the church as the central organization, from which all minor organizations have their birth, and in which they live and work and achieve their highest success. Many members—one body. In the reports received from a large majority of our pastors constant allusion is made to the growing interest which the various organizations are taking in the central life and work of the church. The Sunday-school and young people's organizations are

proving in a way that they are the servants of the churches. Our churches are becoming more attractive to the young people. One pastor, writing of a large ingathering on Easter, says: "Twenty of these young people took the initiative and asked to join. The others needed just a word. Other pastors bear similar testimony.

#### **Masculine Effectiveness.**

The Brotherhoods and men's organizations are maintaining a like attitude toward the church. There is a distinct note of pride and triumph in the report of many of our pastors when they refer to the work of their men. Such activities as the following are placed to their credit: Sunday-school class in applied Christianity; work among the boys; Sunday-school extension; church extension and publicity; putting modern business methods into church finances; boosting the Sunday evening service; a Brotherhood chorus; evangelistic and systematic Bible study; furnishing entertainment for the community and making the church the largest social force; allying the church with every forward movement in the country. These quotations, taken from the reports of city, village and country pastors, might be greatly multiplied, and all go to show that the men whose interest in Christian work has recently been quickened are evincing no disposition to follow a spectacular and erratic course, but are directing their activities largely through the recognized channels of the church.

#### **Woman's Work.**

No extended notice is given in this connection about the work of the women, and nothing needs to be said, except to acknowledge with profound gratitude their devotion to the church, which finds expression in countless ways, and which can be relied upon when all other aid fails.

The growing recognition of the supreme worth of the church is leading to the adoption of more systematic plans for the recruiting of church members. The pastors generally report that they are making definite efforts in various ways to increase church membership during the present year. The following are some of the methods employed: "Win One More" League; Personal Workers' League; frequent presentation of the matter to Sunday-school teachers; personal evangelism; decision day; yearly training class; evangelistic sermons Sunday evening; persistent pastoral work; personal letters, a brief address the first Sunday of each month on the claims of the church; a persistent use of the Sunday-school and young people's societies as recruiting ground.

The bonds of fellowship between the churches are growing stronger, and a spirit of good cheer and hopefulness pervades the churches which gives promise of larger and better service in the future.

#### **MINNESOTA.**

Minnesota is entering upon an era of great industrial awakening. Her marvelous resources in soil and forest, in quarry and mine, in natural water power and transportation facilities have made her a land of oppor-

tunity, and multitudes of people from all countries are eagerly hastening to find wealth and homes in the opportunities which she so bountifully offers on every side.

### **The New Minnesota.**

The indescribable fascination of the new Minnesota, in those portions of the state where the soil is adapted to agriculture, is disappearing under the hand of the lumberman and the pioneer farmer. All through the magnificent north country settlers are gathering, communities are forming, society is organizing, relations are being established, and institutions are springing up. There are many of these communities remote from the railroads which are destitute of all religious services. Children are growing up who do not know what a Sunday-school is. They are living and dying without the gracious ministry of the Christian church.

Our Minnesota Society is heroically striving to meet the need of religious destitution, but it is vastly greater than our resources. We need more men—fearless, intrepid, stalwart men—who will take the trail along the lines of settlement and sow the seeds of truth in the virgin soil. We have such opportunity in northern Minnesota to-day as will never come to any other generation.

Not only are we impressed with the new Minnesota of the north, but the older Minnesota of the south in many ways has all the appearance of a rejuvenation. There are new problems and new peoples, there is a new spirit and a new method in the older Minnesota. Throughout the great southern half of the state, so high in agricultural resources, there is everywhere seen a renaissance of country life. The effect of this renaissance appears in the growing interest in agriculture. Agricultural experts sent out by our system of schools are employed to teach scientific methods of farming. Prizes for farm products are offered, and boys and girls are encouraged to compete for them. Land is rapidly rising in value because it has been found that nothing pays better than intelligent farming. Organizations for social betterment in rural communities are forming, schools are being consolidated in the interests of economy and better education, country homes are being made more comfortable and beautiful, and rural life generally has been made pleasant and attractive. Economically, socially and educationally southern Minnesota is on the eve of a great advance. Religiously, however, we are not keeping pace with this general development. The English-speaking Protestant church is passing through a critical period, due largely to the instability or flux of our rural population. People of foreign speech and training, in hundreds of instances, are gradually crowding out the English-speaking peoples. So far as language, customs and spirit are concerned, this is only a temporary handicap, for the children of these people soon become thoroughly Americanized.

### **Religious Problems.**

Religiously the problem is the more difficult, since the development of religious thought and life must contend with the deep-seated, inherited



prejudices that yield slowly and reluctantly, and only after severe mental and spiritual struggle. Many of our English-speaking Protestant churches in these communities are bravely facing the new conditions, and are reasonably successful in meeting them. Others are dwindling in membership and dying out, but, as a rule, this is the case only in those communities where there are two or more such churches. The only hope of a change for the better in these sections is to consolidate these various denominational churches into a single organization. All over the state we are consolidating our schools. Why not consolidate our churches? If the problem of the rural community is efficiently met there must come ecclesiastical changes to keep pace with the economic, social and educational changes that are making the older Minnesota a new Minnesota to-day. Fully half of our mission churches are in the southern half of the state. Most of them are well located and have a field which, though difficult, is quite distinctively their own. There is every reason to believe in their present and continued usefulness. They should be cared for until they are strong enough to care for themselves.

#### **Increased Co-operation Necessary.**

It is a startling, tragic fact to know that out of a population of 2,075,718 in our state, only about 350,000 are in the Sunday-school. This alone should stimulate the most hearty co-operation among the English-speaking Protestant denominations that these multitudes may be quickly reached by the saving ministry of the church. The denominations must work together to this end, not in competition but in co-operation. The great concern of all the churches should be—all the people for Jesus Christ. As Congregationalists we have ever believed and practiced this spirit of Christian unity, often to our own disadvantage as a denomination. An important feature of our mission to-day is to seek the advancement of this spirit in the entire church of Jesus Christ, for only by such co-operation can the church meet and solve the difficult problems that confront it.

Economically, socially and educationally, Minnesota is making swift advancement. The supreme need of this great commonwealth is the Gospel. We talk about the heathen abroad; we have them here in Minnesota. We talk about the moral darkness and spiritual ignorance of pagan lands; we have it all here in Minnesota, and to every thoughtful, earnest Christian this state of things seems intolerable because the church is here in our midst and the dreadful contrast is ever before us. To awaken the increasing multitudes coming to Minnesota to a sense of their spiritual need, to bring to them the saving gospel is the task—the growing task—that confronts us.

To accomplish this task, the Minnesota Congregational Missionary Society has cared for eighty mission churches and stations this last year. Thirty-five persons have been working on this great field under its direction. Its total receipts, exclusive of loans, amounted to \$12,875.53. Every cent of this income has been used in the work, and even then it was found wholly inadequate to meet the need, and money had to be borrowed. So



numerous are the opportunities for church extension, and so insistent are the Macedonian calls coming from almost every quarter of the state, that the income of this Society should be doubled to adequately do that portion of the work in Minnesota that naturally falls to Congregationalism.

Our hope for the future is in developing a larger constituency through Christian nurture in the Sunday-school and evangelism in the church, in the entire acceptance of the Apportionment Plan, and through individual annual gifts and legacies.

### MISSOURI.

During 1914, work in the Home Missionary Department of the Missouri Congregational Conference has been conducted upon thirty-one fields, ranging in character from typical down-town mission churches to parishes in the open country in townships not containing a single village. Twenty-four men and three women have been employed.

#### Evangelism.

Special evangelistic efforts at Easter time and throughout the year have added 639 members to our churches on confession of faith. Four hundred and twenty-three of these joined on Easter Sunday alone. Additions on confession in 1914 are approximately double those by letter. In the past two years special meetings at Kidder and Iberia Academies, and at Drury College, have left a deep impression upon student life. During the revival at Drury College in February, a number of leaders, particularly men, in the student body, were converted.

#### Christian Leadership.

During the year twelve young men and women in our churches and schools volunteered for Christian leadership at home and abroad. In addition to this, on May 3, Rev. and Mrs. Harold Cooper were consecrated in their own church at Sedalia, for service under the American Board in Turkey. They are now at Boulton, England, awaiting the issues of the war.

#### Efficiency Campaign.

Three teams, made up of state and national secretaries, a foreign missionary, and local officers in district associations, toured the state during the month of November, visiting thirty-four churches, approximately one-half the total number. The exchange of information in regard to plans in operation, the encouragement to the more isolated churches, together with the normal stimulation of interest, were helpful. Valuable assistance was given us by Secretary L. O. Baird, who was loaned to Missouri by his Board. On the basis of this experience, we shall doubtless repeat the plan during the coming year.

#### Sunday-School Work.

Under the able leadership of Rev. J. P. O'Brien, D.D., a uniform efficiency standard for Sunday-school work has been before our schools dur-

ing the past four years. Steady progress is being made in both method and spirit. Dr. O'Brien's methods are being widely adopted and his material is extensively quoted.

### Colleges and Academies.

Drury College is in the midst of the most successful year of her history, but she is in desperate need of increased endowment. Oberlin, Carleton, Beloit, and Pomona have just completed large endowment additions. The half million asked by Drury for this purpose is a modest sum. It must be, and can be, secured. Iberia is making progress on her \$5,000 fund for debts and new equipment in spite of the war. Kidder is crowded and hampered. Her proposed chapel and new equipment are almost the price of her life. Missouri rejoices in the continued work of Professors A. P. Hall and B. F. Finkel, of Drury, each of whom has passed his second decade. Principal G. Byron Smith, of Iberia, attained his twenty-fifth anniversary in June. Principal George W. Shaw, of Kidder, completed his quarter centennial in the spring of 1914. These four men, with others who have rendered a shorter service, have left their impress upon the life and character of generations of students, and have still before them their best years.

### Physical Equipment.

Hope Congregational Church has completed a \$30,000 church property, dedicated on March 29, free of indebtedness, except the \$2,500 borrowed from the Church Building Society. Hamilton; First and Second, Sedalia; Prospect Avenue, Kansas City; Plymouth, St. Joseph; Hyde Park, Olive Branch, and Immanuel, St. Louis, have made extensive repairs. Green Ridge and First, Sedalia, have received legacies, the former, \$1,000 for a new building, the latter, \$500 toward a new parsonage.

### Interdenominational Comity.

St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Springfield have Church Federations. Other cities and large towns of the state are falling into line. Sunday-school Teachers' Training Schools, Travelers' Aid Societies, shop meetings, and a great variety of religious and social activities are under way. The home missionary authorities of all denominations are now gathering statistics, with a view to the better elimination of duplication and more positive co-operation.

### Missouri Semi-Centennial.

In October, 1915, the Missouri Congregational Conference will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its organization, which occurred at Hannibal, in 1865. Twenty-four thousand members have been added on confession of faith, and something less than 20,000 by letter. Hundreds of our sons and daughters have entered the ministry or taken up lines of Christian teaching and service.

### MONTANA.

Montana has passed out of the stage of doubt as to its agricultural future. At the Panama Exposition it has carried off more prizes than any state has ever won at a similar exposition, and to Montana was awarded the grand sweep-stakes prize for the best exhibit of grains and grasses. It is expected that the wheat yield will reach 25,000,000 bushels this year, and this in a state which but a few years ago it was thought would always be a range country only. Mr. Hill, the railway builder, says the tillable land of Montana is about equal to the area of Iowa. Mr. Newell, of the United States Reclamation Service, said recently that Montana is about equal in area to Austria-Hungary and is capable of sustaining as large a population.

These facts have a bearing on the work of planting churches, for they prove the permanency and value of missionary investments. During the year past we organized ten new churches, and our membership additions reach about ten per cent. A number of our churches have had spiritual awakenings, with many additions to their membership. Two churches were born in revival meetings, held by our general missionary, Rev. H. O. Johnson. One of our missionary pastors preaches four times every Sunday in as many different places, and serves twelve distinct fields with the Gospel. Many others approach this record.

One of the most notable achievements of the year has been the completion of the fine church and parish house at Wibaux, under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. R. B. Walker. At a cost of \$12,000, a most complete plant for a community center church has been secured. Another church about as complete, is in course of erection at Columbus.

Our force of workers consists of a state superintendent, three general workers, and two general missionaries, all jointly supported by the Home Missionary and Sunday-school Societies. In addition, there are about forty missionary pastors. There are nearly ninety churches of our order where there were but twelve eight years ago.

Montana is in that period of rapid expansion where Wisconsin and Iowa were thirty and more years ago. The next twenty years should see the number of our churches of our order run up to 250.

Woman's Suffrage has been granted, and next year a vote is to be taken on the question of state-wide prohibition, with very good prospects that the "wettest state in the Union" will go dry.

### NEBRASKA.

During the past year Nebraska has adopted plans which have been maturing for several years, by which the State Conference and the State Home Missionary Society have been consolidated, each retaining its corporate identity and having separate constitutions, but so drafted as to be in harmony each with the other. A single board directs the denominational activities of the state and a single set of officers administers them.

### **Self-Supporting Churches.**

Of the 195 churches on the Nebraska roll, twenty-six are German, under the direction of the National Society, and two are Indian churches which are cared for by the American Missionary Association. The remaining 167 are under the oversight of the state board.

Ninety-nine churches have supported their own work without help the past year, and thirty-three others have done so by yoking together, which makes a total of 132 churches which have received no missionary aid, excepting such as may have been given temporarily from time to time by our pastors-at-large.

### **Aided Churches.**

Thirty-five churches have been aided either by receiving grants direct, to help support resident pastors, or through the regular appointment of stated services by our pastors-at-large.

### **New Churches.**

Five new churches have been organized—four English and one German. A new county has been opened to settlement by the division of what was formerly one county, and three of the five new churches represent the work already started in this county. This is distinctly pioneer work, the little county seat town of a score or two of buildings being about thirty miles from the railroad. The financial support of this new work must necessarily come for the first year or two mainly from the home missionary treasury as practically all of the territory tributary to these newly organized churches is settled up by newcomers who have occupied their homes less than a year.

A pastor has been found to take this field who is willing to share with these new settlers the hardships and privations incident to the first settlement of a new country and to minister to these newly planted homes, scattered over his far-reaching and needy parish.

### **Evangelistic Meetings.**

A considerable number of our churches have held special evangelistic meetings during the past year with good results. For three months during the fall the Society co-operated with some of the weaker churches in the support of an evangelist, who worked with one of our pastors-at-large, thus enabling several churches to hold special meetings which would not otherwise have felt able to do so. These evangelistic efforts on the part of the churches resulted in numerous accessions and a decided quickening of the life and spiritual activities of the churches engaged in them, and, in some cases, very considerable in-gatherings. Of the nearly 1,800 additions to the churches of Nebraska the past year, over 1,100 have come on confession of faith, and of this number more than one-tenth have been reported from the distinctively home missionary churches.

### **University Student Pastor.**

The support of a university student pastor has received considerable



attention the past year in Nebraska. The need of such a pastor is recognized and the plan to employ one is approved by the churches, but thus far no satisfactory method of financing the plan has been developed. Such a pastor was provided for two years, the support coming from individual subscriptions, the hearty co-operation of a few of the stronger churches, and generous appropriations by the Education and the Home Missionary Societies. But no well-matured plan by which such support could be assured from year to year has been settled upon, so no such pastor was secured for the past year. However, a commission appointed by the State Conference has had the matter in charge and has been actively engaged in bringing the attention of the churches to the need, and, through the local associations, seeking to prepare the way for them to assume the responsibility of providing for adequate and permanent support. It is expected this will result in the securing of a pastor the coming year, and if so, the State Home Missionary Society will doubtless be called upon to assist in making up the salary.

#### **Pastors-at-Large.**

Two faithful pastors-at-large have been employed during the year, whose efficient services have reduced the number of churches calling for specific grants and brought to self-support a number of fields which otherwise would have required aid. Several churches also have been tided over critical periods by receiving prompt assistance at the right time, which might easily have become so discouraged, if help had not been available, as to lose heart entirely, with the danger, in some cases, of ceasing work altogether. But the timely co-operation of these general missionaries, whose faithful and untiring efforts have rendered a larger service than any gathered statistics can show, has brought these churches back to efficiency, and enabled them to go on with their work in a vigorous and successful manner.

#### **Financial.**

Nebraska has not succeeded financially in fully reaching the \$10,000, which indicates the minimum of its need, but so far it has closed each fiscal year without debt since it assumed self-support nine years ago, and during these years none of its missionaries have been obliged to wait for the check due from the society. This good record has been possible through the loyalty of the pastors and churches of the state to the home missionary interests, and their hearty co-operation has enabled the work to go forward the past year with a fair degree of vigor and success in spite of comparatively hard times and some shortage in crops. The uniformity shown in receipts from year to year, while the total is somewhat less than is needed, nevertheless indicates a healthy and substantial interest on the part of the churches, which can be depended upon and which is greatly appreciated by those in charge of the general work.

#### **The Chief Need.**

Our greatest need in Nebraska is men, willing to enlist in ministering to the type of community life found in the ranch country, where homes



are far apart and small church organizations often meet in school houses because they have no houses of worship. There is real danger in the isolation of such life that there will be developed a modern heathenism arising from practically the same cause that first gave the name to non-Christian communities—people living on the heath—and so separated from the centers reached by Christian teaching. Groups of homesteaders who have chanced to settle in the same neighborhood, are in great danger by their isolation and separation from distinctively Christian communities, of losing God out of their thought entirely. With no opportunity of hearing the Word preached and no call to worship sounding out in the communities where they live, they soon lose out of the Sabbath day all thought of sacredness and make it simply a day for pleasure seeking, or sports of various kinds, or common toil like the other days of the week.

### Meeting the Need.

Our denomination, with its ability to unify into one organization individuals of different denominational training and experience, is well adapted to meet the need of such communities, and this we are seeking to do as fast as the limited supply of men adapted to this type of Christian work, and of means necessary for its support, will permit.

### NEW JERSEY.

It has been a splendid year for Congregationalism in New Jersey. Nine churches have received aid, one having asked for vacation help only. The nine commissions represent eighty-four and one-half months of labor. The Sunday-schools of these churches enroll 1,290 members. The churches have received 149 accessions, 103 of them on confession of faith.

Haworth, under the splendid leadership of Dr. Jones, has come to self-support. Two others are threatening to take the same step.

Waverly Church, of Jersey City, is rather quickening the splendid pace set last year. A year ago, Bernardsville could not pay the interest on a bank note of \$5,000. The Church Building Society made a grant and loan to take up the note, and now, under the leadership of Pastor Clarke, the church is meeting the payments on the loan to the minute, is contributing to the benevolent societies, and is in every way doing the work for which it was founded.

A year ago Vineland had about decided to sell its property and disband. The disbanding would have been easier than selling the property. A loan was secured from the Building Society, and Rev. J. McMillan called as pastor. In these few months there have been over thirty accessions, the Sunday-school has been enlarged, stained glass windows have been installed, and aggressive work for the Kingdom inaugurated.

After Little Ferry had been disappointed in two previous pastors, the services of Mr. Romig, a seminary student, were secured. Since the first of January, thirteen have been received on confession of faith, and the Sunday-school enrollment has been raised to 148. Every department of the church life has been quickened.

Belleville Avenue, Newark, under the leadership of Dr. Wicks, is maintaining prayer meetings of seventy-five. Other activities are advancing in the same measure. River Edge is so much encouraged, under the pastorate of Dr. Pullen, that it plans to build a parish house and in other ways equip itself to be the center of the social life of the town. Woodbridge, while still mourning the death of its former pastor, summoned in his place H. M. Prentiss, a student, who has since been ordained, and who is connecting the church up with denominational enterprises in fine fashion.

Other churches are most worthy of mention, but the foregoing have been named because they were in a more or less precarious condition twelve months ago. The First Churches of Newark and Montclair are meeting bravely the problems raised by the destruction of their edifices by fire. In both cases the new will be better than the old.

The registrar announces that every church in New Jersey made report for the first time in many years. If signs do not fail, we shall have several new churches added to our list within the next twelve months.

### NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA, 1914-1915.

There is nothing dull about work in the Southwest. A minister does not have to change his field to get a change of people—the shift of population attends to that. If we had all we have won, most of our churches would be strong. We still continue to contribute largely of our members and ministers to southern California. Instead of planning to go to heaven when they die, good Christians down here plan to go to southern California before they die. But some of us still consider it the better part to stay in New Mexico and Arizona and help to bring the kingdom of Heaven there. We believe we have as good a country as California, although not so fully developed, and that our day is near at hand.

So far as our work is concerned, the only serious problem is that of getting ministers of the right sort to man the work. Unfortunately our ministers, as well as members, get the moving fever. But where changes in population are so great we need a permanent ministry to give permanency to the work. The man who will stay on the job and build his life into the community can do a great work in the Southwest.

### Community Work.

We are emphasizing community work. Several of our fields are distinctively community fields, ours being the only church. We make every effort to engage the entire religious community in the work, receiving as affiliated members, those who do not care to remove their membership from the denominations with which they are connected. We thus put Christianity before Congregationalism. We consider anybody a good Congregationalist who is thus willing to put his Christianity before his denominationalism. In many of our fields people of Congregational antecedents are rare. Brother Benedict down at Pearce, Arizona, writes: "A Congregational family moved in the other day. It was a great shock to

me." The good man is not used to such things. But we can make good Congregationalists if we can't import them. And sometimes I think the manufactured article is better than the native-born variety. The latter does not always appreciate his privileges.

### War Conditions.

The year has furnished its full quota of difficulties. We were getting used to the Mexican war on our southern border, and getting adjusted to the conditions it brought about, when the European War burst upon us. It seems strange, but it is true, that the effect of this war reached across the ocean and the continent, and crippled the economic conditions in some of our southwestern towns. This made it impossible to fill some of our vacant pastorates. At this juncture also, our general missionary, Mr. Deck, found it necessary to resign on account of the health of his family. This left the entire burden of keeping up the pastorless churches upon the Superintendent, who is supposed to devote half his time to the home missionary work, the other half going to the educational work. Half of one small man, by the time it is distributed over two big states and a part of another, gets pretty thin. Nevertheless, the work has been kept going after a fashion at every point. There has been a gain of eighteen percent in our aided churches during the year, not so much as there ought to be, but a respectable increase, considering conditions.

### Prohibition.

The most notable fact about conditions in our field the past year has been the gain for temperance. If I had been told when I was residing in Arizona fifteen years ago that the state would go dry in fifteen years, it would have seemed incredible. The miracle, as you know, has been wrought. Our churches and pastors have had an honorable share in performing it. It has wrought great changes. The old-timers heaved mighty sighs that accelerated the desert winds. Those interested in the business raised a tremendous roar. But conditions are now quieting down, legitimate business is improving, and many of those who fought prohibition are now its best friends.

### Temperance Gains.

In New Mexico the temperance situation is more complicated. Arizona and Colorado have contributed to our population a considerable number of their undesirable citizens. Some of our towns are devastated by the liquor traffic—such, for example, as Gallup, which, with a population of 3,500, has twenty-three saloons. The situation has been growing unbearable, and the people are manifesting a disposition to throw off the intolerable burden. Our last legislature, for political reasons, refused to allow a popular vote on the question of state prohibition, although a canvass of the legislators showed that a majority of them were personally in favor of prohibition. But the people have taken advantage of a law, grudgingly passed, allowing a vote by precincts on the question of license or no license. Even under such limitation, a large portion of the state

has gone dry. The most notable thing in this connection has been the attitude of the Mexican people. It has been well known that the Mexicans, almost without exception, use alcoholic beverages. But they have been coming to a realization of the fact that the saloon was destroying them. Many Mexican towns have already voted it out. Most of the towns where we have schools or churches are among the number, and undoubtedly the influence of our missionaries has been a large factor in bringing about this change of sentiment. In San Mateo, where our devoted missionary, Rev. J. M. Moya, is pastor, and where for years we have had a mission school, there was only one vote in favor of the saloon, and that was cast by an American.

As I look back over twenty-five years spent in the Southwest, I can see that religious and moral conditions have greatly improved. The old-timer was picturesque but not progressive. He had his uses as a pioneer, but was out of place in an advancing civilization. He is already a "rara avis," and will soon be as extinct as the dodo. The Arizona of to-day is one of the most progressive states in the union. New Mexico, with its large constituency of Mexican people, must make haste more slowly, but nevertheless is moving forward. The Christian work, done under hard conditions in days gone by, has not been in vain. The better day has already dawned, and with the fuller development of our great resources, and more stable conditions as to population, it is going to be a bright day for the Southwest.

### NEW YORK.

The year that has closed has been in many respects an exceptional one, both because of the varied and serious problems we have had to meet and because of the fluctuation in our financial condition.

Of the 302 churches, with a total membership of 58,818, sixty-nine with a membership of 4,264, are under the care of the Society and depend upon it for the assistance which has made it possible for them to maintain religious services during the past year.

To assist this Society in meeting the denominational obligations and to take care of those responsibilities which are most especially ours, the churches contributed through the state treasurer last year \$11,604.79, through the national society (ninety per cent. of undesignated gifts) \$8,871.49, and from the Woman's Union (\$1,800 of which was designated for the Italian work), \$1,823.90, a total for work within the state of \$22,300.18. As compared with last year, this was a decrease to the state treasury, from churches and individuals, of \$362.26, an increase from the national society to the state treasury of \$2,747.57 and a decrease from the Woman's Union to the state treasury of \$1,022.01, making the total increase from all sources to the state treasury for the year, \$1,364.18.

The Society has issued commission to sixty-nine missionaries, working in seventy-three fields. They have received into membership 660, and the Sunday-schools have an enrollment of 5,673.



In our metropolitan field, we have employed during the year, twenty-five missionaries, for whose maintenance we have contributed \$8,691, and have received from this field, \$11,261.15.

The special items of interest during the year, within this field, have been the increase of \$3,089.56 in receipts over the preceding year, and the coming to self-support, with the opening of the new year, of the Ocean Avenue Church, Brooklyn, and the Broadway Church, Flushing.

In all our various metropolitan fields there has been a decided advance, both in the increase in membership, the efforts toward larger contribution for self-maintenance, and co-operation with the denomination in all its various lines of activity.

The immigrant problem, because of the war in Europe, has been of minor importance, so far as arriving immigrants are concerned; but the problem of our foreign-speaking people already among us has developed new possibilities, a larger denominational constituency and a clearer realization of what can be accomplished in the immediate future for the making, not only of Congregational Christians, but splendid American citizens.

The report of a special committee, appointed for the purpose of surveying the metropolitan field more accurately and determining just where the next Congregational church shall be planted, brings to the trustees serious embarrassment, not because of failure to find a promising field, but because of the number and difficulty of choosing between them.

During the year the generous contribution of our Woman's Union has made it possible for us to completely reorganize our Italian work, having in connection with the work at the present time, one Italian pastor, one pastor in charge of the English-speaking departments of the Sunday-school and church, and one Italian-speaking, American-born woman visitor, who also has charge of the industrial work among the girls. By this reorganization we have been able to reach out with much greater influence into many more homes of our non-Catholic and, to some extent, non-religious, Italian population.

Our foreign work in the state has remained much the same as in the past. It represents work for the Welsh, Germans, Swedes, Armenians, Finns and Danes. In addition to this, the First Church, Jamestown, has a mission among the Albanians.

Again we must express our indebtedness to the Woman's Union for a special grant to enable us to maintain for a portion of the year a general missionary in our Adirondack district. The result of his work is the reopening of one of our closed churches and the general oversight of the entire mountain field.

In passing over to the Board of Directors of the State Conference the interests which, during the last forty-three years the Society has faithfully and successfully served, it is the belief of our state churches that we shall be able to do a more effective work, and that the home missionary interests will assume a new importance to every church in the state.



### NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Northern California can report continuous work faithfully done. Our churches have been continuously manned. The home missionary churches have grown more rapidly in this district than have the self-supporting churches.

The most notable success of the year has been the co-operation between the Sunday-school and the Home Missionary Societies. Two general missionaries have been jointly employed to supply churches between pastorates, and from these churches as centers to reach out in Sunday-school work. The result has been highly satisfactory. More Sunday-schools have been organized than under the old method, and the churches supplied have uniformly been strengthened, some of them notably so.

#### Varied Tasks.

The problems of the churches in this Conference are more varied than in any Conference in the country. Here nearly every problem of home missionary administration to be found in any place is to be found in one Conference. Here is the problem of the congested city and also the rural church. Here are to be found rapidly developing city or large town family churches and both the lumber camp and the mining town. Here, to meet the needs of newly-arrived immigrants, who, with their children, constitute over fifty per cent. of the population of the district, work must be carried on in several foreign tongues, both in city and country. In addition, the American Missionary Association has placed the administration of the Oriental work and the Indian work in the hands of the Conference trustees. In this rapidly-growing section (California has increased sixty per cent. in population in the ten years from 1900 to 1910, while the whole United States increased but twenty-one per cent.), of necessity there are many new communities and colonies that spring up over night, but in ten of the old mining counties the population is decreasing and many communities are decadent. This great variety of conditions makes the work in the Conference very perplexing.

During the past year, in spite of the over-emphasis on theological differences on the part of some few people, the Presbyterians and Congregationalists have co-operated in carrying on a joint missionary work for Italians and Spaniards in San Francisco, and are thus attempting to work out a united Protestant effort for the peoples from over the sea.

The counsel, and, above all else, the prayers of our brethren are needed to assist us to carry on in any adequate way this work that has been given us to do.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

The year has been one which has had many encouraging features as well as many hindrances and difficulties.

During the early part of the season of 1914 there was every prospect of a most abundant crop of the small grains, especially wheat. At just the critical time in the month of July hot winds and other unfavorable condi-

tions came so that blight and black rust developed very rapidly in the grain, and many fields which promised most abundant returns were not worth harvesting. This unfortunate condition obtained over the whole central and eastern part of the state. In fact only a few comparatively small sections escaped.

#### **Real Progress.**

It seemed to discourage and dishearten the people much more because they had entertained such high hopes a little earlier. In many localities the business conditions following this crop failure have been more serious than for twenty years. But in spite of these discouragements we have gone right forward with the work. Perhaps no clearer indication of our courage and energy could be found than in the fact that we pushed up our gifts to the Home Missionary Society about \$800 over the preceding year, making our gifts to that Society this year \$2,693.13. For this we are very thankful. Another evidence that we are alive is that we have built twelve churches and five parsonages in which the Congregational Church Building Society has aided us. We are thankful that we have been able to go forward and not backward.

#### **New Building.**

The most attractive house of worship we have in the state, as well as the most expensive one, is at Williston and was dedicated September 27th. This grew out of a Sunday-school which was planted here more than twenty-five years ago. A church was organized there in August, 1889, made up of the members of one family. Many felt that this section of country had no future, but that section of the state has developed more rapidly the last two years than perhaps any other.

Another very interesting feature in connection with our work is the erection and dedication of a house of worship at New England, North Dakota. A colony settled here nearly thirty years ago coming out thirty miles from the railroad and making a beginning on the bleak prairies. Dry years, and not understanding how to farm under the conditions there soon discouraged the colony, and finally nearly every one went away. They had erected a neat little house of worship, but finally that was sold. Now the railroad has reached that locality, a substantial town has grown up and a neat house of worship was dedicated Easter day. It has required vision and energy to carry that work forward, but it has abundantly paid.

#### **New Railroad Towns.**

Quite a bit of railroad building has taken place during the year and several new towns have sprung up. A number of these have been established where we had previously established Sunday-schools and done missionary work. This preliminary work makes the planting of a church much easier and less expensive. In this way the outlying districts are not neglected and the work develops in a regular, natural way. It involves some extra expenditure of money, but this work certainly cannot be done without some expense.

### Gains On Confession.

Another interesting feature is the decidedly larger number of additions to the churches on confession. It is the best showing in the history of our work. It is also encouraging to note that the prospects are that the additions this year will again exceed those of a year ago, as has been the case for the last four years. This gives evidence that we are doing real work along right lines, and is very encouraging for all concerned.

A real hindrance to our work is the smallness of the salaries that we are paying. We have not been able to push them up as we would wish. We have to keep paring the missionary money down. In many cases the fields are not growing so that they can raise more, and this adds to the perplexities of the situation, since in many cases we have to take untrained men for these fields. But, on the other hand, it is noticeable how many of these seemingly inferior men fill in, save the work, and lead it forward to something better. I will not say a word of depreciation of these seemingly unpromising men. They save the day in many cases. Somehow in the face of small salaries and a great scarcity of well-trained men the fields have been well supplied during the year. While we have lost some most efficient men, others have come who will be a great source of strength and encouragement.

### Leadership in Educational Centers.

A very important feature of our work is our relation to the different state educational institutions. At Grand Forks our church is nearer than any other to the state university and it has had a very successful year. At Fargo the nearest church is Plymouth Congregational to the Agricultural College and it has had by far the best year in its history. At Wahpeton our church bears a most important relationship to the School of Science. At Valley City, where the largest of our normal schools is located, we are erecting a \$40,000 church without help from the Building Society and it promises to be our best equipped house of worship in the state. This will mean very much for our work in behalf of the young people at the normal school. At Mayville, where the second normal school is located, we have the only English-speaking church in the town. At Minot, where the third normal school is located, our church is the only English-speaking church on that side of the city, which is separated from the other side by the river and also by extensive railroad tracks. We plan at the earliest possible moment to erect a commodious house of worship with the timely aid of the Building Society. This is a work of so great importance that it must not be longer delayed. We have given up our work and withdrawn from a few communities where a sister denomination had pressed in, believing that we could more wisely use our time and means entering fields where we would have it all to ourselves. In every case we have tried to use the best business sense.

### Sacrificing Missionaries.

The sacrifice and faithful service of so many of our missionaries is a most noticeable feature of our work and should not be passed over in

silence. They have endured hardness like good soldiers of the Cross.

This fine state of the Northwest with its rich soil, its great possibilities, its splendid people and its marvelous development, presents a challenge to us that we will do well to accept. By a strong forward movement great things can be done for the kingdom of God. May we have the grace and strength to do what our Lord and Master calls us to do.

### OHIO.

Ohio is one of the steady-growing states—it never has a boom or a slump—just continues its forward progress without much fuss and with very few failures.

#### Statistical.

This general characteristic marks the Home Missionary work in the State. With slight variations, it has progressed as in the years passed. There are, in round numbers, 250 Congregational churches in Ohio. Of these, 41 were aided during the year 1914. Thirty-three of the aided churches are English, two Bohemian, two Welsh, one Norwegian-Danish, one Finnish, and a Magyar Mission under the direction of the Medina Church for a few months. There were 39 pastors and helpers employed for a whole or a part of the year, who gave a total of 354 months' service. Of the total membership of 44,481 in the churches of the state, 5,050 belong to the aided churches. Of the 4,982 admissions to membership by the churches of the state, 1,530 were received by the aided churches. These same churches dismissed 603, which leaves a net gain of 932, or 23.2 per cent. This gain is 68 per cent. of the total net increase in the state.

Financially, the year 1914 was the best in the history of the Ohio Conference. The receipts were \$16,851, the largest amount ever received for home missionary work by \$435. Fifty-six churches reached or exceeded their apportionment; and 135 churches increased their gifts over last year. The demands are always much greater than the resources, and the Ohio Treasury has been overloaded for two or three years, resulting in a deficit last year. By severe retrenchment, this deficit will be wiped out at the close of the present year—with some slight, temporary injury to the work. A most encouraging fact is the increasing number of churches adopting the "Every Member" canvass and the apportionment plan with quarterly remittances. This has resulted in the last two years in larger contributions at the beginning of the Home Missionary year and also much larger results in the year's contributions by the churches as indicated above.

#### New Organizations and Edifices.

One new church has been organized—probably the largest Congregational church ever organized in this country—the First Church of Canton. Six hundred members withdrew from large United Brethren church because of unwise use of official power. In seeking denominational affiliation, information was asked concerning the Congregational policy and principle. After one or two meetings with representative Congregationalists, it was unanimously and enthusiastically voted to organize a Congregational



church. Reverend Charles W. Recard, former pastor of the United Brethren Church, was called to be the pastor. A vigorous campaign for membership was immediately begun, which resulted in a list of 860 names presented for membership at the first Communion service, which was conducted by Secretary Burton, January 3, 1915. In the meantime, the organization had purchased a very valuable lot on one of the main streets of the city and built a tabernacle with a seating capacity of about 1,200. The church has a full equipment of offices and societies and a Sunday-school with an enrollment of 1,100. A \$50,000 church building is in contemplation and will probably be begun before the present year closes.

The church at Steubenville, which was situated in the heart of the city and was gradually being crushed to death, was successfully re-located as a community church in one of the growing suburbs of that city, with a beautiful, new, modern equipment.

Highland Church in Cleveland is newly located and has in process of completion a \$3,000 structure.

Lakewood Church, Cleveland, has the basement of a \$50,000 building completed, and has finished a successful campaign for funds for the completion of the structure.

Nottingham has its new building in process of erection.

The spirit of the entire Conference work, which has its great influence upon the Home Missionary work of the state, is manifest in the large number of building enterprises now in process throughout Ohio.

#### **Cleveland City Plans.**

The Cleveland plan of city organization in relation to the State Conference, in which the City Union is in the relation of an aided church to the State Conference, is proving ideal. Reverend Luman H. Royce as Superintendent of the Cleveland Union is developing the work of the city in a rapid and strong fashion. Every church in the city is growing and gives promise of rapid and permanent development. Twelve of the churches in Greater Cleveland are on the aided church list, directly under the supervision of the City Union. Of these, one is Norwegian-Danish, two are Bohemian. Mispah, Bohemian, came to self-support last year; and Bethlehem, which formerly was both English and Bohemian, has discontinued the Bohemian language and ministers through the English branch of the church to the very large foreign population which surrounds this church.

The sale of the old Plymouth church property, the proceeds of which are turned over to the City Union, will give to the city a new Plymouth in the Shaker Heights section and a \$100,000 endowment for extension purposes. This, with the accumulation of other funds, assures the possibility of a strong and healthy development of the Congregational interests in this great center.

#### **Toledo.**

The Cleveland plan has been adopted within the year by the Toledo City Missionary Society, with a very much increased budget and a new

Congregational consciousness on the part of the churches of that city. During the year, the Park Church of Toledo has been able to purchase the most strategic lot in that section in which it stands as a single community church. The large dwelling house upon the lot has been transformed into a church, with parsonage rooms above and auditorium and Sunday-school rooms below, giving to the new church a splendid equipment for its very rapidly increasing and most promising work. The exaltation of the Congregational spirit and the fellowship of all the churches is a most encouraging and promising condition in this great city.

#### Cincinnati.

In Cincinnati the continued splendid progress of the Plymouth Church gives hope and inspiration to the entire Southwest section of the state, and demonstrates what a liberal and strong policy is able to accomplish under conditions which are not the most promising. The church building has been completed and a new \$2,000 pipe organ installed. The City Union had oversight of North Fairmount and Storrs churches, both of which are fulfilling their privileges in community ministry.

The problems of the country church are difficult of solution in many instances, but through more vigorous work and through federation it is hoped the country communities may be able to secure the sort of leadership that will worthily lead them in larger and better life. In Ohio a small proportion of Home Missionary money is used now for country churches, because of the uneconomical duplication which would result. However, the spirit of federation is abroad and better conditions are expected within the next two or three years.

There never was greater enthusiasm or more unity and strength of purpose in relation to our Home Missionary work than is now manifest in this state. The pastors of the churches are a unit in their support of the work, and they, with the church membership, realize that unless Ohio vigorously pushes the interests of the church now that this will be Home Missionary ground fifty years hence.

#### OREGON.

The Oregon Trail, over which passed the pioneer, through the mountain passes, along the canyons, and down the wonderful Columbia River gorge, into the great Willamette Valley, and so to the ocean, thrilled, and still thrills, with the romance of Indian peril, privation and adventure, sacrifice and victory. But leading out from the great Trail, which many thousands followed across the continent, is many a little bridle path and foot-way that tells a continued story of that first great march over the mountains to the ocean.

Where the Dalles now sits on the great Columbia, a humble man, who came over the great Trail, took his cayuse and rode up into the great range country to the table-lands of interior Oregon. He found isolated ranches where herdsmen watched their stock on the far-reaching stretch of the treeless country. There were also homesteads in the little gorges where the water-courses plowed their way, and here he ministered to the

spiritual needs of the people who had settled there. Wherever he found it possible to do so he gathered them together for a preaching service or a Sabbath school. As a trading station developed, and finally grew into a county seat, he organized a church and became the pastor of all that vast country. A small building was erected, and here the people gathered for worship. The winds blew across the ranges and tore down the little church, but with courage which the very country inspired, another was put up, with a parsonage beside it, and the transforming power of the new life manifested itself in all the country around. The second building was burned, but with unfailing courage, these people, who had received inspiration from the first great trail-breaker, entered upon the task of erecting a better and larger building over the ruins, and in July, 1915, a modern church, equipped for twentieth-century service, was dedicated, and a part of the romance of the Oregon Trail will thus find a new and distinguishing feature in the work of redeeming the great Northwest.

Again, in the far southern part of this state, along the trail that leads from San Francisco and the work of the "forty-niners," we find another romance of Home Missions. A young lad, about sixteen years old, who had worked in the mines of New Zealand, came to the great Republic of the West to begin his life's work. He found himself in the mining district of Douglass and Jackson counties, and began the task of working out his own destiny. Endowed with the spirit of love for Christ, he could not refrain from telling the story to his fellow members. His way of telling it interested them, and as he advanced in his material tasks, so in a spiritual way his influence reached out. He became the proprietor of a mine, developed it during week days, and began to find preaching points out from his own home. The Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society found in him a helpful man in their kind of work, and sent him into a larger field of usefulness. Still developing his mine, he would tramp and ride on horseback over the mountain trails and along the water-courses to minister to the spiritual needs of the men and women whom he had come to love and who had come to love and trust him. Some fifty Sabbath schools have been organized and, more or less, sustained by the work of Rev. Mark Davis. He still carries on his work at the mine, but rides his motorcycle to some nineteen different preaching stations every month. This missionary touches three counties in his Christian work.

The Finn, the Scandinavian and the German immigrant has found the Columbia River a fruitful avenue to new homes in a strange land. The great fisheries resemble those on the streams and fiords of their native land. These people had to be helped to American citizenship, and here again the self-sacrificing missionary, tramping from some little river port up among the mountains to the people where his own people dwelt, ministered to their needs. He went in motor boat up and down the river to the islands where hundreds of his people had settled, fishing and lumbering and building new homes for their growing families. He went to them in the great cities where they had colonized, helping them to build new

churches and organize themselves into the new life of a strange people. They are making the Columbia River and great sections of the city of Portland into the noblest and best of American Christian communities.

It is thus that a great terminal is being built to the old Oregon Trail, and each year demands enlargement of building and better equipment which shall help them on to the kingdom of God.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania has maintained the splendid pace which it set for itself last year. Only twenty-three fields, including twenty-seven churches have asked for missionary aid. On these fields there were rendered 194 months and 19 days of service. The aided churches enroll 3,564 members, and have been served by twenty-five missionaries. Six hundred and eighty-seven persons have been received by these churches on confession of faith, which is 20 per cent. of the membership at the close of the year. We wonder if this ratio of accessions was reached in any other state. The churches maintain twenty-seven Sunday-schools, enrolling 4,519 pupils. These churches contributed to the Congregational Home Missionary Society during the year, \$1,512.89. Two churches came to self-support at the beginning of the year.

A change in the Superintendency naturally delayed the execution of some splendid plans; but the incoming Superintendent found such a progressive spirit pervading the churches, that he was able very quickly to get in touch with the situation.

Radical changes have been made in the constitution of the State Conference, which look to a much more effective organization. The appointment of a General Missionary to give all his time to the state in addition to the services of the Superintendent of the enlarged district, ought to count for much in a closer and more sympathetic oversight of the weaker churches and a more systematic and aggressive work among the foreign peoples. The outlook for Pennsylvania is hopeful.

A year ago Philadelphia was drawing from the Home Missionary Society many times as much money as it was contributing. Under the presidency of Mr. Berg a new arrangement was entered into between the City Missionary Society of Philadelphia and The Congregational Home Missionary Society. Under this agreement the City Missionary Society makes application for the total amount of aid needed for the Philadelphia churches, distributes the aid to the churches, and collects and forwards the offerings of the churches to the Missionary Society. According to the budget for the new year, Philadelphia asks for \$1,150, nearly \$900 of which it proposes to raise among the local churches. The City Society seems to have come to self-consciousness, is full of enthusiasm, and promises better things.

### RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island early became an asylum for all sorts and conditions of men. They are still coming—over 10,000 a year of all races and from all



nations. In a single year twelve races were represented by from 100 to 2,600 immigrants. There are 40,000 Italians, 35,000 Irish, 32,000 French-Canadians, and 23,000 English in the state. Two persons out of three are foreign born or the children are foreign born.

### **Our Smallest State Faces Huge Tasks.**

Rhode Island is the fourth New England state in population. It is the third in the United States in its small percentage of native population. While the eastern half of the state has a half-million people—largely in the manufacturing cities—the western five hundred square miles includes needy countrysides and mill villages. There are but two or three Congregational churches among the 50,000 people in western Rhode Island. Some of this territory is as destitute of religious privileges as are the Kentucky hills. Closed chapels and schoolhouses invite coöperation.

Rhode Island has scarcely a country church from which funds can be drawn for our general work. The forty churches in the state are bombarded like a grain of radium by every conceivable local interest. A half-dozen churches give a majority of the state's benevolences. Half the churches are helping bear the burdens of the other half. Rhode Island has tremendous missionary problems.

### **Increasing Benevolence.**

In the difficult past year the churches have given \$36,465 for benevolent gifts, being \$1,807 more than the year before. About \$4,000 has been contributed for home mission work in the state. We have fifteen aided interests. Central Church, Providence, supported its fine settlement building, which renders excellent service to Portuguese Negroes of the city. Bliss Four Corners, of Tiverton, has been revived, fourteen having been baptized in one Sunday and twenty-one seeking membership. A new church will be organized in the chapel to which missionary aid has been given for a dozen years. An oppressive building debt of forty years' standing has been lifted from Union (Negro) Church, Newport. Our Swedish church at East Greenwich has provided for its debt and paid half of the same. Crompton Swedish is raising its debt, and will be free to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary by July. Slatersville and Howard have made extensive repairs. All our interests are well housed except the Finnish. Smithfield Avenue, Pawtucket, and People's Church, Providence, have made substantial gains with hard problems. Hope Church, East Providence, has added an organ, and with a crowded house is talking of an enlarged building within the four years following the completion of its new church. In fact, all the missionary work undertaken is prosperous.

### **Endowment Plans.**

The Conference Board, consisting of seventeen members, has worked diligently with the state missionary, Rev. Gideon A. Burgess, and kept in close touch with all the problems of the field. It has been aware that the generous gifts of the donors need supplementing by endowment funds, of which the state has less than \$10,000 for the general missionary work. Plans looking toward an increase of funds have been formulated and adopted

by the Conference. The policy adopted by the Board last October announced a willingness to coöperate with churches paying small salaries to pastors till the minimum of \$800 and parsonage be reached. They ask all aided churches to lessen annually the aid they seek by twenty-five per cent. of the original grant, except for cause shown. They require churches which have failed to meet this provision for three years, to convey the title to their real estate to the Conference before further aid is granted. The Annual Conference endorsed plans for increasing income and vested funds as follows: Increased funds for current expenses shall be raised by sustaining memberships of fifteen dollars each, and funds for endowment by fifty-dollar payments for life memberships, and one hundred-dollar payments for memorials for deceased friends. The roll of persons thus honored to be printed in the Annual Report of the Conference.

The Woman's Home Missionary Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island has continued its gift of \$620 to important interests. The missionary work of the state is clearly thrifty and progressive. Coöperation with the National Society is most pleasant and complete.

### SLAVIC DEPARTMENT

We have fifteen organized Slavic churches and eight mission fields. Nineteen Slavic ministers are in Congregational work, of whom ten are Bohemian, six Slovak, two Polish, and one Bulgarian. There are five Slavic young women in commission. The work is carried on in eleven states—Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, and Missouri.

Results are obtained slowly and only by very strenuous exertions, owing to the ignorance of the people as to biblical and Protestant ideals, and to prejudices ground into them by Roman or Greek Catholic training from childhood, or because of the infidelity among those who have broken with the Catholic churches and have gone into extreme free thinking. Nevertheless, converts are constantly made, but when they do make a stand it requires considerable courage and real faith, for they know that persecution will follow. Some of our Slavic Christians realize literally the words of Jesus, "A man's foes shall be they of his own household."

The property acquired by our Slavic churches aggregates in value about \$12,000. The people themselves raise for current expenses about \$15,000 a year. As a rule, they are interested in the Apportionment Plan and try to raise a fair apportionment. One Slovak church of eighty members last year reported having raised \$192 for benevolences.

Our missionary at Ellis Island, New York, is doing a peculiarly effective Christian and humanitarian work among incoming immigrants.

Our Slavic work in Cleveland, Ohio, was started thirty-three years ago. Bethlehem Church, which was the mother church, has discontinued preaching in the Bohemian language, and carries on its work in English. Considerable success is reported under present methods. Cyril Church ministers to a large Bohemian and Slovak population on the South Side. The pastor

carries on classes in the English language, and also holds the usual religious services in Bohemian. Emanuel Church, which serves the Bohemians on the East Side, has made a gain of three in membership in spite of removals caused by scarcity of work. It has been sort of a recruiting station for high schools and colleges. Five of its young men are in college, one of them preparing for the ministry, and eleven young people are in high schools or academies. Mizpah Church has become self-supporting during the year, and, in addition, has raised about \$1,000 toward a parsonage.

#### **In Old Virginia.**

In a country district in Virginia, called Begonia, we have a promising church made up of Bohemians and Slovaks, who for years have been going from the steel plants and shops to the land, buying farms and raising peanuts, sweet potatoes, cotton, and large families of healthy children to become the future Americans of this region. The parish extends for many miles, and at present the church is planning to build another house of worship at Disputanta, a railroad town about six miles from the present building, in order to better provide for the members living around that as a center, and to reach farther into new fields in that direction. The one church organization will be continued, with two places of worship under one pastor. The region between Norfolk and Richmond is being settled largely by Slavic people, and we ought to have means with which to enlarge our work in this region. We should have several missionaries there, whereas we now have only one.

#### **Pennsylvania.**

Our work in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is almost wholly among the Slovaks. Our church on the North Side of Pittsburgh, formerly known as Allegheny, has taken on new life with the coming of a new pastor to work in the new church building, recently secured. Newer methods of work are beginning to show good results. The street meetings held during the warmer weather are well attended, and give the workers a splendid opportunity to get the attention of people who do not come into the church; also to distribute helpful literature. They received a man at a recent communion who had been six years getting ready for membership right under the influence of the church. Braddock has our oldest church in this region. It has always been a feeder for other churches. Perhaps our strongest church now is the one at Duquesne. It, too, is a feeder for the other fields, constantly sending its people to the Southland and the West, but going on bravely, nevertheless, filling up the ranks and keeping up its expenses and benevolences. It remembers, in its gifts, all our missionary societies, the Bible Society, and local charities, raising \$192 last year for this purpose. It carries on a mission at McKeesport. At Stockdale the membership has been gradually shifting to Charleroi and an effort is now being made to sell the church building and relocate in the latter city. The pastor carries on vigorous work in these two places, and also at Monessen. Charleroi will be a convenient center for this work. During the past year Christians of other denominations in the latter city have been so interested in our

pastor's work that in various ways they have aided him to do it more effectively.

We share in the support of Miss Barbara Slavinskíe, who, in addition to serving as pastor of the English-speaking Welsh church at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, is trying to reach 8,000 Polish people in this coal-mining town. She is meeting with much success in reaching the children and young people. She has even added some Slavs to the membership of this Welsh church.

### Ungenerous Competition

Our Bohemian Church at St. Paul, Minnesota, has been disturbed by a divisive work that has been started by the Methodists right in the midst of the parish in spite of our protests. The movement has had the effect of crystallizing the loyalty of our people to their church and has incited them to greater activity. The conditions, however, are not happy and wholesome for Christian peace and fellowship.

### Minnesota

Near Holdingford, Minnesota, we have a very promising Slovak church, called the South Elmdale Church. It is in the center of a splendid farming region, where Slavs are still coming to settle the land. The pastor's influence, in furthering the cause of religion, temperance, education, good roads, and successful farming, extends for many miles around. The Slovak people in general trust him. He is a trustee of their national organizations, and his aid has been sought by many who wanted to migrate from shop and mill to the land and secure good farms. His little church is too small to provide for his growing congregations. He preaches in English on Sunday nights to audiences that often crowd his church. The Scandinavians of that region especially like his services. They have begun to build an addition to the church, which will double its present capacity.

At Silver Lake, Minnesota, there is a very interesting self-supporting Bohemian church. It is an active, vigorous organization in a farming community, and is well up to the average of, if not above, the English-speaking churches in spiritual force and in meeting denominational obligations.

The gains in converts made at these various centers are not very great numerically, but they are encouraging, and we can not, of course, register the Christian influences that radiate from these centers, reaching many who make no acknowledgment of what they have received, for fear of persecution by the priests and by their own people.

### Iowa.

At Vining and Luzerne, Iowa, our veteran Bohemian pastor ministers under many discouragements, owing to removals and to gross religious darkness. He keeps the light of the blessed gospel burning in the dark places, and we know not how far it penetrates into the hearts of those who outwardly appear untouched. Vining is almost exclusively a Slavic town, and ours is the only evangelical work done in the place. It is small but worth while.



### South Dakota.

For two summers we sent a student to Hand and Hyde Counties, in South Dakota, a region largely populated by Bohemians during the last thirty years. He has now graduated, and, with his young wife, is hard at work developing a mission and a church. He travels over about 150 square miles, and has visited about fifty Bohemian homes, reading the Bible and praying in them all. His meetings are held in a schoolhouse near Ida. The young people especially have rallied around him, quite a number having been converted. The Christian leaven is working. They have had a Thanksgiving with a religious service, the first in thirty years. Another event was a picnic without beer, the young people who took charge providing lemonade and ice cream. There was a program, with a religious address. The proceeds brought in enough money to pay bills, and there was enough left to buy some Bibles for the Sunday-school. Last fall thirteen young people from this field went to academies and colleges, receiving their inspiration for higher education through the influence of our missionaries.

### Missouri

Bethlehem Church, St. Louis, Missouri, has become English-speaking, and has adopted several institutional methods. We support a young Bohemian lady missionary, who ministers, where necessary, in the Bohemian language.

### Michigan.

We share in the support of Rev. Paul Kozierek, who in his new edifice is doing a very effective work of evangelization among the 70,000 Polish people in the city of Detroit.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The Southern California situation in brief may be summarized as follows:

Originally an arid and semi-arid waste, large portions of it are now transformed by the magic touch of water and have become a paradise. The genial climate is an indestructible asset.

### The People.

An energetic and resourceful citizenship, augmented constantly from all parts of the nation by large numbers of typically American people, building strong institutions, civic, educational, commercial and religious, influenced profoundly by the newer political ideas and daring to lead out in legislation revealing high social conscience—a people of high intellectual level, displaying in marked degree the characteristic American traits. The population includes also a considerable admixture of foreign people, many of them depressed and backward. This is notably true of the large Mexican element. A declining Chinese population due to exclusion laws makes this problem less and less a factor in our public life. The west of Asia is represented by Armenians and Syrians in limited numbers; southern and eastern Europe by Russians, Croatians and by a small percent-

age of Greeks and Italians. These and other peoples are not as yet here in such impressive numbers as to present a problem comparable to that in the Eastern States. A large influx has been confidently expected with the opening of the Panama Canal, but the uncertainties of European immigration resulting from the war make a trustworthy forecast impossible.

### **The Religious Life.**

A fair average. In certain centers, church attendance is large. This is offset, however, by a very slack attendance in a large number of places. The churches feel keenly the counter-appeal of a luxurious climate, an extraordinary development of automobile boulevards, ramifying through cities, orchards, deserts, and mountains, and a great network of electric railroad systems to places of popular resort. The Pacific Coast seems also to be a section peculiarly congenial to the growth of numberless cults, the rise of some of them being due, no doubt, to popular dissatisfaction with conventional interpretations of religion. The population is shifting and to a large extent transient. It has become a proverb with us that "we preach to a procession." Notwithstanding all this, we have a large number of strong influential churches with able and effective ministers. The past three or four years have been a period of great activity in church erection. The movement has included the construction of some cathedral churches of commanding appeal.

### **Home Missions.**

In this department we have had a hard year because of financial stringency, yet we have made progress, five churches having been organized within a year. The net gain in membership of all of our churches for 1914 was 4.9 per cent. Our usual number of home missionary pastors is about thirty-five. They have maintained services at forty-nine points. We have carried on work in two foreign tongues, Armenian and Mexican. The Armenian Mission is prosperous and includes two preaching points in charge of a competent minister. We have conducted work for Mexicans for several years. Financial distress has recently compelled certain readjustments. Our Mexican work at Bethlehem, Los Angeles, has been merged with that of the Presbyterians, with good promise, we providing the church building, they providing the minister, and an unusually efficient one. The organizations remain distinct, yet the worship and activities are in common. Aid to our Mexican work in Bakersfield has been withdrawn because of the stringency. We are hoping that a way may appear whereby we can still carry forward this important work. Mexico and the Mexican people have a right to look to us for sympathy and help in these days of distress. Our extension work among the Chinese and Japanese is under the ultimate supervision of the American Missionary Association. However our State Conference Board acts as the immediate Board of control for this work in co-operation with Rev. George H. Hinman, the District Secretary of the American Missionary Association. The home missionary budget is in the neighborhood of \$16,000 annually. While the response is inadequate to the great task, yet we can say with gratitude that our

churches generally take the responsibility seriously. It is significant that of the 105 churches on our Active list during 1914, only seven, with a membership of 347, failed to contribute to Home Missions.

### **Sunday School and Christian Endeavor.**

The most significant feature in our general work during the past year has been the progress in our Sunday-school activities. The increase in enrollment for the year was upwards of fifteen per cent. 4567 pupils, or nearly one-third of the total, were credited to Sunday Schools in connection with our home missionary churches. A number of our churches have been greatly crowded in trying to accommodate the attendance. Some of the churches have enlarged their buildings to give increased room. We feel especially grateful for the conspicuous prosperity of this branch of our service. Our Young People's Societies have increased in membership by twelve and one-half per cent. More than one-fourth of the membership is in the Societies in the home missionary churches.

An interesting development in Los Angeles is the Congregational School for Christian Service which has recently been inaugurated. It is a movement designed to train young people for Christian work. The proposed course is to cover two years. The school meets two evenings each week, each evening's work consisting of three periods of forty minutes each. The courses presented are in four departments: Bible Study, Teaching and Preaching, Church Administration, and Social Service. The faculty consists of selected pastors. Both faculty and students are enthusiastic. The movement is yet young, having begun its work in April, yet its beginnings seem to promise a vital future for it. We cannot know whereto it may grow, but we are confident that, with the blessing of the Father upon it, it may become an instrument of great usefulness in the training of young people in Christian character and service.

### **Joint Superintendent for State and City.**

The year has been marked by activity in church development in Los Angeles city missions under the auspices of the Church Extension Society of Los Angeles. The Superintendent, Rev. George F. Kenngott, Ph.D., who has proven to be a man of remarkable leadership and administrative genius, has now, after more than two and one-half years of service in the extension work, been invited to become also the superintendent of the State Conference, succeeding Rev. Ralph B. Larkin, who retires to the pastorate after four and one-half years service. The home missionary enterprise in Southern California has a large task before it, but faces it with courage and confidence.

### **SOUTH DAKOTA.**

South Dakota is the New England zone of the West. The atmosphere is congenial to the growth of Congregational church life. Here investment of life and funds lies along the lines of eternal destinies.

The established character of home missionary work in South Dakota is showing results in the older parts of our state. Churches are coming

to self-support and productiveness. Pastors of strength are being called. Many of the churches have entered on the second era of church building. Many are getting under the Apportionment Plan and are showing a denominational consciousness in sharing responsibilities for denominational church life.

The present total church membership in our state has passed the ten thousand mark. Its ratio to the population is about one to fifty-eight, which is slightly ahead of the ratio of Congregational Iowa.

Our present home missionary work is, generally speaking, in large districts which were opened to white settlers four to eight years ago. There are but eleven churches now receiving aid which are ten years or more of age, and some of these have just passed the ten-year mark.

This new home missionary work has been strategically located along new railway lines or projected lines in various parts of the newer sections of our state, and also in the irrigated districts. The emphasis is being placed, not on mining camps like Keystone, once violently prosperous, but now not even spasmodically so, but on the steadily assured progress of agricultural lands.

Upon the much talked of matter of over-churching I would report that of the seventy-one missionary churches now listed on our schedule, all but fourteen, and all of our outstations, are in communities where we are all alone for Protestant English-speaking services, and we have the undisputed claim that we are the pioneer church in all these fourteen points, except two, where there has been some question raised by the other denominations concerned.

### Frontier Conditions.

Some parts of western South Dakota are likely to be slow in developing for several reasons. The railways are not at present pushing the building of new lines; large sections of lands of first choice have been set apart for state, or institution, or forest reserve, or public school land purposes; many homesteads are owned by single young men and women who are holding them for future years while they live elsewhere; the land laws do not make it very practical for settlers to get a sufficient quantity of land to enable them to prosper as they did when laws were more generous thirty years ago; some open reservation lands have been overtaxed with valuations which are burdensome for new settlers. These facts, with the discouragements which always come to a new country, will make portions of our work slow in coming to self-support.

However, even for these parts, the final outcome is assured, and the investment is bound to bear worth-while fruitage in years to come. Meantime we are seeking to group all this work so that it can be cared for denominationally in the most economical way and with the highest degree of efficiency.

Other parts of this western country are showing signs of more rapid development. For example, in the Belle Fourche irrigation district, wool receipts for 1914 were \$200,000 more than for 1913. Shipments of hogs



were six carloads in 1912, thirty-two in 1913, one hundred and forty in 1914. Belle Fourche, which was the great livestock shipping point in the old range days, for three years past has seen such a steady increase in cattle shipments that it is predicted that it will soon equal the Belle Fourche of the olden times as a shipping point.

In the sections of this western country where development will be less rapid, the new settlers are adopting dry farming methods and are learning something of the resources of the region. They have already proven the ultimate possibilities of this country, and, that some day, these great plains will be rich in the production of alfalfa seed and hay, corn, grasses and livestock of all kinds.

#### Guiding Principles.

There are four principles which largely guide us in the choice of fields: the urgency of the need; the opportunity for growth; the promise for speedy self-support; the strategic importance of a field with reference to surrounding regions.

There are four conditions on which our larger grants have been based: a county seat town; a railway division point, junction or terminal; union of two fields because of stress of finances; the building of a new church or parsonage, or both.

The work of organizing and improving Sunday-schools and their methods is always fostered by our home missionary pastors, but in South Dakota we have a few men who hold joint commissions under the Congregational Home Missionary Society and the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society who give special attention to such work. For six years this work has been carried on under unified supervision, and during that time South Dakota has ranked first or second—usually first—among all the states of the Union in the number of Sunday-schools organized.

The six churches which have been organized during the past year have for the most part been in non-railway centers where there are large districts in which the new settlers would be without gospel privileges but for the work which is being done by our home missionary workers.

We are seeking to do more intensive work. We recognize that we have taken possession of large districts and our present work is now to conserve and strengthen work already established, organizing new churches, for the most part, only where already established preaching points have reached the point for organization.

During the last year our home missionary churches have received three hundred and fifty-nine new members, which is more than nineteen per cent. of the present membership of those churches.

In six communities they are now building or have already built and dedicated new church buildings; and five different churches have secured or are now building parsonages. Two churches have come to self-support.

#### SOUTHEAST, THE

The South has had the largest and best year in the history of its home missionary work. The new day for the church of the Pilgrim Fathers in the South has come.

By far the greater part of our work has been in rural communities. With the organization of the new churches in Asheville, North Carolina, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, a new trend has set in. We must not, however, neglect the country church; it still fills a large place in the life of the nation. In the South, where seventy-nine per cent. of the people still live in the open country or in the rural village, the country church is especially important. We cannot wisely neglect the rural church, but in the South our special field is in the urban community, since here it is that in large numbers are found the people to whom we owe a special responsibility.

As the new day for our work in the South has come, it is highly important that those who read the Annual Report of the Home Missionary Society shall understand our mission as a church in the South. Because we have not always clearly understood our mission, we have not always attained our highest efficiency.

### **Our Distinctive Mission**

It is our mission and our duty to care for our own. Millions of dollars have been spent upon our Congregational churches, schools, and colleges in this part of the country. We owe something to those who have given in the past, and are giving now, to the support of the work. Most, if not all, the gifts were made with the thought of extending Christ's Kingdom by propagating the freedom and the breadth of the church of the Pilgrim Fathers. Then we owe something to the men and women in our Southern churches who for years have stood for principle when it would have been easy to have gone into other churches, but who, in the face of opposition, have stood for freedom and democracy. Our debt to others, as well as the present-day needs of the field, call us to our best efforts. The Pilgrim Church is meeting a great need and is doing a great work now. In the days to come it is destined to do a far greater work.

It is our mission to help usher in the new day of co-operation and federation in church life and work. It has ever been our mission to stand for this spirit of larger co-operation, in this part of the country where there has been more of the sectarian spirit than elsewhere. There is no church in the South so well fitted for this work as our church, which has ever been an undivided church, standing for the great essentials of Christian life and never emphasizing the small and sectarian spirit.

It is our mission to care for those who would otherwise be neglected. It is not ours to belittle the work now being done by Christians bearing other names than our own. We do not. We rejoice in all the good work, and wish it Godspeed. We will do all we can to help our brethren in the other churches. It is ours to help draw those who love the Christ together. It is not ours to create strife or division anywhere. Yet we can not but realize that there are not a few who are of necessity outside these sister churches.

### **The New South**

With the new education and the fact that schools and colleges are coming to fill so large a place in the South, there is a growing number of

progressive-minded people who are seeking a breadth and largeness of vision which is lacking in many churches. There is, in every city, and in many country places, a new interest in social service and the larger Christian program. There are an increasing number who want the freedom and breadth, the largeness of vision and the broader program of Congregationalism. It is our mission to supply this want. There is not a city in the South which has not a goodly number of people who are consciously or unconsciously seeking the help of the Congregational church. It is ours to care for a people who would otherwise be left uncared for. What has been done in Chattanooga will, sooner or later, be done in all our Southern cities. Pilgrim Church is meeting a real need in Chattanooga's life. There were many thinking people who were seeking the Congregational type of church life. Until Pilgrim Church was organized, these people had no church home. It is our mission to care for just such people. Their number is growing. In the next few years we may expect to see great changes. There is a call for our type of work. While holding to the great essentials of the Gospel, we stand for the breadth, the largeness of vision, and the modern note which many progressive people seek. Our friends in other churches have their work to do. There are many who are not ready for our type of church life. We are glad that there are good churches for them. Nevertheless, we recognize that there are a good many others whom we can help. To this advance guard we have a mission. The field is a large and growing one. At present we can not begin to answer the calls which come to us. There is not in all the country a riper or a more fruitful field for Congregationalism than in the cities of the South.

### SOUTHERN IDAHO AND EASTERN OREGON.

The work has, of course, felt the financial stringency. Only a small amount of new work has been undertaken, and pinching economy has been practiced everywhere. The frontier character of the district makes retrenchment a matter of some difficulty. The work here is necessarily more expensive than in older communities. The churches are small and separated by long distances, and the home support cannot be large. However, our pastors have been magnificently faithful and most of the churches have grown stronger. The membership has been substantially increased everywhere, and in one church fifty-three have been added.

For the first time we have employed student pastors in the summer. It has been so satisfactory that we hope to be able to do it again.

Three new churches have been organized, and one church which had been closed for a few years, has been revived and has now a promising outlook.

We have been unusually fortunate in having several of our national secretaries and district secretaries visit us during the year. Denominational consciousness has thereby been much strengthened, and we no

longer feel so isolated. Secretaries Swartz, Wikoff and Fisher attended our State Conference meeting in the fall, the two former also making a quick tour of a part of the district. Later, Miss Miriam L. Woodberry made an extended tour of the field, informing our churches by effective addresses about the varied work of our Home Missionary Society, and inspiring every one who heard her. This spring, Secretary Fisher, of San Francisco, spoke in many of our churches and Sunday-schools, giving them a clear, stimulating vision of the new needs and the ideals in religious education.

Our Conference organization has been made compact and efficient for serving our churches in every line of work undertaken.

Since this district was formed four and a half years ago, fourteen new churches have been organized, nine new church buildings have been erected, one of the old buildings has been enlarged, and another has been moved to a better location. One parsonage has been built and two others are under construction. Thus twelve new buildings, and the ground on which they stand, have been added to our denominational equipment.

In addition to this, in the same period of time, the German Congregationalists in the state have organized eight new churches, and most of these have erected buildings. We rejoice in these figures and statistics, because of the spiritual significance underlying it all.

#### SWEDISH DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-nine Swedish churches were aided by the national Society last year. These churches are located in Minnesota, where we have the largest number, twelve; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin. We used to have home missionary churches in Missouri and North Dakota also, but the churches at St. Joseph, Missouri, and Slaughter, North Dakota, have come to self support. On the other side, the churches at Springfield, Missouri, and Gwinner, North Dakota, are so small that they cannot afford to have a pastor, even if they received aid. The church at Gwinner has services in English at present.

Our pastors preach not only to these twenty-nine churches, but also in about thirty other small churches and stations. We could put a pastor in some of these places if we only had money to aid them with, as, for example, in the woods near Everett, Washington, and in northern Minnesota. Two churches at Lindford and Happyland in northern Minnesota have for the first time received aid. One pastor preaches to both of them. But it is very difficult to travel between them, as there are practically no roads. The pastor usually walks, or rides on horseback.

Our churches at Siren and Glenwood City, Wisconsin, have been pastorless for some time, but this spring two of our former students have taken charge of them. The church at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, also has a new pastor, one of our graduates, who at the same time studies in New York City. The churches at Kasota and Mankato, Minnesota, which have had one pastor each for some years, have returned to the old way, and have now only one pastor, who lives at Mankato. It is, however, easy



for him to travel between the two places, for the distance is only nine miles, and the roads are good.

Our general missionary, Rev. A. P. Nelson, who for more than ten years has served so faithfully in the Northwest, was stricken down with paralysis last March, after one of his trips, and now lies lame and incapable of work. But we hope to have one of our best pastors in Minnesota as his successor very soon.

Our pastors reported 138 hopeful conversions last year, which is a great deal more than the previous year. But only sixty new members have been added to our churches on confession of faith, which shows that not all the newly converted hasten to enter our churches. Some of these converts do not live where we have churches. The number of our church members is 1,079. Some of our pastors have been blessed with very good success in their labors. In some churches the pastors have not seen such fruits of their work, but the old members have been blessed and kept in faith by the service of their pastor.

In some places church buildings have been enlarged and repaired, and this summer the new church at Happyland, Minnesota, will build a house of worship on a lot which has been given for that purpose.

This spring we have graduated eight students in our Swedish Institute, five of whom are now pastors of Swedish home missionary and city missionary churches—two in New England, two in Chicago, and one in Wisconsin. One will go as missionary to China, to the mission station, where he was born. Two are pastors in independent churches.

### TEXAS—THE PANHANDLE.

In size the Texas Panhandle compares favorably with such states as Ohio and Indiana. In form it is a rectangle 160 by 240 miles. It is the southern section of the Plains lying east of the Rocky Mountains, the elevation ranging from 2,000 on the east to 4,000 on the west. It is sparsely populated, but the number of inhabitants is steadily increasing.

Amarillo is the geographical and commercial center of this district, with a population of 15,000. Our work begins at Amarillo and extends south and west, bordering on the New Mexico line. We have five churches and five additional points where services are being conducted. The work is cared for by four ordained ministers and a pastor's wife who is licensed, and gives practically her full time to the work.

In the southern part of the field we have practically pre-empted a district embracing an area of forty by fifty miles. In this section we have three ministers who cover the entire field. Two of them have autos. In the three towns in the above area we are seeking to unite the Christian forces into community churches. These will become centers for worship for the people from a wide area. In this effort, we have been remarkably successful. The progress, however, is slow, because the plan is educational and because it is not without some jealous opposition.

So far, we have been able, by early occupancy, by choice of strategic centers and by wise leadership, not only to gather these forces, but by

continuous service to build them up into comparatively strong churches with a wide influence. The work at Friona and Spring Lake has a unique reputation, and has done much to commend religion to the people of the Plains. There is no sectarianism, and every influence tends to commend the Gospel of Christ. Under these conditions, practically all the young people come into the Sunday-school and church. In these places we have already trained a large number of young people who are taking an active part in the religious work of the Panhandle.

At Hurley and Muleshoe similar work is in its early stages. The leaven of a non-sectarian gospel with a united community works slowly. The vision comes as the dawning of the day, and only the tallest see it first. There is enough success, however, to encourage us to earnestly push this line of work.

Hurley and Muleshoe are located on the Lubbock-Texico Cut-Off of the Santa Fe Railroad, and are in what is called "The shallow water country of northwest Texas." They are surrounded by a large body of land, with an inexhaustible supply of water which is only from ten to forty feet below the surface. Pumping plants for irrigation are being installed, and the land is being developed for irrigation farming. A soil and irrigation expert makes this claim for this section: "In my opinion, your land possesses all the necessary natural conditions for successful, economical, irrigated farming. The soil is adapted to irrigation and is fertile and productive when supplied with the proper amount of moisture. The climate is very favorable to crop production and health. In my opinion your land offers an ideal condition for irrigated farming."

The crops being raised there under irrigation seem to justify the above claim. A large amount of money is being invested to develop it and put it on the market. There is much capital behind the enterprise. If the claims for this district come anywhere near being realized, it will have, within the next few years, a large population of well-to-do citizens peculiarly ready for our leadership.

### UTAH.

During the past year our work has gone forward in Utah with encouraging results. There has been no change in the personnel of our workers except that Rev. Karl L. Stahl was added to the force, assuming charge of Sandy, Bountiful, and Plymouth Church, Salt Lake, in April, 1914. Rev. Frank G. Brainerd has been carrying on an increasingly successful work at Five Points, Ogden. Rev. Philip King has deepened and strengthened his usefulness at Provo, giving also the only Gentile services to the town of Lehi. Rev. George A. Downey, who serves as pastor of the church and principal of the academy at Vernal, has also reached many people by school-house appointments in the adjacent ranch districts.

In September the State Superintendent, with Secretary Gammon and Superintendent Bush, of the Sunday-School Society, held a series of institutes in the interest of church and Sunday-school efficiency. They visited

all but two of the mission fields in the state. The meetings were well attended and the results gratifying.

Mr. Stahl has been attempting the almost impossible task of preaching at all three of his fields every Sunday. There has been growing interest at Sandy, and there is a very hopeful outlook at Bountiful. The problem of Plymouth Church, Salt Lake, is more of an enigma. This church is located in the midst of a very large Mormon population. The Gentiles near the church are largely transients, many of them employed by the railroad. However, a very good Sunday-school has been maintained with hope for permanent results.

It was the Superintendent's privilege to visit the mining camp at Scofield, where we have a very promising Sunday-school, and also to take a long trip by automobile through the heart of Mormonism, north of Ogden. This rich state with its agricultural and mining interests will without doubt steadily increase in population, and with larger numbers of Gentiles pouring into the centers will demand service such as our church can give. Our work in Utah, small as it appears, and slowly as it develops, is exceedingly important. Education is becoming more common. Our mission schools are turning out young people with a vision. They cannot long be satisfied with the barren shell of a religion so grossly materialistic as is the faith of the Latter Day Saints.

### VERMONT.

The year has shown an increase in all the columns of statistics, and in some of them to a marked degree. But it should be said that in some cases the basis of comparison is slow, and there is much to be desired before a reasonable goal is reached. A large increase in legacies, and trust funds from the estate of a former resident of the state, puts the treasury in a good condition, while the faithful work of the missionaries show results in the usual net gain in church membership. The workings of the Apportionment Plan and the Every-Member Canvass have not yet brought any appreciable gain in receipts from the living. Our work, like that of so many of the Eastern States, is still underwritten by the generosity of those who have departed this life.

Progress can be seen in the promotion of the spirit of comity. It is now many years since any one of the leading denominations has been guilty of putting in a superfluous church in any community. And the effort to eliminate them in congested places, where the decline in population makes them unnecessary, is slowly making itself felt. By federation in some cases—a mechanical process and frequently a failure—by exchange of fields, and by survival of the fittest, the latter a vital process and an unflinching success when fully wrought out, there is slowly coming a much desired solution of the problem. Each year gives indications of the dawning of the day when the high-priestly prayer of our Lord is to be answered.

Increase in ministerial salaries is a pressing need. The minimum of \$700 a year and parsonage has not yet been reached. In addition to the

"dollar-for-dollar" offer, various forms of sustentation have been under discussion. These discussions, together with the movement in various directions for a "Greater Vermont" industrially, educationally, socially, have led to the proposal to secure a financial efficiency expert to enable our churches to meet their new responsibilities and to secure leaders equipped for the new order. The fact that the need is being recognized is fraught with hope.

In a less degree than in any of the other New England States the problem of the foreigner has been felt. Of late new nationalities have been slowly coming in. Last year, for the first time, a little work was done among the Finns. Thus far it is an open question whether, for the limited number of foreign-speaking citizens we yet have, our English-speaking churches cannot best serve the need through their care of the younger generation now in the public schools.

An effort has been made to place some of the weaker churches in closer relation to the stronger in their vicinity. A plan of federation has been evolved, whereby the pastor of a smaller field becomes the associate pastor of a larger one, which takes the initiative in securing him and aids in his financial support. The plan presents difficulties in the feeling of conservatism in each body and the spirit of independence that shrinks from oversight and direction. But where these difficulties have been overcome, there has resulted a benefit to both fields, in the giving and receiving, that leads to an equal sharing of burdens and responsibilities.

It is evident, in the new adjustments that are coming about, that the different denominations must assume a separate responsibility for regions that will become destitute unless there is a larger outlay of money to enable them to secure the leadership that is needed in their social and economical as well as spiritual life. Steps have been taken by our body in that direction, through the employment of women workers who serve as visitors and evangelists. More is to be done in this way, but, ultimately, a pastor of the highest qualifications should find in one of these places a job that will tax his best gifts. It is up to our denomination to lead in this way. We still maintain the position of the standing order. In the adjustments that are to be made we can afford to yield more than we immediately gain. It is for us to make sacrifices for this end.

Through the incoming of foreigners in the lower states, in New England, it has come to pass that Vermont now has a larger percentage of Congregationalists in her population than any other state in the Union. Other distinctions have been thrust upon her of late. But while this remains true, there is a responsibility that must be felt to go with it. That we may be fully alive to that responsibility is our prayer and our hope.

#### WASHINGTON.

Our progress the past year has been chiefly in the line of efficiency. Numerical gains have been smaller than for some years past. Four or five new churches, as many reaching self-support, and ten new buildings mark about half the usual yearly advance along these lines. The reasons for this



were: Financial stringency; reduction of our field force—only one general worker most of the year in addition to the Superintendent; Sunday-school emphasis on education; conference emphasis on mobilization of our forces. All these have tended to limit missionary expansion. The usual amount of missionary work has been carried on at the usual expenditure—some 125 fields cared for by seventy-five men at an outlay of \$16,000.

Our grants are small, averaging \$200, seldom reaching \$400, and in three emergency cases they only amounted to \$600, a figure we almost never exceed. Our foreign-speaking work is all carried on by the national society. Our receipts for 1914 will just about break even with our expenditures, though we shall carry a debt of \$2,500 of the previous year over into the new year.

#### **Loyalty to Denominational Interests.**

The Year-Book reported a drop in Washington benevolence of \$45,000 at the close of 1913. This decline, however, seems to have been chiefly in outside gifts, as nearly three out of every four dollars of the \$50,000 reported went to our National Societies, showing the steadying influence of our Apportionment Plan in a year of retrenchment. Remember that Washington Congregationalism needs to be yearly financed from the gifts of the living, for the legacies that cover from a fourth to a half of the missionary income of a number of our states have not as yet begun to flow in this new territory. To meet her state home missionary obligations, therefore, Washington is still obliged to lead the country in per-capita home missionary giving. A gratifying steadiness under this load is apparent, assuring us yearly a minimum of \$15,000 from 150 English-speaking churches, only one-half of which are self-supporting. Two-thirds of this sum comes from our leading churches. This minimum, however, is from three to five thousand dollars below our actual needs, giving us always a heavy share of financial embarrassment. With the opening of Alaska and Panama, we are on the brink of the greatest expansion the state has yet known, and reduction of work is unthinkable, so we have settled down to the belief that our only relief from this yearly embarrassment is an endowment fund of \$100,000 or more, the income of which should cover the expenses of administration and general work. This will be one of our chief efforts for 1915.

#### **Some Leading Features.**

A steady centralization of all work needing supervision and stimulation in the hands of our Conference Board, where it can have monthly care.

An Efficiency Campaign, lasting two weeks and covering the entire state. A fellowship day was given to each church through a team of five men, and Congregationalism, better methods, Missions, and evangelism were emphasized. This was a great success in the rural districts, somewhat less so in our large cities, and it will be repeated next month with important modifications.

The publication of "A Suggested Standard of an Efficient Church" in card form, to be hung up in our churches, which, with the "Annual Report

on Efficiency" from each church in the state to the Conference, has been a great stimulus. These have been republished this year with many improvements.

A campaign on Evangelism with quarterly reports, the immediate results of which were somewhat disappointing, but from so great seed-sowing we shall surely reap. This, too, will be heavily emphasized this year.

The launching of a most successful Congregational Summer Assembly, with remarkable promise and fine property prospects, including, probably, grounds more extensive and scenery more beautiful than that of any similar assembly place in the world.

A thorough overhauling of our apportionment, raising it \$10,000 above the national figures, scheduling every Society for its full amount, grouping the churches for their mutual comparison according to the amounts asked of them, and putting emphasis on the raising of the full lump sum for all causes. To avoid the confusion and injustice of a hydra-headed system of collection, our churches are asked this year to send all apportionments through our state treasury.

A very successful Home Mission Council organization, consolidating our Protestant interests, exalting the comity spirit and procedure to an amazing degree.

And last but not least, notice was served upon all brewers and saloon-keepers to migrate to the "Sunny South," where they may bask in California's embrace, after January 1, 1916.

Two new churches have been organized. Three new parsonages have been secured. Three churches have assumed self-support.

According to the census of 1910, forty per cent. of our territory was classed as undeveloped. Slightly over one-half the population of school age was of foreign or mixed parentage.

New settlers, in increasing numbers, are looking to the cheaper lands in north Wisconsin for homes. Wisconsin's State Commissioner of Immigration reports 13,000 inquiries, in a period of nineteen months, as coming from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and adjacent states, concerning lands for settlement in Wisconsin. A banker's association is reported as planning to introduce colonies of foreigners for settlement in the north Wisconsin timber land.

All this suggests something of Wisconsin's problems and promise, with grave responsibilities and glorious opportunities.

### Readjustments.

At best only a fraction of the needs and opportunities can be met. Hence the wisdom for the future, as well as the present, of concentrating upon strategic centers that will be likely soonest to care for themselves and to help push the Gospel campaign. Hence the need also of sifting out some of the chronically dependent fields that do not show the disposition or the ability to be active partners in an aggressive policy for establishing and extending the kingdom of God. By this course, more of the markedly, and even permanently, missionary type of work can be done in the long

run. This is particularly true if the fields that are retained are strengthened with leaders that are better trained, equipped, and supported. Occasionally, especially in extensive country fields, autos, with salaries to make them possible, are found to pay as time and strength savers, and as a means of grace and growth in general.

### Five Efficiency Points.

To further our general advance movement we emphasize five points. From the uniqueness of our Wisconsin organization, with a General Superintendent of the State Association, as well as a Secretary of the Home Missionary Department, and the interdependent relationship of their fields and work, much of this report, it will be noticed, concerns the entire state and not merely the Home Missionary Department:

**The Apportionment Plan.** Ideal, when properly adjusted and approved. Progress is being made in formal adoption of the apportionment assigned, with quarterly statements from the office and quarterly payments from the churches.

**The Every-Member Canvass.** When this is intelligently and enthusiastically operated, with the new features explained, it never fails to increase the number of givers, the total gifts for Missions and for local support, to train children to bear their share, and to increase the fellowship and spiritual life of the church.

**The Endowment Plan.** We are pushing for a \$75,000 Endowment Fund, inaugurated at our seventy-fifth State Anniversary in 1913, to increase our present fund to \$100,000. This is to be distributed among our four State Departments—Home Missionary, Sunday-School, Christian Education, and Ministerial Aid.

**The Auxiliary Fund.** To cover the average annual deficit of \$2,000 to \$3,000 in all departments, special extras or voluntary additions to the apportionment are asked temporarily until the interest from the Endowment makes it unnecessary.

**Evangelism.** Organization, machinery, efficiency, statistics are not the goal—they are but agencies and helps to evangelize and Christianize.

### WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin's motto is still "Forward." Its progress the past year has been in the application of principles and of policies rather than in the multiplication of statistics. Nevertheless, Wisconsin is the only state of the group of five—Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin—in which the church membership has increased in the past ten years faster than the population. Although our one large city, Milwaukee, showed a loss, there was a gain in all towns and cities of from one thousand to five thousand and over. Wisconsin's gain in membership for 1904 to 1914 is 13.5 per cent., while the average given for the five states mentioned is only 8.1 per cent.

### Statistics.

During the past year there have been added to the seventy-six home missionary churches 349 members, 254 of them on confession of faith. The total membership of these churches is 3,557, including two new churches organized, with fourteen and thirty-three members respectively.

There are ninety-eight Sunday-schools under the care of the forty-two home missionaries, with a total enrollment of 4,682. Fifteen missionaries serve single fields, while twenty-seven serve yoked points. These are all English-speaking, except in the case of one German church and one Norwegian church yoked with different English churches.

### WYOMING.

The population, and, incidentally, the missionary needs of Wyoming have greatly increased since the last Annual Report was written.

The C. B. & Q. Railway has completed its transcontinental line from ocean to gulf, and its trains now pass daily diagonally across the state. Other lines of railway are building. Great irrigation reservoirs and ditch systems, advertised and backed by the state and national governments, are being pushed. All these things, together with the free lands still to be had for the asking, are bringing the homesteader and investor, as well as other settlers, into the state as never before.

### Some Problems of Retrenchment.

The financial retrenchments forced upon the Home Missionary Society, have been borne largely by the small home missionary churches and missions, and that has meant retrenchment all along the line, and with it much of suffering on the frontier mission fields.

It has been hard "to sit idly by" with hands folded and watch other denominations forge ahead, while we could do nothing but simply answer Congregational appeals for help with a shake of the head, and possibly, a promise of help sometime in the dim future.

We have conscientiously endeavored, as far as possible, to carry out the necessary instructions of the Home Missionary Society not to enlarge our work except where it was absolutely necessary, and have done so, for,

"Ours not to reason why!

Ours but to do and die."

So we have organized but one new church, and then watched a sister denomination organize twenty churches in that particular field, many of them in communities where the desire was for organizations of our own faith and order. This was hard for us to bear, and suicidal for us as a denomination.

We have been enabled to organize thirty-three new Sunday-schools and missions combined during the last eighteen months; and, as far as possible, we are making them take the place of churches, but that cannot last long. What the future has in store for these fields we do not know.

We have pulled through the year as best we could. Two churches have remained pastorless of necessity, and another is now delegated to



follow in the same road. Other of the churches have been served but a part of the time.

Most of the Wyoming Home Missionary churches shared in the reduction in home missionary aid last year, and are facing a still larger retrenchment the present year. Some of these churches succeeded in paying their pastors in full; others did not and the pastors had to face the loss.

The Wyoming Missionary Apportionment also suffered from the same cause, and though we worked hard to raise the full amount, we found it impossible to do so.

Our ministers have faced the situation nobly and bravely, not one of them having resigned. Many of these pastors are caring for from one to a dozen missions in addition to their own work on the home field, for which service they receive no added compensation. Several fields are continued as missions where churches should be organized at once.

Our summer student work, which was both prosperous and promising, has by the same necessity been discontinued for the present.

It must be readily borne in mind that the Wyoming work is enlarged by thirty-three new mission fields, and that our entire eighty-three churches and missions have been organized in towns and communities where no other denomination was working, with the exception of six, and those six were organized many years ago. More than that—but fourteen of these thirty-three churches and missions are in towns where other denominations are now working. Home missionary money is not being wasted by us. Such facts are worthy of the notice of the denomination.

#### **New Buildings.**

Along the line of church erection we have been doing something. At Lander the Congregational Church has just dedicated a fine stone and pressed brick edifice; at Big Piney a fine brick church awaits dedication, and at Prairie Center the people have completed their commodious house of worship.

#### **A Sample.**

In April last we organized a Sunday-school at Federal. In June we organized it into a church, and in June of the present year, just twelve months after the organization of the church, we will dedicate their newly-erected house of worship entirely free from debt. This is but a sample of how the work grows in Wyoming, if it has a chance.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
1-26-27	1	120	5	33	1	160
2-27-28	5	130	9	56	..	201
3-28-29	72	127	23	80	2	304
4-29-30	107	147	13	122	3	392
5-30-31	144	160	12	145	2	403
6-31-32	163	160	10	166	1	500
7-32-33	230	170	9	185	3	606
8-33-34	287	201	13	169	6	676
9-34-35	289	216	18	187	9	719
10-35-36	319	219	11	191	15	755
11-36-37	331	227	11	195	22	786
12-37-38	288	198	8	166	24	684
13-38-39	284	198	9	160	14	665
14-39-40	290	205	6	167	12	680
15-40-41	292	215	5	169	9	690
16-41-42	305	240	5	222	10	791
17-42-43	288	253	7	291	9	848
18-43-44	268	257	10	365	7	907
19-44-45	285	240	6	397	6	943
20-45-46	274	271	9	417	..	971
21-46-47	275	254	10	433	..	972
22-47-48	295	237	18	456	..	1,006
23-48-49	302	230	13	403	..	1,019
24-49-50	301	228	15	488	..	1,032
25-50-51	311	224	15	515	..	1,065
26-51-52	305	213	14	533	..	1,065
27-52-53	313	215	12	547	..	1,087
28-53-54	292	214	11	530	..	1,047
29-54-55	278	207	10	537	..	1,032
30-55-56	276	198	8	504	..	986
31-56-57	271	191	6	506	..	974
32-57-58	291	197	3	521	..	1,012
33-58-59	310	201	..	534	..	1,054
34-59-60	327	190	..	581	..	1,107
35-60-61	308	181	..	573	..	1,062
36-61-62	295	87	..	481	..	863
37-62-63	281	48	..	495	..	734
38-63-64	289	44	..	423	..	756
39-64-65	293	58	..	451	..	802
40-65-66	283	64	4	467	..	818
41-66-67	284	66	5	491	..	846
42-67-68	307	73	7	521	..	908
43-68-69	327	73	8	564	..	972
44-69-70	311	71	6	556	..	944
45-70-71	296	69	5	570	..	940
46-71-72	308	62	3	588	..	961
47-72-73	312	40	3	587	..	951
48-73-74	310	58	7	594	..	969
49-74-75	292	67	7	586	..	952
50-75-76	304	72	8	595	..	979
51-76-77	303	70	6	617	..	996
52-77-78	316	70	6	604	..	996
53-78-79	312	57	10	567	..	946
54-79-80	327	57	9	622	..	1,015
55-80-81	321	62	9	640	..	1,032
56-81-82	328	56	17	669	..	1,070
57-82-83	326	68	61	695	..	1,150
58-83-84	334	77	63	868	..	1,342
59-84-85	349	93	123	882	..	1,447
60-85-86	368	99	134	868	..	1,469
61-86-87	375	103	143	950	..	1,571
62-87-88	387	110	144	979	..	1,620
63-88-89	414	109	127	1,109	..	1,759
64-89-90	441	121	150	1,167	..	1,879
65-90-91	446	141	186	1,193	..	1,966
66-91-92	437	151	196	1,202	..	1,986
67-92-93	437	153	203	1,209	..	2,002
68-93-94	458	167	230	1,174	..	2,029
69-94-95	482	154	220	1,167	..	2,023
70-95-96	456	151	220	1,227	..	2,063

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS—Continued

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
71—'96-'97	454	139	234	1,226	..	2,053
72—'97-'98	458	119	210	1,094	..	1,881
73—'98-'99	466	119	199	1,064	..	1,848
74—'99-1900	412	121	191	1,063	..	1,787
75—1900-'01	438	147	209	1,092	..	1,886
76—1901-'02	444	116	207	1,101	..	1,868
77—1902-'03	454	122	214	1,117	..	1,907
78—1903-'04	469	130	220	1,118	..	1,937
79—1904-'05	453	124	187	1,032	..	1,796
80—1905-'06	443	124	159	934	..	1,660
81—1906-'07	450	116	157	862	..	1,585
82—1907-'08	454	132	155	951	..	1,692
83—1908-'09	451	116	162	923	..	1,652
84—1909-'10	476	118	148	935	..	1,677
85—1910-'11	405	122	152	953	..	1,692
86—1911-'12	400	122	157	1,039	..	1,778
87—1912-'13	471	129	149	1,021	..	1,770
88—1913-'14	449	128	155	1,056	..	1,741
89—1914-'15	448	137	120	1,053	..	1,774

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	EASTERN STATES.					MIDDLE STATES.				SOUTHERN STATES.																		
	Maine.	N. Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Arkansas.	Florida.	Texas.	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Mexico.
1-26-27.	...	...	1	...	...	...	120	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-27-28.	1	2	2	...	...	...	120	1	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-28-29.	40	2	29	1	...	...	117	1	10	...	...	...	2	3	6	3	3	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
4-29-30.	47	29	27	...	3	1	133	1	13	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	
5-30-31.	54	31	35	...	3	21	148	2	10	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
6-31-32.	62	40	32	1	3	25	156	2	11	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
7-32-33.	66	50	38	...	5	4	151	3	16	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
8-33-34.	83	63	42	62	3	34	177	3	20	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
9-34-35.	87	49	42	68	6	37	185	6	22	3	1	...	...	4	3	3	3	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
10-35-36.	90	59	53	71	6	40	183	5	29	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
11-36-37.	107	63	50	74	...	37	186	6	34	1	1	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
12-37-38.	71	56	52	76	...	33	161	7	29	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...		
13-38-39.	70	48	47	80	5	34	148	8	41	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
14-39-40.	71	55	51	73	2	38	105	12	27	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
15-40-41.	74	47	50	82	4	35	107	11	35	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
16-41-42.	73	50	54	83	3	42	187	11	49	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
17-42-43.	68	47	53	78	3	39	193	10	47	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
18-43-44.	75	42	40	64	5	42	201	10	44	2	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
19-44-45.	82	45	39	66	7	46	188	10	51	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
20-45-46.	80	45	45	56	8	40	211	6	53	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
21-46-47.	86	44	43	60	6	36	198	7	47	2	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
22-47-48.	91	46	45	62	10	41	187	4	45	1	3	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
23-48-49.	89	41	50	67	10	45	186	4	49	...	4	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
24-49-50.	92	40	58	60	6	45	173	6	47	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...		
25-50-51.	91	46	61	61	7	45	179	11	42	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
26-51-52.	96	44	60	54	7	44	157	10	44	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
27-52-53.	101	46	58	54	9	45	158	9	45	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
28-53-54.	93	44	57	46	10	42	154	10	44	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
29-54-55.	92	48	45	43	7	43	146	11	49	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
30-55-56.	97	43	43	42	7	44	137	13	48	...	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
31-56-57.	91	43	53	38	6	40	133	12	46	...	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
32-57-58.	91	45	77	34	8	36	133	14	49	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
33-58-59.	92	45	97	38	8	39	135	12	53	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
34-59-60.	81	52	99	43	8	44	138	12	48	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
35-60-61.	86	51	75	44	8	44	121	12	47	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
36-61-62.	88	39	64	47	8	49	80	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
37-62-63.	82	39	60	45	6	49	43	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
38-63-64.	77	34	58	60	6	54	42	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
39-64-65.	77	39	61	59	5	52	53	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
40-65-66.	78	39	53	61	7	45	58	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
41-66-67.	82	38	65	63	6	30	57	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
42-67-68.	94	45	66	61	4	37	57	4	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
43-68-69.	85	48	79	70	6	36	57	5	11	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...		
44-69-70.	80	42	65	74	6	34	55	7	9	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
45-70-71.	95	38	60	64	6	33	52	7	10	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
46-71-72.	110	35	58	61	8	36	49	7	6	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
47-72-73.	102	39	57	66	7	41	39	7	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
48-73-74.	110	39	51	65	6	39	47	5	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
49-74-75.	82	45	45	66	6	48	53	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
50-75-76.	90	47	49	73	6	39	51	8	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
51-76-77.	77	49	48	81	6	42	51	9	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
52-77-78.	83	49	57	76	7	44	57	6	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
53-78-79.	86	49	55	71	7	44	47	6	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
54-79-80.	82	55	61	76	8	45	45	7	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
55-80-81.	82	59	53	75	8	44	51	6	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
56-81-82.	65	59	53	75	7	30	43	5	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
57-82-83.	89	64	52	72	10	39	46	5	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
58-83-84.	94	62	53	83	8	40	53	4	23	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
59-84-85.	104	66	55	88	7	40	67	8	18	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
60-85-86.	103	64	60	97	9	46	71	4	23	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
61-86-87.	99	65	62	97	10	50	67	7	23	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
62-87-88.	90	65	57	64	10	52	74	7	25	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
63-88-89.	113	73	57	104	9	58	72	9	25	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		
64-89-90.	118	71	59	127	9	57	76	10	32	...	...	...	...	2	1													



## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.																						
	Tennessee	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado.	Wyoming.	Montana.	Utah.	Nevada.	Idaho.	California.	Oregon.	Wash'ton.	Alaska.	Cuba
1--'26-'27	2	4	16	3	2	3	4																		
2--'27-'28	2	4	27	9	3	5	5																		
3--'28-'29	3	3	43	12	8	6	5																		
4--'29-'30	7	5	64	18	12	6	10																		
5--'30-'31	5	9	74	23	17	5	12																		
6--'31-'32	7	13	74	24	20	12	16																		
7--'32-'33	11	13	80	26	23	12	20																		
8--'33-'34	10	9	68	29	24	13	16																		
9--'34-'35	13	7	85	26	29	10	16																		
10--'35-'36	12	9	80	24	32	12	17	1	2																
11--'36-'37	12	7	72	31	31	9	29	1	2																
12--'37-'38	7	1	64	29	27	14	22	2	1																
13--'38-'39	0	1	56	26	31	12	22	3	3																
14--'39-'40	7	1	54	25	39	9	24	6	3																
15--'40-'41	8	1	53	21	42	5	26	8	6																
16--'41-'42	8	1	66	24	50	6	36	19	12																
17--'42-'43	6	1	75	33	65	20	46	28	16																
18--'43-'44	4	3	91	30	87	21	63	30	29																
19--'44-'45	3	7	99	40	95	20	65	34	28																
20--'45-'46	0	6	103	51	98	25	67	36	24																
21--'46-'47	6	8	95	59	92	21	77	44	29																
22--'47-'48	7	9	102	52	101	21	80	49	35																
23--'48-'49	7	7	94	51	110	25	73	58	33																
24--'49-'50	6	7	97	50	114	33	74	63	37	2															
25--'50-'51	6	6	93	59	119	29	80	72	41	4															
26--'51-'52	5	6	93	63	117	29	77	84	50	4															
27--'52-'53	5	6	96	58	118	30	80	83	55	6															
28--'53-'54	3	6	110	43	105	28	76	87	56	8															
29--'54-'55	4	1	101	35	102	24	77	100	63	10	3														
30--'55-'56	2	1	80	36	93	21	72	87	73	14	3	1													
31--'56-'57	1	1	76	33	88	16	68	84	87	24	3	2													
32--'57-'58	1	1	76	38	82	5	65	93	96	33	12	2													
33--'58-'59	1	1	77	29	93	1	65	102	102	34	14	4													
34--'59-'60	2	2	79	29	100	1	68	108	115	41	17	5													
35--'60-'61	3	3	75	21	89	2	71	100	127	46	16	5													
36--'61-'62	1	1	54	15	83	2	59	82	103	45	18	4													
37--'62-'63	1	1	38	5	83	2	62	76	81	34	12	3													
38--'63-'64	1	1	38	5	94	2	62	73	79	38	15	5													
39--'64-'65	1	1	37	7	95	4	70	68	98	35	15	7													
40--'65-'66	2	2	33	7	78	19	67	72	104	35	17	9													
41--'66-'67	2	2	38	4	78	25	71	71	103	41	19	10													
42--'67-'68	1	1	43	5	86	31	73	64	110	40	23	12													
43--'68-'69	1	1	40	7	86	32	85	68	125	41	33	11													
44--'69-'70	1	1	34	9	72	36	77	76	124	41	30	14													
45--'70-'71	1	1	30	10	71	42	67	77	112	40	60	18													
46--'71-'72	2	2	32	10	63	40	69	77	112	43	62	25													
47--'72-'73	1	1	30	9	59	35	78	70	100	48	67	35													
48--'73-'74	2	2	37	5	53	35	80	60	100	49	70	44													
49--'74-'75	1	1	39	6	51	33	78	67	94	56	69	41													
50--'75-'76	1	1	27	10	54	28	76	72	92	60	75	40													
51--'76-'77	1	1	21	8	45	30	85	60	83	61	85	67													
52--'77-'78	2	2	26	8	44	32	85	66	89	55	91	52													
53--'78-'79	2	2	23	7	43	28	75	56	86	55	90	49													
54--'79-'80	1	1	25	7	55	21	87	59	85	60	102	52													
55--'80-'81	1	1	21	8	48	30	95	54	76	58	107	59	3	20	15										
56--'81-'82	1	1	26	8	44	27	93	57	67	70	93	56	10	27	23	5	2	6	2						
57--'82-'83	1	1	33	9	45	36	112	57	62	71	89	61	17	38	26	3	4	6	1	1	36	10	15		
58--'83-'84	2	2	41	13	51	45	130	51	62	98	102	83	37	65	25	2	10	7	1	2	45	13	25		
59--'84-'85	2	2	39	13	60	51	135	64	74	87	105	91	28	82	24	5	6	12	2	1	58	15	28		
60--'85-'86	2	2	43	9	54	54	126	46	78	101	97	87	33	77	26	6	8	13	1	1	62	12	32		
61--'86-'87	3	3	38	6	60	54	123	56	79	102	105	113	34	86	26	11	5	3	1	1	76	13	38		
62--'87-'88	3	3	47	11	60	48	131	72	80	92	102	90	34	74	29	8	4	12	1	1	76	20	35		
63--'88-'89	2	2	43	25	63	50	148	83	90	115	98	95	34	92	36	7	5	9	1	2	86	20	42		
64--'89-'90	2	2	46	31	68	56	149	89	105	133	79	90	39	90	43	7	6	11	1	4	96	18	52		
65--'90-'91	1	1	2	40	40	72	124	87	108	121	78	89	36	93	61	10	11	13	1	6	94	22	66		
66--'91-'92	1	1	41	36	76	64	126	100	114	141	65	97	38	99	49	8	10	15	1	6	101	28	67		

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued

Society's Year, beginning 1826	EASTERN STATES					MIDDLE STATES		SOUTHERN STATES																				
	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Virginia	W. Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Florida	Texas	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Arizona	Mexico
67-'92-'93.....	124	68	59	131	14	53	9416	40	..	3	1	2	2	2	25	25	..	9	9	31	12	33	..	11	3	..	..	..
68-'93-'94.....	140	64	61	124	14	55	10414	45	..	3	1	1	2	2	27	32	..	12	10	32	13	14	41	6	2	..	..	..
69-'94-'95.....	141	71	66	132	15	59	9512	44	..	3	1	1	4	..	26	33	..	9	9	29	8	9	40	9	2	..	..	..
70-'95-'96.....	116	54	73	141	12	60	9210	45	..	4	..	..	1	2	23	35	..	8	8	38	8	8	44	9	3	..	..	..
71-'96-'97.....	112	59	65	136	14	68	8710	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	23	41	..	8	8	35	7	9	46	9	2	..	..	..
72-'97-'98.....	108	56	62	142	15	75	7212	31	..	4	..	..	1	1	20	47	..	5	5	33	7	5	38	7	1	..	..	..
73-'98-'99.....	107	54	60	148	15	82	6610	39	..	4	..	1	1	1	18	40	..	7	3	27	6	..	52	8	1	..	..	..
74-'99-'1900...	73	52	56	141	16	74	6811	37	..	5	..	1	1	1	22	37	..	2	2	27	13	..	45	6	3	..	..	..
75-'00-'01.....	82	54	56	141	16	87	8213	46	..	6	..	..	1	1	20	38	..	6	3	33	12	..	46	8	3	..	..	..
76-'01-'02.....	87	56	57	154	15	75	57	94	..	5	..	1	..	2	25	48	..	4	3	33	12	..	150	8	4	..	..	..
77-'02-'03.....	80	51	62	161	17	74	62	94	..	5	..	3	1	..	35	35	..	7	2	30	10	..	150	9	6	..	..	..
78-'03-'04.....	98	51	53	159	20	88	76	94	..	4	..	3	1	..	40	31	..	8	2	28	11	..	456	5	0	..	..	..
79-'04-'05.....	88	53	56	157	14	85	7111	39	..	3	..	2	2	..	43	16	..	5	2	27	9	6	39	3	7	..	..	..
80-'05-'06.....	95	50	48	147	17	86	7610	34	..	4	..	2	1	..	32	9	..	4	1	25	9	5	40	3	4	..	..	..
81-'06-'07.....	97	47	58	151	14	83	71	83	..	3	1	1	2	32	10	..	..	3	1	31	9	3	31	3	5	..	..	..
82-'07-'08.....	96	48	50	165	15	80	8210	36	..	3	1	3	3	..	26	19	..	8	1	27	16	..	44	5	5	..	..	..
83-'08-'09.....	94	51	49	163	14	80	66	93	..	2	1	3	3	..	25	15	..	8	1	22	13	..	46	4	3	..	..	..
84-'09-'10.....	97	67	52	162	15	83	7011	35	..	2	..	3	3	..	26	15	..	6	1	18	13	..	40	6	6	..	..	..
85-'10-'11.....	102	67	47	163	15	71	6911	38	..	2	1	2	4	..	28	12	..	7	1	18	10	..	45	6	7	..	..	..
86-'11-'12.....	90	63	45	163	12	87	6518	39	..	2	1	3	4	..	27	13	..	7	1	19	9	..	47	15	7	..	..	..
87-'12-'13.....	96	57	41	163	15	83	7218	38	..	3	1	4	8	..	19	13	..	7	1	22	17	..	33	5	8	..	..	..
88-'13-'14.....	102	57	40	148	16	86	7018	40	..	3	1	4	10	..	18	14	..	4	1	33	20	..	34	5	7	..	..	..
89-'14-'15.....	97	54	43	155	15	84	7220	45	..	3	1	2	8	..	22	12	..	3	1	24	10	..	22	6	5	..	..	..

Each State is here given credit for services of minister, though he may have served in other States.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.—1. At the organization of the American Home Missionary Society, in 1826 the Missionaries of the United Domestic Missionary Society, whose responsibilities it assumed, were transferred to it, and the greater portion of them were in commission in the State of New York.

2. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, became integral parts of the National Society in the second year of its operations, the Maine Missionary Society in the third year, and the Connecticut Missionary Society in the sixth year.

3. In 1845 the missions of this Society in Canada were, by an amicable arrangement with the British Colonial Missionary Society, transferred to the care of that institution.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES																								
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin	Iowa	Minnesota	Kansas	Nebraska	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado	Wyoming	Montana	Utah	Nevada	Idaho	California	Oregon	Wash'ton	Alaska	Cuba		
67-'92-'93..	2	1	44	26	86	58	126	91	123	108	67	104	42	93	42	12	13	15	1	8	104	30	62	..	..		
68-'93-'94..	4	..	47	34	79	46	119	82	114	112	61	108	40	96	37	12	14	9	2	7	99	28	66	..	..		
69-'94-'95..	3	..	44	29	75	47	136	87	109	101	59	94	35	97	51	12	11	10	2	8	94	31	71	..	..		
70-'95-'96..	2	..	47	39	154	54	88	84	91	116	60	101	36	95	55	15	10	11	1	8	105	29	79	..	..		
71-'96-'97..	4	..	48	33	138	51	76	87	90	108	69	103	45	99	49	18	9	10	1	8	106	32	87	..	..		
72-'97-'98..	3	..	35	30	102	45	69	81	94	100	50	97	38	96	40	17	8	6	2	10	100	29	82	..	..		
73-'98-'99..	2	..	38	29	97	41	71	86	91	101	40	94	41	90	43	14	9	11	1	14	85	26	73	1	..		
74-'99-1900..	2	..	40	31	82	38	74	86	95	96	41	89	41	96	40	15	9	13	1	13	85	29	74	2	6		
75-'00-'01..	2	..	36	28	99	43	82	69	93	111	34	80	45	98	43	13	12	11	3	13	94	26	85	5	3		
76-'01-'02..	2	2	37	29	92	32	85	75	95	105	30	97	50	88	57	11	15	7	1	16	87	28	79	5	4		
77-'02-'03..	2	1	37	28	90	37	79	75	95	102	36	97	55	96	47	14	15	12	1	19	84	28	83	4	6		
78-'03-'04..	2	1	31	31	78	33	81	63	86	111	40	94	68	88	53	17	19	11	..	19	94	33	80	4	6		
79-'04-'05..	2	1	34	24	78	33	81	68	86	98	40	75	51	79	44	12	15	10	..	17	86	26	89	2	7		
80-'05-'06..	3	1	42	20	79	27	74	57	75	85	49	70	51	72	35	9	13	8	..	18	74	27	60	2	7		
81-'06-'07..	2	1	38	18	40	26	57	68	75	72	50	77	45	70	30	14	16	8	..	18	83	22	51	2	5		
82-'07-'08..	2	..	39	14	30	16	76	69	69	100	56	43	66	78	40	14	15	5	..	15	93	34	78	..	7		
83-'08-'09..	3	..	42	14	40	18	72	65	70	74	40	42	69	68	34	20	26	6	..	13	83	40	81	1	7		
84-'09-'10..	2	..	41	14	47	21	80	59	66	78	39	46	76	59	39	18	30	6	..	16	90	28	89	2	..		
85-'10-'11..	2	..	39	18	37	23	70	64	64	67	39	48	88	73	41	17	47	6	..	13	94	29	84	3	..		
86-'11-'12..	2	..	43	21	77	24	78	74	55	59	33	44	80	76	47	25	52	6	..	16	97	27	100	4	..		
87-'12-'13..	1	..	41	19	103	26	74	74	53	36	25	42	92	76	49	25	53	6	..	17	99	37	96	2	..		
88-'13-'14..	1	..	44	22	116	26	73	68	44	48	30	38	85	73	40	26	70	4	..	27	85	39	89	3	..		
89-'14-'15..	2	..	54	20	115	44	74	55	42	45	35	34	91	68	34	19	61	4	..	33	102	40	80	3	..		

4. In the Table will be seen the progress which has been made year by year in the newer States of the West, as they have severally come into being and presented fields of peculiar promise for missionary culture. When this Society was formed, *Indiana* and *Illinois* were in their infancy; *Michigan* was at that time, and for ten years subsequent, a Territory; in 1825 it had but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and he was a missionary. *Wisconsin* remained, eight years after the organization of this Society, the almost undisputed home of the Indian. *Iowa* was not organized as a Territory till 1838. *Oregon* was reached by our first missionary there in the summer of 1848, after a voyage of many months by way of the Sandwich Islands. Our first missionaries to *California* sailed from New York in December, 1848. Our first missionary to *Minnesota* commenced his labors at St. Paul in July, 1849.

5. It should be borne in mind that the number of missionaries in these newer States and Territories, as well as those that have been longer cultivated, gives but an imperfect idea of the ground that has been occupied by missionary enterprise. Churches every year become independent, and others are taken up in their stead.

## GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion the pre- ceding year	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
1-26-27.....	\$18,140 76	\$13,984 17	169	68	196	110	not rep.	not rep.	127	83
2-27-28.....	20,035 78	17,849 22	201	89	244	133	1,000	306	134	80
3-28-29.....	26,997 31	26,814 06	304	169	401	186	1,678	423	144	88
4-29-30.....	33,929 44	42,429 50	392	166	500	274	1,959	572	155	108
5-30-31.....	48,124 73	47,247 40	403	164	577	294	2,532	700	160	102
6-31-32.....	49,422 12	52,808 30	509	158	745	361	6,126	783	146	104
7-32-33.....	68,627 17	66,277 06	606	209	801	417	4,284	1,148	150	109
8-33-34.....	78,911 44	80,015 76	676	200	899	463	2,730	Pupils.	172	118
9-34-35.....	88,863 22	83,394 28	719	204	1,050	490	3,300	52,000	170	116
10-35-36.....	101,595 15	92,108 94	755	249	1,000	545	3,750	65,000	169	122
11-36-37.....	85,701 59	90,529 72	810	232	1,025	554	3,752	80,000	180	123
12-37-38.....	86,522 45	85,066 26	684	123	840	438	3,376	67,000	194	124
13-38-39.....	82,504 63	82,655 64	665	201	794	473	3,920	58,500	175	124
14-39-40.....	78,345 20	78,533 89	680	194	842	486	4,750	60,000	162	115
15-40-41.....	85,413 34	84,864 06	690	178	862	501	4,618	54,100	169	123
16-41-42.....	92,463 64	94,300 14	791	248	887	594	5,514	64,300	159	119
17-42-43.....	99,812 84	98,215 11	848	225	1,047	657	8,223	68,400	149	116
18-43-44.....	101,994 99	104,276 47	907	237	1,245	665	7,603	60,300	157	115
19-44-45.....	121,946 28	118,360 12	943	209	1,285	736	4,929	60,000	160	126
20-45-46.....	125,124 70	126,193 15	971	223	1,453	760	5,311	76,700	166	130
21-46-47.....	116,717 94	119,170 40	972	189	1,477	713	4,490	73,000	167	123
22-47-48.....	140,197 10	139,233 34	1,006	205	1,447	773	5,020	77,000	180	138
23-48-49.....	145,925 91	143,771 67	1,019	192	1,510	808	5,550	83,500	178	141
24-49-50.....	157,160 78	145,456 09	1,032	205	1,575	812	6,682	75,000	179	141
25-50-51.....	150,940 25	153,817 99	1,065	211	1,820	853	6,678	70,000	180	144
26-51-52.....	160,062 25	162,831 14	1,065	204	1,948	862	6,820	66,500	189	153
27-52-53.....	171,734 24	174,439 24	1,087	213	2,160	878	6,079	72,500	199	160
28-53-54.....	191,209 07	184,025 76	1,047	167	2,140	870	6,025	65,400	212	176
29-54-55.....	180,136 69	177,717 34	1,032	180	2,124	815	5,634	64,800	218	171
30-55-56.....	193,548 37	186,611 02	986	187	1,965	775	5,602	60,000	241	189
31-56-57.....	178,060 68	180,550 44	974	201	1,985	780	5,550	62,500	231	185
32-57-58.....	175,971 37	180,735 70	1,012	242	2,034	795	6,784	65,500	240	188
33-58-59.....	188,139 29	187,034 41	1,054	250	2,125	810	8,791	67,300	231	178
34-59-60.....	185,216 17	192,732 69	1,107	260	2,175	868	6,287	72,200	222	174
35-60-61.....	183,761 80	183,760 33	1,062	212	2,025	835	5,600	70,000	220	173
36-61-62.....	163,852 51	158,330 33	863	153	1,668	612	4,007	60,300	259	183
37-62-63.....	164,884 20	134,991 08	734	155	1,455	562	3,108	54,000	240	184
38-63-64.....	195,537 89	149,325 58	750	170	1,518	603	3,902	55,200	248	190
39-64-65.....	180,897 50	180,065 39	802	199	1,575	635	3,820	58,600	299	237
40-65-66.....	221,191 85	208,811 18	818	186	1,594	643	3,924	61,200	325	255
41-66-67.....	212,567 63	227,963 97	846	208	1,645	655	5,959	64,000	348	269
42-67-68.....	217,577 25	254,668 65	908	250	1,710	702	6,214	66,300	364	282
43-68-69.....	244,390 96	274,025 32	972	246	1,956	734	6,470	75,300	374	284
44-69-70.....	283,102 87	270,927 58	944	246	1,836	693	6,404	75,750	399	287
45-70-71.....	246,567 26	267,555 27	940	227	1,957	716	5,833	71,500	368	284
46-71-72.....	294,566 86	281,182 50	961	236	2,011	762	6,358	76,500	369	293
47-72-73.....	267,691 42	278,830 24	951	217	2,145	714	5,725	74,000	391	293
48-73-74.....	200,120 34	287,662 91	969	241	2,195	726	5,421	74,700	395	297
49-74-75.....	308,896 82	266,789 05	952	214	2,223	701	6,361	80,750	423	311
50-75-76.....	310,027 62	309,871 84	979	240	2,525	734	7,830	85,370	422	317
51-76-77.....	293,712 62	310,604 11	996	234	2,196	727	8,065	86,300	442	312
52-77-78.....	284,486 44	284,540 71	996	209	2,237	739	7,578	91,762	385	286
53-78-79.....	273,691 53	260,330 29	946	199	2,126	710	5,232	87,573	367	275
54-79-80.....	266,720 41	259,700 86	1,015	256	2,308	761	5,598	96,724	341	250
55-80-81.....	290,953 72	284,414 22	1,032	255	2,653	783	5,922	99,898	363	276
56-81-82.....	340,778 47	339,795 04	1,070	262	2,568	799	6,632	104,308	425	318
57-82-83.....	370,981 56	354,105 80	1,150	301	2,659	817	6,527	106,638	433	308
58-83-84.....	385,004 10	419,449 45	1,342	401	2,930	962	7,907	116,314	436	312
59-84-85.....	451,707 66	400,722 83	1,447	380	2,990	1,017	8,734	118,000	453	318
60-85-86.....	524,544 93	498,790 16	1,409	372	3,005	1,058	9,050	120,000	471	324
61-86-87.....	482,979 60	507,988 79	1,571	392	3,063	1,117	10,031	129,350	454	316
62-87-88.....	548,729 87	511,641 50	1,620	361	3,084	1,173	10,012	129,462	436	312
63-88-89.....	542,251 00	597,049 11	1,759	478	3,155	1,249	10,326	134,395	478	339
64-89-90.....	671,171 39	603,978 31	1,879	452	3,251	1,294	10,050	141,975	467	322
65-90-91.....	635,180 45	671,297 23	1,966	490	3,270	1,318	11,320	154,722	509	341
66-91-92.....	662,789 28	686,395 01	1,986	441	3,389	1,360	9,744	159,266	505	346
67-92-93.....	738,081 29	689,026 12	2,002	464	3,841	1,391	11,232	159,300	494	343
68-93-94.....	621,668 56	701,441 16	2,010	547	3,930	1,437	12,784	164,050	488	349
69-94-95.....	627,600 14	678,003 50	1,997	655	4,104	1,430	13,040	180,813	472	349



## GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS—Continued

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion in the pre- ceding year	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
70-'95-'96..	\$777,747 95	\$699,855 36	2,038	693	4,110	1,509	12,138	186,343	\$464	\$343
71-'96-'97..	588,318 52	651,491 11	2,026	411	3,001	1,477	11,796	172,784	441	322
72-'97-'98..	592,227 86	590,597 45	1,859	380	2,758	1,431	9,193	159,116	413	318
73-'98-'99..	516,245 79	535,037 49	1,824	404	2,875	1,357	7,794	146,604	394	293
74-'99-1900.	532,336 08	520,835 82	1,762	459	2,591	1,339	7,400	142,812	389	296
75-1900-'01.	538,986 35	494,139 71	1,863	484	2,741	1,323	8,115	147,274	373	265
76-1901-'02.	602,462 24	548,676 55	1,845	422	2,484	1,359	7,305	133,378	404	297
77-1902-'03.	560,517 30	547,014 51	1,871	397	2,573	1,350	8,250	141,269	405	229
78-1903-'04.	444,501 27	570,629 91	1,916	388	2,613	1,357	8,940	140,680	420	298
79-1904-'05.	476,760 54	534,921 17	1,742	335	2,302	1,298	6,618	122,769	412	307
80-1905-'06.	494,329 73	497,601 99	1,641	338	2,216	1,157	7,315	115,824	430	303
81-1906-'07.	478,576 57	474,532 01	1,572	344	1,881	1,011	5,547	99,519	469	302
82-1907-'08.	544,720 11	511,079 31	1,677	.....	2,312	1,220	.....	.....	419	305
83-1908-'09.	522,975 51	515,773 41	1,642	.....	2,316	1,161	.....	.....	444	314
84-1909-'10.	662,175 19	519,670 86	1,663	.....	2,304	1,213	.....	.....	428	330
85-1910-'11.	531,999 07	562,260 68	1,692	.....	2,382	1,217	.....	.....	428	308
86-1911-'12.	594,691 18	590,932 81	1,778	.....	2,513	1,338	6,285	111,626	442	332
87-1912-'13.	620,929 06	602,932 92	1,770	.....	2,547	1,256	7,080	123,501	480	345
88-1913-'14.	622,280 77	647,441 91	1,788	.....	2,552	1,261	12,166	144,492	513	354
89-1914-'15.	641,727 12	648,190 36	1,835	.....	2,345	1,230	15,549	155,890	526	353

1. The total receipts of the National Society, plus total receipts of its Constituent State Societies on their own fields for the eighty-nine years, are \$27,980,850.64.

2. The total years of labor are 76,406.

3. The average expenditure for a year of missionary labor includes the entire cost to the Society of obtaining the missionary, defraying his expense to his field, and sustaining him on it, as well as the average proportion of all the expenses in conducting the institution.

## OFFICIAL CITY ORGANIZATIONS

<i>City</i>	<i>Corresponding Officers</i>
Atlanta, Ga.	A. W. Farlinger
Boston, Mass.	Fred L. Norton
Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter H. Johnson
Berkeley, Cal.	C. S. Nash, D.D.
Chicago, Ill.	J. C. Armstrong, D.D.
Cincinnati, O.	(Cong. Union) F. L. Fagley
Columbus, O.	Carl S. Patton, D.D.
Cleveland, O.	Rev. L. H. Royce
Denver, Colo.	Rev. Robert Allingham
Detroit, Mich.	Charles W. Hitchcock
Grand Rapids, Mich.	G. H. Corbin
Hartford, Conn.	Rev. L. C. Harnish
Kansas City, Mo.	Rev. Harry D. Sheldon
Los Angeles, Cal.	
Milwaukee, Wis.	W. S. Liston
Minneapolis, Minn.	D. D. Webster
New Haven, Conn.	Rev. Oscar E. Maurer
New York, N. Y.	C. W. Shelton, D.D.
Oakland, Cal.	M. C. Bomond
Peoria, Ill.	Delia Miller
Philadelphia, Pa.	Rev. C. W. Carroll
Portland, Ore.	
Providence, R. I.	Rev. Gideon A. Burgess
San Diego, Cal.	Rev. Shelton Bissell
San Francisco, Cal.	Morris Marcus
Seattle, Wash.	Rev. Clarence B. Gale
Sioux City, Iowa.	Rev. C. E. Tower
Spokane, Wash.	Rev. Thomas Harper
Springfield, Mass.	Rev. C. A. Butterfield
St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. A. H. Armstrong
St. Paul, Minn.	Mr. John Copeland
Tacoma, Wash.	Rev. Frank Dyer
Toledo, Ohio.	Chas. H. Whitaker
Worcester, Mass.	Prof. U. Waldo Cutler

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR

### RECEIPTS.

#### Contributions:

Churches .....	\$53,158.19	
Sunday-schools .....	1,562.79	
Young People's Societies.....	281.08	
Women's Societies .....	19,476.96	
Individuals .....	18,989.66	
New Jersey H. M. Society.....	835.69	\$94,304.37
Less Women's Union expenses.....		152.38

**\$94,151.99**

#### Missionary Labor Reserve:

Portions of our grants to mission churches assumed by and credited to the churches themselves.....	
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1,163.12

#### From Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (South). ....	\$ 856.01
Connecticut. ....	9,209.11
Illinois .....	1,741.41
Iowa .....	2,939.78
Kansas. ....	402.95
Maine. ....	1,032.71
Massachusetts .....	12,441.89
Michigan .....	2,291.29
Minnesota .....	541.77
Missouri .....	397.80
Nebraska .....	496.30
New Hampshire .....	2,085.04
New York .....	1,475.81
Ohio .....	1,986.80
Rhode Island .....	487.02
Vermont .....	873.30
Washington .....	905.96
Wisconsin .....	1,304.39

**41,469.34**

#### Legacies:

Total legacies for the year.....	\$134,949.56
Less legacy expenses.....	\$ 337.93
To Equalization Fund.....	14,611.63

**\$120,000.00**

From Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund.....	5,000.00
Sundry transfers to current funds.....	4,156.07

**129,156.07**

#### Income from Investments:

Total interest and dividends.....	\$ 38,566.37
Less income added to prin- cipal of certain funds....	\$ 7,847.45
Less investment expenses..	353.88
Less B. & K. Income Acct.	1,150.75

**9,352.08**

**29,214.29**

**Total Receipts of National Society.....\$295,154.81**

## RECEIPTS—Continued

## Receipts of Constituent State Societies:

Total receipts as reported (see page 98).....\$352,382.65

Less amount received by national Society from Constituent States (see list on preceding page).....41,469.34

310,913.31

Reported by City Societies as Raised for Support of Pastors.....35,659.00

Total Receipts of National, State, and City Societies.....\$641,727.12

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Missionary Labor (see detailed table on page 99).....\$203,116.39

## Paid to Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (South) .....	\$119.80
Connecticut .....	2,969.16
Illinois .....	556.01
Iowa .....	174.25
Kansas .....	78.23
Maine .....	538.41
Massachusetts .....	8,834.92
Michigan .....	99.54
Minnesota .....	116.88
Missouri .....	9.50
Nebraska .....	184.49
New Hampshire .....	1,059.91
New York .....	8,773.28
Ohio .....	231.92
Rhode Island .....	919.81
Vermont .....	1,452.87
Washington .....	242.11
Wisconsin .....	22.25

26,383.34

## Administration:

Salary of C. E. Burton, General Secretary .....	\$4,791.67
Salary of H. F. Swartz, Associate Secretary .....	3,750.00
Salary of R. L. Breed, Assistant Secretary .....	3,000.00
Salary of C. H. Baker, Treasurer .....	1,500.00
Salary of Ernest Adams, Assistant Treasurer .....	2,137.50
Salary of Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Dept.....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$16,679.17
Clerical Services .....	6,503.29
Traveling Expenses .....	3,632.91
Annual Meeting .....	186.57
Midwinter Meeting .....	1,514.58

28,516.52



**DISBURSEMENTS—Continued****General Expenses:**

Rent .....	\$3,360.00	
Special Platform Work .....	2,144.41	
Inter-Society Expenses .....	1,366.79	
Office Fixtures .....	1,192.89	
Postage, Freight, and Express.....	910.56	
Stationery and Supplies .....	881.67	
Interest on Loans .....	811.12	
Advertising .....	367.23	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	282.24	
Publications:		
"The American Missionary" \$3,309.30		
Books, leaflets,		
and cuts ..... \$2,279.64		
Less sales and		
refunds .... 436.02	1,843.62	
Annual Report and Hand-		
book ..... 658.85		
	<hr/>	
	5,811.77	
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	1,194.95	18,323.63
Interest on Conditional Gifts.....		18,073.97
Honorary Secretary, J. B. Clark.....		1,000.00
		<hr/>
<b>Total Disbursements of National Society.....</b>		<b>\$295,413.85</b>
<b>Disbursements of Constituent State Societies:</b>		
Total disbursements (see table on page		
98) .....	\$343,500.85	
Less amount paid by National So-		
ciety to Constituent State Societies		
on percentage plan (see list on		
preceding page) .....	26,383.34	
	<hr/>	
		317,117.51
<b>Reported by City Societies as Expended for Support of</b>		
<b>Pastors .....</b>		<b>35,659.00</b>
		<hr/>
<b>Total Expenditures of National, State, and City Societies....</b>		<b>\$648,190.36</b>

# SUMMARY OF NATIONAL SOCIETY ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Cash on Hand April 1, 1914.....		\$ 488.75
Receipts:		
Contributions .....	\$ 94,151.99	
Missionary Labor Reserve .....	1,163.12	
From Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan .....	41,469.34	
Legacies and Transfers .....	129,156.07	
Income from Investments (net).....	29,214.29	
		<u>295,154.81</u>
		\$295,643.56
Disbursements:		
Missionary Labor .....	\$203,116.39	
Paid to Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan .....	26,383.34	
Administration .....	28,516.52	
General Expenses .....	18,323.63	
Interest on Conditional Gifts .....	18,073.97	
Honorary Secretary .....	1,000.00	
		<u>295,413.85</u>
		\$229.71
Balance on Hand March 31, 1915.....		

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CONSTITUENT STATE SOCIETIES IN THEIR OWN FIELDS.

	Contributions	Legacies.	Income from Investments, etc.	Total Receipts*	Expenditure for Missionary Work.
California (North) .....	\$9,732.71	\$3,487.29	\$353.41	\$13,573.41	\$14,350.98
California (South) .....	15,116.23		239.16	15,355.39	18,835.32
Connecticut .....	16,422.34		14,450.80	30,873.14	27,814.43
Illinois .....	14,371.88	200.00	879.84	15,451.72	14,053.63
Iowa .....	14,373.98	95.00	1,797.29	16,266.27	11,612.36
Kansas .....	8,133.54		65.00	8,198.54	7,950.93
Massachusetts .....	49,186.58	24,619.61	7,260.42	81,066.61	77,905.55
Maine .....	9,567.60	5,601.80	3,193.36	18,362.76	17,983.64
Michigan .....	20,532.00		1,953.00	22,485.00	21,751.00
Minnesota .....	7,869.60		8,502.69	16,372.29	16,139.35
Missouri .....	7,956.11		451.99	8,408.10	7,938.72
Nebraska .....	8,473.56			8,473.56	8,417.57
New Hampshire .....	4,400.57	4,588.57	6,598.88	15,588.02	16,042.54
New York .....	11,604.79		3,591.75	15,196.54	22,299.58
Ohio .....	16,042.09		367.24	16,409.33	16,731.25
Rhode Island .....	3,202.30		558.14	3,760.44	4,702.97
Vermont .....	3,843.80	11,000.00	1,023.55	15,867.35	8,305.65
Washington .....	16,570.02			16,570.02	16,639.56
Wisconsin .....	13,131.51		972.65	14,104.16	14,025.82
	\$250,531.21	\$49,592.27	\$52,259.17	\$352,382.65	\$343,500.85

\*Not including C. H. M. S. percentage division.

It will be noted that the contributions of living donors to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, with its Constituent State Societies, were as follows:

To National Treasury .....	\$ 95,315.11
To Constituent State treasuries.....	250,531.21

Total ..... \$345,846.32

This falls short by \$124,153.68 of the total of \$470,000 assigned to us under the Apportionment Plan.

# MISSIONARY LABOR DISBURSEMENTS OF NATIONAL SOCIETY BY FIELDS.

## In Coöperating States and Missionary Districts:

	English-speaking Churches.	Foreign-speaking Churches.
Alabama .....	\$5,143.67	.....
Alaska .....	2,349.71	.....
Arizona .....	1,933.33	.....
Arkansas .....	221.49	.....
Colorado .....	10,769.59	\$1,662.67
District of Columbia .....	208.00	.....
Ellis Island, New York Harbor...	.....	1,429.21
Florida .....	8,337.46	.....
Georgia .....	4,599.46	.....
Idaho .....	7,966.63	1,749.98
Idaho (North) .....	3,524.10	.....
Indiana .....	4,833.76	418.05
Indiana (North) .....	1,637.00	.....
Louisiana .....	1,018.10	.....
Maryland .....	513.29	.....
Montana .....	16,063.87	2,379.58
New Jersey .....	5,083.07	1,668.99
New Mexico .....	1,627.75	.....
North Carolina .....	2,412.16	.....
North Dakota .....	19,405.99	458.53
Oklahoma .....	10,459.05	.....
Oregon .....	8,947.65	1,971.35
Oregon (East) .....	625.28	.....
Pennsylvania .....	5,802.65	5,861.93
South Dakota .....	15,879.15	1,699.18
Tennessee .....	518.42	.....
Texas .....	6,655.99	.....
Utah .....	3,571.44	.....
Virginia .....	391.27	691.01
Wyoming .....	7,809.74	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$158,309.07	\$20,317.78
		\$178,626.85

## In Constituent States (Foreign-speaking Churches):

Iowa .....	\$239.83
Kansas .....	992.54
Michigan .....	938.44
Minnesota .....	5,062.53
Missouri .....	939.53
Nebraska .....	3,229.09
New York (including Ellis Island).....	1,646.89
Ohio .....	1,950.22
Washington .....	4,141.90
Wisconsin .....	2,193.64
	<hr/>
	19,697.72

## Specials:

Contributions designated for and forwarded to fields not covered by our regular schedule .....	4,791.82
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**Total Missionary Labor Disbursements.....** **\$203,116.39**

Note.—Our expenditure as shown above of \$40,015.50 (\$20,317.78 plus \$19,697.72) for foreign-speaking work was divided among the different nationalities as follows: German, \$16,710.97; Dano-Norwegian and Slavic, \$13,565.54; Swedish, \$6,515.23; Finnish, \$2,328.05; Italian, \$895.71.

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN DETAIL BY STATES.

	Churches, Individuals, etc.	Legacies.	Constituent State Societies	Total.
Alabama	\$ 141.70			\$141.70
Alaska	20.00			20.00
Arizona	137.80			137.80
California (North)	33.00			33.00
California (South)	184.30		856.01	1,040.31
Colorado	3,460.55	500.00		3,960.55
Connecticut	18,652.60	66,390.99	9,209.11	94,252.70
District of Columbia	1,059.35			1,059.35
Florida	912.76			912.76
Georgia	221.90			221.90
Idaho	765.89			765.89
Illinois	1,396.63	10,075.19	1,741.41	13,213.23
Indiana	1,045.34	87.00		1,132.34
Iowa	879.99	690.00	2,939.78	4,509.77
Kansas	327.04	100.00	402.95	829.99
Kentucky	27.30			27.30
Louisiana	126.91			126.91
Maine	677.86	2,050.00	1,032.71	3,760.57
Maryland	132.70	1,372.96		1,505.66
Massachusetts	23,803.40	30,055.47	12,441.89	66,300.76
Michigan	544.71		2,291.29	2,836.00
Minnesota	580.75	125.00	541.77	1,247.52
Missouri	93.65	1,338.66	397.80	1,830.11
Montana	755.64			755.64
Nebraska	484.16		496.30	980.46
New Hampshire	2,829.68	8,265.15	2,085.04	13,179.87
New Jersey	6,558.46			6,558.46
New Mexico	223.25			223.25
New York	8,790.08	7,868.85	1,475.81	18,134.74
North Carolina	151.04			151.04
North Dakota	2,693.13			2,693.13
Ohio	418.57	4,317.97	1,986.80	6,723.34
Oklahoma	605.83			605.83
Oregon	1,877.77			1,877.77
Pennsylvania	1,512.98	451.21		1,964.19
Rhode Island	1,340.64		487.02	1,827.66
South Dakota	3,742.64			3,742.64
Tennessee	135.77			135.77
Texas	1,833.14			1,833.14
Utah	103.80			103.80
Vermont	3,697.63	923.61	873.30	5,494.54
Virginia	15.25			15.25
Washington	745.23		905.96	1,651.19
Wisconsin	201.94	337.50	1,304.39	1,843.83
Wyoming	308.55			308.55
Bulgaria	10.00			10.00
Canada	18.06			18.06
Hawaii	15.00			15.00
South Africa	10.00			10.00
	\$94,304.37	\$134,949.56	\$41,469.34	\$270,723.27

## AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, together with the vouchers in connection therewith, and find the same correct.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 11, 1915.



## PERMANENT FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

<b>Total of Investment Funds, April 1, 1914.....</b>		<b>\$797,505.41</b>
<b>Additions during Year:</b>		
Conditional Gift Fund .....	\$27,799.96	
Legacy Equalization Fund .....	14,611.63	
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund.....	1,099.36	
Amory Woodbury Fund .....	2,400.00	
Maria R. Warriner Fund .....	2,000.00	
Walter S. Hogg Memorial Fund.....	15,000.00	
Mary E. Wilde Fund .....	15,000.00	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund .....	153.61	
N. S. Wordin Fund.....	6,547.33	
	<hr/>	<b>84,611.89</b>
		<hr/>
		<b>\$880,117.30</b>
<b>Reductions during Year:</b>		
Temporary Funds .....	\$9,590.00	
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund.....	5,000.00	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund.....	1,199.96	
Wm. F. Merrill Memorial Fund.....	44.73	
Suspense Account .....	18.00	
	<hr/>	<b>15,852.69</b>
		<hr/>
<b>Balance of Investment Funds, March 31, 1915.....</b>		<b>\$864,264.61</b>

### LIST OF SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS

March 31, 1915.

Conditional Gift Fund .....	\$267,061.26
Legacy Equalization Fund .....	20,611.63
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund.....	19,415.64
Temporary Investment Fund.....	2,945.00
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund.....	2,699.83
<b>Permanent Funds:</b>	
N. S. Wordin Fund.....	\$145,409.08
James McQuesten Fund .....	100,000.00
Clara E. Hillyer Fund .....	50,000.00
Swett Exigency Fund .....	50,000.00
A. W. Kenney Fund .....	30,000.00
Wm. F. Merrill Memorial Fund.....	19,489.90
C. S. Peaslee Trust Fund .....	18,930.22
Sarah R. Sage Fund.....	15,000.00
Walter S. Hogg Memorial Fund.....	15,000.00
Mary E. Wilde Fund .....	15,000.00
Alice E. Luther Fund.....	12,400.70
W. W. Laird Fund.....	10,000.00
C. L. Ford Fund .....	7,225.00
Susan Goddard Fund .....	6,289.05
Dr. M. Spaulding Fund .....	5,431.12
Mary A. Goddard Fund.....	5,171.62
Robert Hamilton Fund.....	5,000.00
G. L. Newton Fund .....	5,000.00
S. B. Lord Fund .....	4,975.00
Sarah M. Allen Memorial Fund.....	4,000.00
F. B. Dingley Fund.....	2,754.30

Amory Woodbury Fund .....	2,400.00
Catherine A. Blakeman Fund.....	2,000.00
Martha J. Kimball Fund.....	2,000.00
J. H. Merrill Fund .....	2,000.00
Maria R. Warriner Fund.....	2,000.00
Luther Farnam Trust Fund.....	1,900.00
Elvira S. Spalding Fund.....	1,532.52
H. G. Story Fund .....	1,450.69
L. S. Baker Fund .....	1,000.00
C. N. Hayward Fund.....	1,000.00
Mary B. Skinner Fund .....	1,000.00
J. S. Stone Fund.....	1,000.00
Sarah Townsend Fund .....	1,000.00
G. W. Tuttle Fund.....	1,000.00
Edward Taylor Fund .....	900.00
S. A. Hopkins Fund .....	897.05
Timothy Moore Fund .....	875.00
H. W. Avery Fund .....	100.00
A. H. Bray Fund .....	100.00
W. L. Durand Fund.....	100.00
S. F. C. Selden Trust Fund.....	100.00
Two unknown friends by Henry C. Ward.....	100.00

551,531.25  
\$864,264.61

These Funds are invested as follows:

Mortgages (see list of securities following)...	\$312,650.00
Railroad bonds .....	336,411.50
Railroad stocks .....	11,490.00
Miscellaneous bonds .....	51,136.25
Miscellaneous stocks .....	69,450.00
Real estate .....	9,595.00
Savings Bank deposits .....	250.00
Promissory Notes .....	900.00
Miscellaneous Investments .....	15,475.00
Uninvested Cash .....	56,906.86

\$864,264.61

ITEMIZED LIST OF SECURITIES HELD BY THE SOCIETY

March 31, 1915.

Mortgages.

97 first mortgages on real estate.....average rate 5.63% \$312,650.00

Railroad Bonds.

30 West Shore .....	4 %	\$30,000.00
10 New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	4 %	10,000.00
10 Pittsburg & Western .....	4 %	10,000.00
5 New York, Lackawanna & Western.....	4 %	5,000.00
5 Long Island Railroad Ferry.....	4½ %	5,000.00
36 Northern Pacific and Great Northern.....	4 %	34,807.50
20 St. Joseph & Grand Island.....	4 %	20,000.00
1 Hocking Valley .....	4½ %	1,000.00
27 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	4 %	25,356.25
1 Union Pacific .....	4 %	500.00
26 Baltimore & Ohio .....	4 %	24,826.25
25 Delaware & Hudson .....	4 %	24,872.50
20 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	4 %	19,187.50

25	Louisville & Nashville .....	4	%	24,512.50
25	Union Pacific .....	4	%	24,311.25
16	Manhattan Railway .....	4	%	15,515.00
1	New York, New Haven & Hartford .....	6	%	1,315.00*
25	St. Louis & Southwestern .....	4	%	22,921.25
1	Central Railroad of New Jersey .....	5	%	1,000.00*
15	Chicago & Erie .....	5	%	16,725.00
1	Southern Pacific .....	4	%	500.00*
6	New York, New Haven & Hartford debentures ..	6	%	654.00*
1	Boston & Maine .....	4½	%	1,000.00*
2	New York, New Haven & Hartford .....	4	%	1,360.00
1	Boston & Maine .....	4½	%	1,260.00*
5	Minneapolis & St. Louis .....	5	%	5,000.00*
5	United Traction & Electric .....	5	%	5,000.00*
1	Northern Pacific and Great Northern .....	4	%	4,787.50*

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\$336,411.50

### Railroad Stocks.

9	shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern .....			\$900.00*
12	" Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis .....			1,176.00*
3	" Concord & Montreal .....			450.00*
5	" Peterborough Railroad .....			250.00*
36	" New York, New Haven & Hartford .....			2,184.00*
4	" Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago .....			620.00*
13	" Mahoning Coal Railroad .....			637.00*
20	" Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie .....			1,000.00*
15	" Union Pacific .....			1,500.00*
10	" Illinois Central Leased Lines .....			700.00*
3	" Baltimore & Ohio .....			198.00*
6	" Valley Railroad .....			600.00*
1	" Boston & Albany .....			175.00*
5	" New York Central .....			415.00*
4	" West End Street Railway, preferred .....			360.00*
5	" West End Street Railway, common .....			325.00*

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\$11,490.00

### Miscellaneous Bonds.

10	Bluff Point Land Improvement Co. ....	4	%	\$10,000.00*
15	New York Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co. ....	4	%	14,250.00*
3	Michigan State Telephone Co. ....	5	%	3,000.00*
6	Independence Water Works Co. ....	5	%	6,000.00*
1	City of Norwich, Conn. ....	4	%	1,000.00*
1	Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. ....	5	%	1,000.00*
1	Adams Express Co. ....	4	%	1,000.00*
2	Indianapolis Water Co. ....	4½	%	2,000.00*
2	Middlesex Banking Co. ....	5	%	300.00*
1	Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis. ....	4½	%	1,000.00*
1	Denver Consolidated Tramway Co. ....	5	%	860.00*
1	Watervliet Hydraulic Co. ....	5	%	500.00*
1	City of Elizabeth, N. J. ....	4	%	1,000.00*
5	Securities Co. ....	4	%	675.00*

\*The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

2	Atlantic City Sewerage Co.....	6	%	1,000.00*
2	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	4	%	1,901.25*
1	American Real Estate Co.....	6	%	900.00*
2	Bridgeport Land & Title Co.....	5	%	1,950.00*
1	Bridgeport Hydraulic Co.....	5	%	1,000.00*
2	Utica Gas & Electric Co.....	5	%	1,800.00*

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 \$51,136.25

### Miscellaneous Stocks.

12	shares E. & T Fairbanks Co.....	\$6,000.00*
13	" Cleveland Trust Co.....	4,000.00*
15	" Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.....	3,000.00*
7	" Stafford Mills .....	700.00*
5	" Border City Mfg. Co.....	500.00*
7	" Merchants Mfg. Co.....	700.00*
50	" Horr-Warner Co.....	4,625.00*
25	" Remington Typewriter Co.....	2,500.00*
75	" Hutchins Securities Co.....	7,500.00*
26	" William Street Offices.....	2,500.00*
55	" Washington Water Power Co.....	5,500.00*
25	" American Chiclé Co.....	2,500.00*
6	" Singer Manufacturing Co.....	600.00*
120	" American Coal Co.....	3,000.00*
2	" Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.....	200.00*
20	" U. S. Steel Corporation .....	2,000.00*
8	" United Fruit Co.....	800.00*
31	" Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.....	1,860.00*
5	" Page Woven Wire Fence Co.....	25.00*
6	" Investment Securities Co.....	25.00*
10	" Manhattan Railway Co.....	1,750.00*
25	" American Smelting & Refining Co.....	2,500.00*
4	" Manchester Traction, Light & Power Co.....	480.00*
5	" Hardy & Co.....	375.00*
12	" Barney & Smith Car Co.....	400.00*
35	" Broad Brook Co.....	525.00*
1	" Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co.....	100.00*
6	" Adams Express Co.....	582.00*
15	" New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.....	3,000.00*
10	" Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Co.....	800.00*
14	" Seamless Rubber Co.....	1,260.00*
13	" U. S. Gypsum Co., preferred.....	1,040.00*
13	" U. S. Gypsum Co., common.....	130.00*
20	" Northwestern Telegraph Co.....	1,000.00*
5	" American Express Co.....	425.00*
28	" Bridgeport Trust Co.....	4,200.00*
6½	" First National Bank, Greenwich, Ohio.....	650.00*
7	" American Linen Co.....	350.00*
4	" Arkwright Mills .....	200.00*
4	" Davis Mills .....	360.00*
1	" Davol Mills .....	90.00*
4	" Potomska Mills Corporation .....	468.00*
1	" Richard Borden Mfg. Co.....	120.00*
1	" Wamsutta Mills .....	115.00*

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 \$69,450.00

\*The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.



**Real Estate**

Chicago, Ill. ....	\$800.00*
Springfield, Mo. ....	275.00*
Denver, Colo. ....	400.00*
Redwood Falls, Minn. ....	3,500.00*
Helena, Mont. ....	1,920.00*
Denver, Colo. ....	900.00*
Washington, Conn. ....	1,800.00*
	<hr/>
	\$9,595.00

**Saving Bank Deposits**

Metropolitan Savings Bank, New York City.....	\$250.00*
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**Promissory Notes**

J. D. Clarkson .....	\$400.00*
Alice E. Wright .....	50.00*
L. D. Platt .....	400.00*
Eben Strong .....	50.00*
	<hr/>
	\$900.00

**Miscellaneous Investments**

Deposited with Bank of Star, N. C. ....4%	\$5,000.00
Burr & Knapp account (principal) .....	10,475.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,475.00

**Uninvested Cash.**

Principal Cash in Bank .....	\$56,406.86
Petty Cash on Hand .....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$56,906.86

\*The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

**AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that I have made an examination of the securities—consisting of bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc.—belonging to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and find the same correctly recorded in the book account; the valuation on March 31, 1915, being \$807,357.75, together with uninvested cash of \$56,906.86, making a total for investment funds of \$864,264.61.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 11, 1915.

# CONSTITUTION

## OF

### The Congregational Home Missionary Society

---

#### CONSTITUTION.

##### ARTICLE I.

###### NAME.

The Society shall be called The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

##### ARTICLE II.

###### OBJECT.

The object of this Society shall be to assist in their work the Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination in the several States of the Union, to aid congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and, in general, to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States and the West Indies.

##### ARTICLE III.

###### MEMBERSHIP.

1. Life members who become such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

2. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

3. The Society shall designate a list of ninety persons who shall be voting members-at-large, and who shall be chosen in three equal sections, and so chosen that the term of each section shall be ultimately six years, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting held in connection with the meeting of the National Council. In this selection, one-fifth of the said voting members-at-large may be chosen from the organizations for the support of Congregational activities affiliated in the Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

4. Honorary Life Members.—Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member with all the privileges of membership, except voting.

5. At any Annual Meeting of the Society all pastors of Congregational Churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational Churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as corresponding members with privileges of the floor, but no vote.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### OFFICERS.

The Officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a General Secretary, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### ELECTIONS.

1. The President, Vice-President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by ballot, annually, by the Society at the Annual Meeting.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than twenty members, namely, one representative from each Constituent State Society, the President, ex-officio, and six Directors-at-large, as hereinafter provided, and shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society as follows:

(a)—Each Constituent State Society shall send in two nominations for the representative in the Board above provided for, one of a minister and one of a layman, and the nominations so made shall be transmitted at once to the Nominating Committee. Said committee shall present one of these at the annual meeting for election by the society.

(b)—There shall be six Directors elected at large, at least two of whom shall be from Coöperating States; and all of whom shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee.

(c)—The President of the Society, ex-officio, shall be a member of the Board of Directors and shall be its chairman.

(d)—The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.

(e)—When any Director shall have held office for seven successive years he shall be for one year ineligible for reelection.

(f)—No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. An Executive Committee of eleven members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting. The General Secretary, ex-officio, shall be a member of this committee. The remaining ten members shall serve in terms of two years each, and at the expiration of three full terms a member shall be for one year ineligible for reelection. At least four of the members of the committee, beside the General Secretary, shall be chosen from the members of the Board of Directors. The membership of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen.

5 There shall be a Nominating Committee of seven chosen in two classes for a two-year term. They shall be elected on the nomination of the Nominating Committee of the preceding year, care being taken to see that the different sections of the country are recognized in this Committee as far as practicable. No member shall be immediately reëligible.

6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. Vacancies in any office, Board, or Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

#### ARTICLE VI.

##### VOTERS.

All members of the Society as designated in Article III of this Constitution, who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both of these, any member of the Society, duly chosen, may preside at any meeting of the Society.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and have personal charge of all funds from collections, legacies, or other sources, which are designed for the current expenses of the Society, and the custody of its trust funds, and shall keep them in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse the same as said Board and its Executive Committee shall direct. He shall give bonds annually for such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine, and shall conduct the correspondence and other business of his office under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### THE AUDITOR.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor prior to each Annual Meeting to examine the Treasurer's vouchers, books, and accounts, and all certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, and check all investments of the funds of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the same.



## ARTICLE X.

## THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary of the Society, with the aid of his Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, shall conduct all correspondence relating to the office; he shall strive to work in closest sympathy with the State Societies and their Secretaries or Superintendents; he shall make known by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to State and local Associations and Conferences, to churches and individuals, the object and claims of the Society and its component State Societies, and shall have charge and direction of the work of the Society under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. He shall present the minutes of the Executive Committee and all its transactions to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings; he shall prepare the yearly report of the Board of Directors for the Annual Meeting of the Society, and submit the same for adoption at a meeting of the Board or of its Executive Committee, as the Board may direct prior to the said Annual Meeting. He shall be an honorary member of the Board of Directors and shall attend all its meetings except the executive sessions.

## ARTICLE XI.

## THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Society, and at each annual or other meeting of the Society shall make up a roll of persons entitled to vote at such meeting, as provided in Article VI.

## ARTICLE XII.

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. It shall hold at least two meetings annually, and special meetings may be called at any time by the President and three Directors on ten days' notice. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Its annual meeting shall be held at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, after its appointment at that meeting, and on the call of the General Secretary, or, in case of a vacancy in that office, on the call of the President. Its other stated meetings shall be on the Tuesday after the third Sunday of January, due notice of which meetings shall be given to each Director by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At this meeting it shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the States, whether Constituent, Coöperating, or Missionary, and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work or adminis-

tration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, National and State. It shall assemble at one or the other of these meetings, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Coöperating States, the Missionary Districts, and such other representatives of State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these States may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise, or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee, and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall, semi-annually present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee shall, at each Annual Meeting, present a printed ballot containing nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor, and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

### ARTICLE XIV.

#### CONSTITUENT AND CO-OPERATING STATES.

For the purpose of electing the Board of Directors, and in the carrying on of the work of the Society, the States, except those included in the missionary districts defined in Article XVI, shall be divided into two classes, which shall be called Constituent and Coöperating States, respectively.

1. A Constituent State shall be one which has organized and incorporated a Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II, which Society has determined with the approval of the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S. to undertake self-support; has entered into an agreement with said Board similar to that adopted by other Constituent States

relative to expenditures within the State, and the proportion of its funds to be set aside for The C. H. M. S.; has agreed to coöperate with all other Constituent States through the Board of Directors in furthering the work and enlarging the resources of The C. H. M. S., and to send at the close of the fiscal year, April 1, a complete account of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year to the Treasurer of The C. H. M. S., that these may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the national Society. Any Constituent State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The C. H. M. S., as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Constituent State until restored by vote of the Board.

2. A Coöperating State shall be one which, though unable to undertake self-support, is strong enough to raise a considerable proportion of the total sum required for home missionary work within its borders; has organized and incorporated a State Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II with the approval of the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S., which State Society has entered into definite agreement with said Board as to the proportion of expenditures within the State to be raised by the State itself, has pledged its utmost endeavor in advancing the work, both in the State and in the nation, and whose application that such State should be entitled a Coöperating State has been approved by the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S. Any Coöperating State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The C. H. M. S., as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Coöperating State until restored by vote of the Board.

3. The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given State may have charge of the Congregational Home Mission work in that State, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE XV.

### AUXILIARY CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

1. Any Congregational City Missionary Society or City Church Extension Society may be related to The C. H. M. S. through the State Society of the State in which such city is located, and in the following manner:

- (a) Said City Society to become constituent to its State Society by entering into an agreement with the State Society relative to the boundaries of its field and the apportionment of the receipts and expenditures within the bounds of the City Society's field.
- (b) This agreement as to the bounds and apportionments to be annually revised at a joint meeting of the executive bodies of the State and City Societies or committees of the same.
- (c) The City Society to report fully to the State Society, at times required by the State Society, and at least annually.

2. The C. H. M. S., through its general offices or through its State bodies, will hold itself in readiness to assist such related City Societies by

counsel, secretarial coöperation, and, under exceptional conditions and when resources will permit, with funds.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

##### MISSIONARY DISTRICTS.

All States and Territories within which no State Home Missionary Society has been organized under conditions which the Board of Directors approves, and all such sections of the population, especially those speaking a foreign language, in which the State Societies agree that the Board of Directors and the officers of their national Society shall operate directly as a missionary agency, shall be known as Missionary Districts. In these districts the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee shall have power to appoint superintendents, to employ missionaries, to establish churches; and on this work they shall report fully at the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be the constant aim of the Board of Directors, its Executive Committee, and its officers, so to promote the growth of Congregational churches in these Missionary Districts that in the case of the said States approved State Societies may be established, and in the case of said sections of the population individual churches may be brought into such a condition, especially through the adoption of the English language in their public worship and Sunday-schools, that they may be passed under the care of the Home Missionary Society in the States to which they severally belong.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

##### MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

##### AMENDMENTS.

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual Meeting; nor unless the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting, or shall be recommended by the Board of Directors.



The  
Congregational  
Home Missionary Society



NINETIETH  
ANNUAL REPORT



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OFFICES  
287 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

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1916

# The Congregational Home Missionary Society

ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D., President.  
MR. W. W. MILLS, Vice-President.  
REV. T. M. SHIPHERD, Recording Secretary.  
JOHN H. ALLEN, Auditor.

## OFFICERS

CHARLES E. BURTON, D.D., General Secretary.  
HERMAN F. SWARTZ, D.D., Associate Secretary.  
REV. WILLIAM S. BEARD, Assistant Secretary.  
CHARLES H. BAKER, Treasurer.

MISS MIRIAM L. WOODBERRY, Secretary Woman's Department.

## DIRECTORS

ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D., Chairman.....Connecticut.	REV. ARTHUR P. PRATT.....Vermont
MR. WILLARD L. BASS.....Maine	HON. CHARLES D. ROSA.....Wisconsin
MR. THEODORE M. BATES.....Ohio	FRED T. ROUSE, D.D.....Nebraska
REV. REGINALD C. BROOKS.....California (North)	MR. ALFRED T. SCHAUFFLER.....Missouri
GEORGE L. Cady, D.D.....Massachusetts	CHARLES H. SMALL, D.D.....New York
HON. GEORGE M. CARRINGTON.....Connecticut	BASTIAN SMITS, D.D.....Michigan
HON. ALFRED COIT.....Connecticut	MR. ARTHUR P. STACY.....Minnesota
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, LL.D.....New York	REV. FRANK V. STEVENS.....South Dakota
REV. JOHN B. GONZALES.....Texas	LUCIUS H. THAYER, D.D.....New Hampshire
MR. GEORGE A. GUILD.....Kansas	WILLIAM H. WARD, D.D.....Maine
REV. THOMAS H. HARPER.....Washington	REV. A. EUGENE THOMSON.....Kentucky
MRS. HARRY WADE HICKS.....New Jersey	MR. FRANKLIN H. WARNER.....New York
WILLIAM H. KEPHART, D.D.....New York	DR. LUCIEN C. WARNER.....New York
SAMUEL L. LOOMIS, D.D.....New Jersey	MR. ARTHUR F. WHITIN.....Massachusetts
JAMES E. McCONNELL, D.D.....Rhode Island	MR. JOHN M. WHITON.....New Jersey
MR. WILLIAM W. MILLS.....Ohio	MR. FRED M. WILCOX.....California (South)
WILLIAM J. MINCHIN, D.D.....Iowa	SAMUEL H. WOODROW, D.D.....Missouri
WATSON L. PHILLIPS, D.D.....Connecticut	

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D., Chairman.	SAMUEL L. LOOMIS, D.D.,	MR. FRANKLIN H. WARNER,
REV. WILLIAM S. BEARD, Clerk.	JAMES E. McCONNELL, D.D.,	DR. LUCIEN C. WARNER,
HON. ALFRED COIT.	REV. LEWIS T. REED.	MR. ARTHUR F. WHITIN,
MRS. HARRY WADE HICKS.,	JAY T. STOCKING, D.D.,	MR. JOHN M. WHITON,
WILLIAM H. KEPHART, D.D.,	WILLIAM H. WARD, D.D.,	WATSON L. PHILLIPS, D.D.

## SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

Congregational Conference and Missionary Society of Maine.....	{ Supt., REV. CHAS. HARBUTT, 95 Exchange St., Portland. Treasurer, G. F. CARY, 95 Exchange St., Portland.
New Hampshire Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, REV. E. H. STEARNS, Concord. Treasurer, ALVIN B. CROSS, Concord.
Vermont Domestic Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, C. H. MERRILL, D.D., St. Johnsbury. Treasurer, J. T. RITCHIE, St. Johnsbury.
Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, F. E. EMRICH, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston. Treasurer, REV. JOHN J. WALKER, 609 Cong'l House, Boston.
Rhode Island Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, JAMES E. McCONNELL, D.D., Providence. Treasurer, H. EDWARD THURSTON, Providence.
Missionary Society of Connecticut.....	{ Superintendent, REV. SHERROD SOULE, Hartford. Secretary and Treasurer, REV. W. F. ENGLISH, Hartford.
New York Congregational Conference.....	{ Secretary, C. W. SHELTON, D.D., 237 Fourth Ave., N. Y. Treasurer, C. W. SHELTON, D.D.
Congregational Conference of Ohio.....	{ Superintendent, REV. E. S. BOTHEROCK, { 1229-31 Schofield. Treasurer, JOHN G. FRASER, D.D., { Bld., Cleveland.
Congregational Conference of Illinois.....	{ Superintendent, GEO. T. McCOLLUM, D.D., 19 South LaSalle St., Chicago. Treasurer, JOHN W. LILFE, 19 South LaSalle St., Chicago.
Wisconsin Congregational Association.....	{ Superintendent, L. H. KELLER, D.D., Madison. Treasurer, L. L. OLDS, Madison.
Michigan Congregational Conference.....	{ Superintendent, J. W. SUTHERLAND, D.D., Lansing. Treasurer, L. P. HAIGHT, Capital National Bank Building, Lansing, Mich.
Iowa Congregational Conference.....	{ Secretary, P. A. JOHNSON, D.D., Grinnell. Treasurer, S. J. POOLEY, Grinnell.
Kansas Congregational Conference.....	{ Superintendent of Missions, REV. W. E. BREHM, Topeka. Treasurer, GEO. A. GUILD, Topeka.
Nebraska Home Missionary Society.....	{ Superintendent, REV. S. I. HANFORD, 3025 R St., Lincoln. Treasurer, REV. S. I. HANFORD, Lincoln.
California Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, REV. L. D. RATHBONE, San Francisco. Treasurer, MR. I. H. MORSE, San Francisco.
Southern California Congregational Conference....	{ Missionary Supt., GEO. F. KENNGOTT, Ph.D., Los Angeles. Treasurer, FRED M. WILCOX, LaManda Park.
Missouri Congregational Home Missionary Society.	{ Secretary, REV. A. H. ARMSTRONG, { Wainwright Bldg., Treasurer, P. A. GRISWOLD, { St. Louis.
Minnesota Congregational Missionary Society.....	{ Superintendent, REV. EVERETT LESHER, Minneapolis. Treasurer, J. M. McBRIDE, Minneapolis.
Washington Home Missionary Society.....	{ Superintendent, REV. W. W. SCUDDER, Plymouth Church, Seattle. Treasurer, MR. R. C. McALLASTER, Seattle.

## SUPERINTENDENTS

MORITZ E. EVERSZ, D.D., German Department, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	REV. FRANK L. MOORE.....Denver, Colo.
REV. F. RISBERG, Swedish Department, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	J. H. HEALD, D.D.....Albuquerque, N. M.
REV. O. C. GRAUER, Dano-Norwegian and Slavic Departments, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	REV. C. G. MURPHY.....Oklahoma City, Okla.
REV. K. F. HENRIKSON, Finnish Department, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	REV. A. J. SULLENS.....Portland, Ore.
W. W. CARROLL.....Philadelphia, Pa.	REV. W. H. HOPKINS.....Atlanta, Ga.
E. H. STICKNEY, D.D..... Fargo, N. D.	
V. H. THRALL, D.D.....Huron, S. D.	
E. RICKER, D.D.....Dallas, Tex.	
REV. G. J. POWELL.....Billings, Mont.	
REV. W. B. D. GRAY.....Box 890, Cheyenne, Wyo.	





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# MINUTES OF THE ADJOURNED MEETING

## OF

# THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

CHICAGO, JANUARY 19, 1916

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An adjourned meeting of The Congregational Home Missionary Society was held, in conformity with the vote passed at New Haven, Connecticut, at 2 p. m., President Rockwell H. Potter, D.D., being in the chair. The President led the Society in the Lord's prayer. In the absence of the Secretary of the Society, Rev. James E. McConnell, D.D., of Providence, Rhode Island, was elected Secretary pro tem.

The roll was made up as follows: Mr. Charles H. Baker, New Jersey; Mr. Willard L. Bass, Maine; Mr. Theodore M. Bates, Ohio; Miss Annie E. S. Beard, Illinois; Rev. D. G. Blair, Indiana; Rev. Reuben L. Breed, D.D., New York; Rev. Charles W. Carroll, New Jersey; Rev. Homer W. Carter, D.D., Wisconsin; Hon. Alfred Coit, Connecticut; Rev. O. C. Grauer, Illinois; Rev. W. B. D. Gray, Wyoming; Mrs. Harry W. Hicks, New Jersey; Rev. W. H. Hopkins, Georgia; Rev. P. A. Johnson, Iowa; Rev. Everett Leshner, Minnesota; Rev. James E. McConnell, D.D., Rhode Island; Mr. William W. Mills, Ohio; Rev. William J. Minchin, Iowa; Rev. J. R. Nichols, D.D., Illinois; Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., Connecticut; Rev. G. J. Powell, Montana; Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D., New Jersey; Rev. A. E. Ricker, D.D., Texas; Hon. Charles D. Rosa, Wisconsin; Rev. Frederick T. Rouse, D.D., Nebraska; Rev. L. H. Royce, Ohio; Rev. Charles W. Shelton, D.D., New York; Rev. Charles H. Merrill, D.D., Vermont; Rev. Charles H. Small, D.D., New York; Rev. Bastian Smits, D.D., Michigan; Rev. E. H. Stickney, D.D., North Dakota; Rev. J. T. Stocking, D.D., New Jersey; Rev. A. J. Sullens, Idaho; Rev. H. F. Swartz, D.D., New York; Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, D.D., New Hampshire; Rev. W. H. Thrall, D.D., South Dakota; Rev. A. Eugene Thomson, Kentucky; Rev. H. K. Warren, D.D., South Dakota; Rev. S. H. Woodrow, D.D., Missouri.

The resignation of the General Secretary was read and was laid on the table.

The General Secretary read the proposed changes in the Constitution of The Congregational Home Missionary Society and moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Board of Directors that these changes be made. Carried. The changes are as follows:

## ARTICLE III.

## Membership

Section 3, line 5. After "Selection" insert, "It is expected that there will be included the Officers, Directors, Executive Committeemen, Superintendents and field workers of the Society, and one-fifth," etc., etc.

## ARTICLE IV.

## Elections

1. The President, Vice President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by the Society at its Biennial Meeting for two-year terms.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected at each Biennial Meeting, on nomination by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not more than thirty-six members, namely, one representative from each state organization which is recognized by the National Council of Congregational churches in the United States as an administrative unit, and Directors-at-Large as herein provided, and shall be elected at the Biennial Meeting as follows:

a. Prior to the Biennial Meeting, at which the term of its representative on the Board expires, each state conference or association recognized by the National Council as an administrative unit shall have the right to submit to the nominating committee the names of two candidates, a minister and a layman, from which nominations an election of one Director for a term of six years shall be made. At the expiration of the term, his successor shall be chosen in the same manner.

b. Directors-at-Large shall be elected on nomination by the nominating committee in such number that there shall not be more than thirty-six Directors at any one time.

c. The President of the Society shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all sessions.

d. The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board, without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.

e. The Directors shall be divided as nearly as possible into three equal sections in such manner that the term of each section shall ultimately be six years, and the term of one section shall expire at each Biennial Meeting. When any Director shall have held office for six successive years, he shall be for two years ineligible for re-election.

f. No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. Between the meetings of the Board of Directors, the work of the Society shall be under the immediate supervision of an Executive Committee, appointed by the Board of Directors, of not more than fifteen persons, a majority of whom shall be members of the Board.

a. The General Secretary, ex-officio, shall be an honorary member of this Committee. The membership of the Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen. After serving for six consecutive years a member of the Executive Committee shall be for one year ineligible for re-election.

b. This Committee shall hold regular monthly meetings and as many special meetings as may be deemed necessary. The actions of each session of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Board of Directors.

5. There shall be a Nominating Committee consisting of the members of the Nominating Committee of the National Council.



6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, and an Assistant Treasurer shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. Vacancies in any office, board, or committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

#### ARTICLE XII.

##### The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. This Board shall hold its Annual Meeting on the Tuesday after the third Sunday of January, and in addition such specially called meetings as may be deemed necessary. All important questions of policy and all major questions of administration shall be reserved for decision at the Annual Meeting. After a due notice of the meeting has been sent in writing to each Director, fifteen shall constitute a quorum. Notices of Directors' meetings shall be given by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At the Annual Meeting the Board shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the states, whether Constituent, Coöperating, or missionary, and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work of administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, National and State. It shall assemble at the Annual Meeting, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Coöperating States, and Missionary Districts and such other representatives of State Societies as may be said, etc.

2. In the last line but one referring to reports of Executive Committee change "semi-annually" to "annually."

#### ARTICLE XIII.

##### The Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee shall, at each Biennial Meeting, present nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor, and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provision of this Constitution, and the action of the National Council relative to the common administration of this and other missionary societies.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

##### Constituent and Coöperating States

For the purpose of carrying on the work of the Society, etc.

#### ARTICLE XV.

##### Auxiliary City Missionary Society

b. Change "annually revised" to "revised as occasion may require."

#### ARTICLE XVII.

##### Meetings

This Society shall meet annually and in years when the National Council holds regular sessions, the Annual Meeting shall be held in connection with the National Council. This meeting shall be known as the Biennial Meeting; in other years the Annual Meeting shall be held at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members constitute a quorum.

The General Secretary stated that he held the resignations of the Board of Directors, except Messrs. Harper and Wilcox. It was voted unanimously that the resignations be accepted to take effect upon the election of their successors.

Nominations were presented by General Secretary Burton of the members of the Board of Directors from the Nominating Committee of the National Council, which is also the Nominating Committee of The Congregational Home Missionary Society. It was stated that Messrs. Whitin and Dutton asked that their resignation be taken in good faith and others named in their stead. The nominees were all elected and were as follows: Mr. W. L. Bass; Mr. T. M. Bates; Rev. R. C. Brooks; Rev. G. L. Cady, D.D.; Hon. G. M. Carrington; Hon. Alfred Coit; S. T. Dutton, LL.D.; Rev. J. B. Gonzales; Mr. G. A. Guild; Rev. T. H. Harper; Mrs. Harry W. Hicks; Rev. W. H. Kephart; Rev. S. L. Loomis, D.D.; Rev. J. E. McConnell, D.D.; Mr. W. W. Mills; Rev. W. J. Minchin; Rev. W. L. Phillips, D.D.; Rev. R. H. Potter, D.D.; Rev. A. P. Pratt; Hon. C. D. Rosa; Rev. F. T. Rouse, D.D.; Mr. A. P. Schauffler; Rev. C. H. Small, D.D.; Rev. Bastian Smits; Mr. A. P. Stacy; Rev. F. V. Stevens; Rev. L. H. Thayer, D.D.; Rev. A. E. Thomson; Rev. W. H. Ward, D.D.; Mr. F. H. Warner; Dr. L. C. Warner; Mr. A. F. Whitin; Mr. J. M. Whiton; Mr. F. M. Wilcox; Rev. S. H. Woodrow, D.D.

Mr. Bates moved that the Directors be authorized to divide themselves into three classes, one-third to serve two years, one-third four years, and one-third six years. Carried.

General Secretary Burton stated that he held the resignation of the President and Vice-President of the Society. It was voted that these resignations be not accepted.

Voted, that the former motion be reconsidered. Voted that the resignations of the President and Vice-President be accepted.

Voted, that Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D.D., of Hartford, Connecticut, be elected President of the Society.

Voted, that W. W. Mills of Marietta, Ohio, be elected Vice-President.

The Board of Directors presented the nomination of Rev. C. E. Burton, D.D., as General Secretary of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and of Mr. C. H. Baker as Treasurer.

Voted, that the resignation of Secretary Burton be accepted to take effect at once.

Voted, that the resignation of Mr. Baker be accepted to take effect at once.

Voted, that Rev. C. E. Burton, D.D., be elected General Secretary and Mr. C. H. Baker Treasurer for the unexpired term ending March 31, 1916.

Voted, that Rev. C. E. Burton, D.D., be elected General Secretary and Mr. C. H. Baker Treasurer from April 1, 1916, to April 1, 1918.

Adjourned at 4:25 p. m.

# MINUTES OF THE NINETIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, BOSTON, MASS.

MAY 11, 1916

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The Annual Meeting of The Congregational Home Missionary Society was called to order at ten o'clock in the Park Street Congregational Church, the President, the Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter, D.D., being in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Potter.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. F. H. Warner, of New York, was elected Secretary pro tem.

Voted, that the Chair appoint a Committee on Resolutions. The Chair appointed Rev. Frederick A. Sumner, of Connecticut, Mr. W. W. Mills, of Ohio, and Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, of New Hampshire.

The membership of the Society was represented at the meeting as follows: Life members, 8; National Council members, 12; delegates, 27.

The report of the Board of Directors was presented by Secretary Burton. The memorial prayer was offered by Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., after the reading of the necrology, the congregation standing.

Voted, that the report be accepted and printed.

The report of the Treasurer having been presented by Treasurer Baker, it was

Voted, to accept the report, subject to audit, and that it be printed.

The first secretarial paper was presented by Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary of the Woman's Department. Her statement yielded a vision of home missionary opportunity at several points which demands the immediate attention of Congregational people.

Assistant Secretary William S. Beard spoke briefly on the "Impressions of a Novice," giving voice to certain convictions which had come to him by his three months' residence in the office.

Associate Secretary Herman F. Swartz gave a view of unoccupied city fields which ought to challenge the spirit of adventure in our constituency.

General Secretary Charles E. Burton reported upon the work of the year in its entirety.

An address on "Armenians in America" was given by Rev. M. T. Kalaidjian, pastor of the Armenian Church, Troy, New York.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by its chairman, Mr. Sumner, as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Society record its sense of loss in the death of Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D., noble patriot, Christian of nation-wide influence, and broad-visioned Congregationalist. We lament his loss as an effective lecturer and author, preacher of righteousness, and prophet of a new era, faithful servant of our denomination, and even more broad-minded member of the church catholic. We would not fail in our appreciation of his faithful service to home missionary work as Secretary for the state of Ohio. While Secretary of this Society, as part of his work, he published the first edition of "Our Country," thus initiating a series of books and publications of unique and marked value. In the field of social Christianity he became a veritable evangelist in the kingdom of real democracy and human welfare, and helped to build the ideals of Christ into the common life of our nation and the world.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we view with satisfaction the part the officers of this Society have taken in the nation-wide Laymen's Missionary Movement Conventions so recently brought to conclusion.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the proposed fund of one million dollars needed to assist in meeting the initial charges of new city work should, in the judgment of the representatives of The Congregational Home Missionary Society assembled, be included as a part of the Tercentennial Memorial Fund, and that this expression of our judgment be respectfully submitted to the Commission on Missions.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we approve of the ready spirit in which the officials of The Congregational Home Missionary Society have entered into the plan of readjustment as outlined by the National Council.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we extend a hearty vote of thanks to the Park Street Church and its pastor for the courtesies extended in the use of their house of worship for this occasion, and for the general spirit of hospitality shown to us all.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK A. SUMNER,  
WILLIAM W. MILLS,  
RODNEY W. ROUNDY.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Adjournment was taken at 12.35 p. m.

The meeting reconvened at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon. After the singing of a hymn, Rev. Joseph B. Clark, D.D., the Honorary Secretary of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, delivered an address on "Ninety Years of Home Missions." This was followed by an address on "Work Among Foreigners in McKeesport, Pennsylvania," by Miss Mary C. Rovnak, and an address on "Home Missions, a Test of the Gospel," by Rev. Paul Leeds, of Kinder, Louisiana. Rev. Garabed M. Manavian, pastor



of the Church of the Martyrs, in Worcester, Massachusetts, spoke briefly on "Armenian Possibilities."

The minutes were read and approved, and the Secretary given authority to complete the same.

Voted, that when adjournment is taken it be until 6.30 o'clock, and that at the conclusion of the evening session the Society stands adjourned.

Adjournment at 5.05 p. m.

At 6.30 a banquet was served in the parlors of the Park Street Church, after which the following addresses were delivered:

Rev. Hubert C. Herring, D.D., Secretary of the National Council, on the "Tercentenary Program."

Rev. Charles L. Myers, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, on "Faith with Freedom in Tennessee."

General Secretary Charles E. Burton, D.D., on "The Challenge of the Hour."

Rev. Robert W. Gammon, D.D., of Chicago, on "The Denominational Education Program as Seen by a Field Worker."

FRANKLIN H. WARNER,  
Secretary pro tem.

# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 11, 1916

With deep gratitude to the Author of All Good for the privilege of a share in realizing the divine purpose, the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society submits its ninetieth annual report.

## Necrology.

During the year we have been called upon to part with one of our number, Mr. William Spooner, of Illinois, and out of the band of nearly 1,800 workers the following have been summoned home:

Samuel J. Geddes, Knoxville, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Foster, Skowhegan, Maine; Henry E. Warren, New Boston, Massachusetts; Henry A. Kimball, Surrey, New Hampshire; R. E. Jones, Rome, New York; W. C. Fowler, Chattaroy, Washington; C. E. Philbrook, Beach, Washington; H. C. Bliss, New England, North Dakota; E. K. Saure, Gregory, South Dakota; L. J. Parker, Guthrie, Oklahoma; Henry Carlyon, Jennings, Oklahoma; J. H. Parker, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

## Foreign-Speaking Missions.

Four hundred and twenty-one of our churches and missions were among immigrant peoples, divided according to language as follows:

Albanian .....	1	Persian .....	1
Armenian .....	29	Polish .....	1
Bohemian .....	15	Portuguese .....	5
Chinese .....	1	Slovak .....	15
Dano-Norwegian .....	34	Spanish .....	13
Finnish .....	41	Swede-Finn .....	1
French .....	9	Syrian .....	2
German .....	112	Swedish .....	98
Greek .....	7	Turkish-Armenian .....	1
Indian .....	15	Welsh .....	7
Italian .....	26		
Japanese .....	1	Total .....	421

Divided by states, the immigrant stations were as follows:

California .....	14	Kansas .....	9
Colorado .....	12	Louisiana .....	1
Connecticut .....	39	Maine .....	14
Florida .....	1	Massachusetts .....	67
Idaho .....	9	Michigan .....	1
Illinois .....	18	Minnesota .....	28
Iowa .....	7	Missouri .....	3

Montana .....	10	Oregon .....	12
Nebraska .....	12	Pennsylvania .....	16
New Hampshire .....	7	Rhode Island.....	6
New Jersey .....	10	South Dakota.....	18
New Mexico .....	10	Vermont .....	4
New York .....	13	Virginia .....	4
North Dakota.....	14	Washington .....	29
Ohio .....	12	Wisconsin .....	19
Oklahoma .....	2	Total .....	421

The results of the year's work, compared with those of the preceding year, are shown in the following table:

	1916.	1915.
Total churches and missions aided.....	2,401	2,345
Total membership of aided churches.....	99,478	88,220
Total accessions to aided churches.....	14,052	13,739
Addition on confession to aided churches.....	9,147	7,490
Number of Sunday-schools connected with churches and missions .....	2,186	2,265
Total Sunday-school enrollment.....	144,217	131,996
New churches organized.....	63	83
Number of missionaries.....	1,729	1,735
Months of service.....	16,724	14,494
Men needed .....	186	172
Churches reaching self-support.....	55	51
Churches asking renewal of aid.....	35	22
New church buildings.....	53	70
New parsonages .....	29	27
Men serving single fields.....	967	941
Men serving two or more fields.....	698	709
Churches and missions among foreign-born.....	421	415

### The Treasury.

Referring to the treasury statement, it will be noticed that the total receipts of the National, State, and City Societies for home missionary work amount to \$641,840.32, which is \$113.20 more than the corresponding amount for the preceding year. The gifts of the living to the National and State Societies amount to \$340,659.63, or \$5,186.69 less than in 1914-'15.

If we seek for the cause of the falling off, it is doubtless to be found in the fact that pledges for the regular benevolent objects were taken, in the majority of cases, in December and January of the preceding year, when the financial outlook was not good on account of war conditions. Moreover, the entire loss, and more, was recorded in the first three months of the fiscal year, and the curve has been upward during the last nine months.

Your Board of Directors is by no means content with the effort to keep the receipts to the mark of the preceding years. The rapid growth of the country, with its large populations to be provided for religiously and which adds new problems in the alien elements introduced, requires an increasing outlay of home missionary money if America is to be kept

Christian, and particularly so if she is to be made more Christian. At the same time, the wealth of the country increases, and Congregationalists enjoy their share of that increase. We feel disposed, therefore, to urge the Congregationalists of America to increase their gifts to Home Missions very substantially in the immediate future.

The receipts from legacies have been such as to make it possible to increase the Legacy Equalization Fund to something over \$26,000. Our permanent funds have increased from \$864,264.61 to \$986,532.51, but only \$444,627.03 of this amount produces income available for current use, in addition to such funds as the various state organizations hold. We feel that this is far below what it should be, especially so, when we consider that more and more the National Society will be called upon to render services which are fundamental but which do not constitute a popular appeal, particularly in the way of serving state and city organizations by furnishing general direction and counsel in local home missionary work. Ideally, all overhead charges for supervision of Home Missions should be met by income from permanent funds, so that all contributions could go directly to the field.

Friends of the Society will note that the fiscal year was closed without a debt. It should be borne in mind, however, that a number of the Constituent States are carrying debts aggregating, approximately, \$30,000. These burdens are a serious hindrance to the advance of the work.

#### Constituent States.

Cordial relations exist between the National Society and all the state organizations. The plan by which local interests are tied up with the interests of the nation at large is working out more and more to the advantage of all concerned. During the year the state of Iowa has, on its own initiative, increased the percentage for use in the national work from twenty to twenty-five. The state of Maine has found it necessary to ask, at least for one year, for a larger per cent. for use within its borders, namely, ninety-five instead of ninety per cent. In the Northern California Conference the National Society has assumed larger responsibilities for foreign-speaking work, thus making it possible for the Conference to do its general work more effectively.

The percentages from the different states for national work for the year 1915-'16 were as follows:

California (North).....	5	Minnesota .....	5
California (South).....	5	Missouri .....	5
Connecticut .....	60	Nebraska .....	5
Illinois .....	25	New Hampshire.....	50
Iowa .....	25	New York.....	10
Kansas .....	5	Ohio .....	13
Maine .....	10	Rhode Island.....	20
Massachusetts .....	33½	Vermont .....	33
Michigan .....	15	Washington .....	3
Wisconsin .....	10		



### Administration.

Within the Society itself the administration has continued practically the same as in the preceding year. One important change was necessitated by the resignation of Rev. Reuben L. Breed, D.D., as Assistant Secretary, to accept the call of the Chicago City Missionary Society as its Superintendent. The Board of Directors parted with the services of Dr. Breed with regret, but released him for his new task in the hope that his labors with the City Missionary Society in Chicago would mean even larger advantage for the common cause. Rev. William S. Beard was called from his church in Willimantic, Connecticut, to succeed Dr. Breed. His work will differ from that of his predecessor chiefly in that he will work exclusively in the office, leaving all the travelling publicity work to the other Secretaries. This has been thought wise by your Board, on account of the need of some one in constant attendance upon the New York office.

### Superintendence.

The Superintendent is one of the most important factors in all our home missionary work. In the individual state and district he is responsible for the strategic location of the churches, the placing of pastors, the expenditure of missionary money, and the whole ongoing of the work. In this our Superintendents have manifested a remarkable degree of ability, fidelity, patience, and tact.

Comparatively few changes have been made in the list of Superintendents. During the year Rev. Ludwig Thomsen relinquished the office in Idaho to take up the work of instructor in Proctor Academy conjointly with the pastorate of the home missionary church at Provo, Utah. Rev. George E. Paddack, D.D., after five years as Superintendent in Oregon, has taken charge of our missionary church at Tryon, North Carolina. Oregon and Idaho have been united under the superintendency of Rev. A. J. Sullens, formerly pastor of the First Church, Boise, Idaho. During the first part of the year Indiana was served by Rev. Harry Blunt, pastor of First Church, Indianapolis, and on his removal from the state, a similar arrangement was entered into with Rev. David G. Blair, pastor of the church at Michigan City, who also resigned his charge within the year to accept a call to another state. At the close of the year negotiations are under way for securing in conjunction with the State Board, a Pastor-at-Large for Indiana who shall serve as Superintendent for the Home Missionary Society. In Wisconsin—a Constituent State—reorganization has taken place whereby the General Superintendent of the Conference, Rev. L. H. Keller, D.D., becomes Superintendent for the Home Missionary Society.

The feeling of your Board of Directors concerning the work of our Superintendents is summarized in the words of the Committee on Superintendents, presented at the Midwinter Meeting: "It is our opinion that the forces now employed average higher and suggest greater efficiency than for many years. The Society is surely increasing its power through the more careful selection of its leadership."

### **The Midwinter Meeting.**

The high standard of the Midwinter Meeting of the home missionary forces was maintained at the last meeting. An illuminating study of the whole field was engaged in by the Directors, Superintendents, and others, which throws light upon many of the problems of the Society and gives encouragement and strength to the workers.

In connection with this gathering a meeting of the Society was held to approve amendments to the Constitution which would bring the Society into line with the plans of the National Council.

At this meeting, also, the representatives of the Church Building Society were invited to be present, in view of the fact that the two organizations were to come into closer relations immediately.

Among the items of larger importance taken up in addition to the routine business were the instructions to the administration to endeavor to establish a minimum salary of \$800 and house for the home missionary pastor, except under extraordinary circumstances. The General Secretary was also instructed to endeavor to work out a plan of supplemental percentages in the Constituent States, whereby, as the amount of contributions increases, a larger percentage might be available for the general work; also a Parish Plan, under which individuals, churches and societies might be related to definite fields without interfering with the percentage agreement, and which would, at the same time, avoid the many embarrassments which arise in the effort to relate individual pastors with particular churches or societies. These plans are all being forwarded as rapidly as possible.

### **The Realignment.**

At its meeting in 1915, the National Council adopted the report of the Commission on Missions, under which it was recommended that the Home Missionary Society, the Church Building Society, and the Missionary Departments of the Sunday-School and Publishing Society be placed under the administration of a common Board of Directors, with a common General Secretary. At the meeting held in Chicago in January, the Board of Directors presented to the Society for its approval amendments to the Constitution to bring the organization into line with this action of the National Council. In consequence, this Society now has a Board of thirty-six Directors, under which there is organized an Executive Committee of fifteen, to which bodies is committed the work of the Home Missionary Society and the Church Building Society. At this writing the plans for the Sunday-School work have not been perfected.

The plan also contemplated the taking over by the Home Missionary Society of a group of churches among the Mountain Whites now under the supervision of the American Missionary Association; also the turning over to the Education Society by the Home Missionary Society of the responsibilities now borne for instructors in the foreign institutes in connection with Chicago Theological Seminary. These changes are now in process of realization. The work of each Society is to be kept separate, and the appeal for each Society will remain distinct. The column for

each Society in the Year-Book will remain the same, and the places in the Apportionment Plan will not be changed.

### **The Tercentenary.**

In common with the other benevolent Societies, the Home Missionary Society's Board of Directors considered a proposed program for a spiritual celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. By vote of the Directors, it was recommended to the Commission on Missions that a movement be organized, under some commission to be appointed by the Commission on Missions, and in charge of a capable executive head, which shall lead the denomination in the effort to add at least 500,000 members to the Congregational churches of the United States before January 1, 1921, bring the annual contributions from the living, under the Apportionment, up to not less than \$2,000,000, enroll a large number of young people in preparation for life service in the church, and provide for substantial increase of the endowment of our missionary Societies. Your Directors are glad to be able to report that the Commission on Missions has welcomed the proposal from the Societies, and that the plan, substantially as outlined, is being entered upon at once.

### **Publicity.**

The usual lines for spreading knowledge of, and developing interest in, the work of the Society have been followed.

During the past year special attention has been given to publicity work in the regions visited by the campaign of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. The immediate results of such efforts cannot be tabulated, but we have reason to hope and expect that there will be substantial returns in consequence of the intensive cultivation of these sections of our country, embracing some seventy of the larger cities with their environs.

### **Coöperation.**

Through the plan of realignment of the homeland Societies, under which the Home Missionary Society is made a constituent of the Church Extension Boards, we are brought into more intimate coöperative relationships with the other Societies. In addition to this, in the past year, five of the Societies have actively coöperated in publicity work in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Under this plan, teams of workers, made up of one missionary from the foreign field and one from the home field, visited the Congregational centers in which Laymen's Missionary Movement conventions have been held, usually spending several weeks before the convention in visiting the various churches and working up interest in Missions in general, as well as being in attendance upon the sessions of the conventions.

In the wider relationship, we have taken our part in the work of the Home Missions Council, in which some thirty of the leading denominations are associated together for mutual advantage and for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ in America.

At the Midwinter Meeting the following outline of policy in our relationship with other denominational bodies was ordered printed:

It is the policy of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, in our relations with other evangelical denominations, to follow, as far as possible, these lines of action:

1. We do not enter communities already reasonably furnished with religious facilities. In case of uncertainty as to the adequacy of the ministry of the other denominations, we have generally taken an exceedingly conservative course.
2. Where we have early been at work and others have come in to crowd the field, we have, in times past, largely maintained a passive policy, with the result of the loss of many fields and considerable investments.
3. We have consistently sought to found and support interdenominational committees of reference and adjudication, in order to minimize competition between denominations.
4. In late years we have led in the processes of exchange of churches between Methodists, Presbyterians, and others. We commend this.
5. We are, in recent days, realizing that comity is not furthered by passive surrender, but rather discredited. We are now putting up a vigorous fight in several fields in which we believe we have been unjustifiably attacked.
6. Only one protest has reached us in the last year from any denomination. This case we immediately offered to refer to impartial arbitration. The protesting body appears to have dropped the case.
7. We have actively participated with other denominations in councils, committees, and joint bodies in working out wise procedure for our common interests. (Illustration—Home Missions Council). In many instances, we have furnished the initiative and the leadership.

#### Per Capita Gifts.

A study of the reports shows that the average gift per member for Home Missions for the year, including contributions to National, State and City Societies, was 48¾ cents, as compared with 49¾ cents last year. In the various states the average per member is as follows:

Alabama .....	\$0.02	Montana .....	\$0.19
Arizona .....	.30	Nebraska .....	.55
Arkansas .....	.02	New Hampshire .....	.36
California (North).....	.52	New Jersey .....	.64
California (South).....	.90	New Mexico .....	.23
Colorado .....	.34	New York .....	.34
Connecticut .....	.60	North Carolina.....	.01
District of Columbia.....	.34	North Dakota.....	.32
Florida .....	.31	Ohio .....	.44
Georgia .....	.04	Oklahoma .....	.09
Idaho .....	.17	Oregon .....	.27
Illinois .....	.66	Pennsylvania .....	.11
Indiana .....	.16	Rhode Island.....	.35
Iowa .....	.39	South Carolina .....	.04
Kansas .....	.43	South Dakota .....	.31
Louisiana .....	.07	Tennessee .....	.07
Maine .....	.48	Texas .....	.71
Maryland .....	.19	Utah .....	.07
Massachusetts .....	.52	Vermont .....	.33
Michigan .....	.53	Virginia .....	.10
Minnesota .....	.77	Washington .....	1.26
Mississippi .....	.02	Wisconsin .....	.49
Missouri .....	1.15	Wyoming .....	.17



## REVIEW OF THE FIELD

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The central position of The Congregational Home Missionary Society in the extension program of our fellowship was never more apparent than at the present day. This Society is called upon to send out ramifications from the denomination's center into the farthest corners of our land .

Four-fifths of all Congregational churches of the country have either been organized by this Society or at some time have been dependent upon it for support, and in these latter days the same proportion is holding with reference to all the new work undertaken in the name of our fellowship. Of the new churches reported as organized during the last year under the Congregational name, sixty-two were brought into being by the agency of the Home Missionary Society.

A study of the activities of the leading Protestant denominations shows that in recent years there has been a steady proportionate diminution in the number of churches annually organized. This is a result of a change in the condition of our country as a whole, with a corresponding change in the interpretation of the missionary function. There was once a time when a certain great denomination had as its slogan, "A church of our order in every community." This resulted in extravagant duplication, ungodly competition, and a waste not only of money and of men, but of the confidence and sympathy of those who should have been the supporters of the organized region. We are happy to report that in this better day not only is our Home Missionary Society scrupulously careful to invade no field already adequately cared for, but also that this same interpretation of church extension is increasing its hold from year to year upon the representatives of the other leading Protestant bodies of American type.

On the other hand, in certain quarters we have been able to take the initiative in the perfecting of agreements with the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, by which duplicating work in small communities is being rapidly eliminated by a process of heroic Christian surgery. For example, in the northern plains region we have exchanged bodily a significant number of fields with the Methodists, with the result that in communities where formerly there had been Methodist and Congregational churches side by side, there are now in half of these communities only Methodist churches and in the other half Congregational churches. This has ministered greatly to the health of the body of the Master. In another large state in which there were probably 250 Congregational

churches and possibly the same number of Presbyterian churches, there are only four points in which both denominations are working side by side. There are the four chief cities of the state where there is ample population and abundant need for the service of both denominations.

This in no wise means a lessening of the burden resting upon the Home Missionary Society. As long as population increases, there will remain a constant demand, far beyond our ability to meet, for the organization of new work. We are turning away daily from the most urgent and convincing appeals from districts in which there is no church work of any kind and in which there is great need for it.

The swinging of the accent from the multiplication of churches as the prime object of our activity has served in recent years to put tremendous stress upon the importance of accessions to membership in the fields in which we already are working. It is deemed of the first importance that when a church has a territory to itself, it should thoroughly and continuously meet the requirements of its field. This calls for an emphasis upon evangelism, which is continually growing. Probably the most encouraging and significant feature, therefore, of our labor is found in the amazing progress made by the home missionary churches and pastors in the direction of a sane, insistent, and convincing evangelism. This last year our accessions to membership have been of the largest magnitude, never being exceeded during the ninety years of our history. For two consecutive years, therefore, we have been permitted to report additions to membership substantially three times as large as was the average for a long series of preceding years. We are confident that this betokens not only a wise policy in the extension of churches, but a new and encouraging manifestation of the value of Christian harvesting. The Home Missionary Society is carefully and judiciously studying the factors in the case so as to maintain a sound equilibrium between the need for the establishing of new churches and the equally significant need for the winning of greatly added numbers to the churches already in action.

It was with dismay that we found the treasury of the National Home Missionary Society suffering a serious decrease in its support from living donors. This was so severe that we were compelled, as the year progressed, to insert the knife into the body of our work and cut it to the quick to reduce expenditures for the year. This reduction largely came out of the pockets of the already poorly paid missionary pastors. One consecrated missionary, for example, returned his check for one month, amounting to \$30, with the request that it be deemed his contribution to the work. Several months later, as the receipts did not improve, he sent back a second check with a like request. When we remember that his entire income is not equal to the minimum standard ordinarily deemed necessary for wholesome living, we cannot escape the significance of this evidence of consecration.

Comparing this with the 48¾-cent per capita rate of giving of our whole denomination, we find in the contrast a tremendous challenge.

### ALASKA.

Alaska is still a source of revenue for the enriching of people who live elsewhere. Last year it yielded \$1,000,000, chiefly in metals and fish. The Federal Government is now actively at work constructing lines of transportation to make possible the development of agricultural and mineral resources. The Congregationalists have not rushed into the new towns along the railroad line, but we are proposing to the Methodists and Presbyterians a comity agreement by which each may take a share of the responsibility of the religious care of the newly opened region. During the year, we have conducted strongly our work at Valdez and at Douglas. The church in Nome is a federated organization in which we share with the Methodists. It is now their turn to carry the responsibility for supplying the ministry.

### CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN).

The most important event of the year's work in Northern California has been the taking over of the Green Street Mission in San Francisco. For three years this work has been carried jointly by the Presbyterian Board and our own Society. The Presbyterians, for reasons which seemed to the Assembly sufficient, but which seemed exceedingly mistaken to the San Francisco Presbyterians, withdrew from the work. The Congregational Home Missionary Society made the continuance of this important work possible by liberal contributions, and a church of sixty-seven members has been organized.

There has been an increasing need of assistance in the forwarding of several city enterprises in the Bay region. Each of these churches has shown a gratifying growth. In the East Bay cities the church extension work has taken on new life, and an efficient superintendent has been employed. The San Francisco Church Extension Society has erected one new and delightfully equipped building for a comparatively new and growing section of the city. The State Conference has assisted in the erection of a church at Richmond which promises well for the future.

Two places have developed in Sacramento which call for liberal assistance to launch a new and important enterprise, but our existing denominational machinery does not provide funds for first bills. A very important three-year-old Oakland church, with a large and rapidly-growing Sunday-school and parish, a church that is vigorous and self-reliant, is in a very critical condition because there is no provision for aiding new building enterprises in cities. This denominational need will confront us very frequently in the growing cities of this state.

The spiritual returns of the last year, in spite of the distractions in San Francisco, have been very gratifying. Any tabulation of results that can be made at this time is entirely inadequate, and does no justice to the deepening tone of spiritual life that is prevalent. All of our churches have witnessed a very wholesome drift toward a warmer and more earnest evangelism.

I am glad to report that the cordial coöperation of all of our homeland

Societies in connection with the State Conference continues, and that to the growing satisfaction of all parties.

### CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN).

We number 114 Congregational churches with a membership of 17,139, a net increase of 672 over 1914, or a little over four per cent. The additions were 2,293, of whom 1,306 were by letter, which shows that our churches are reaping the harvest of the faithful sowing of the churches of the East and Middle West. Closer coöperation with these churches through a Correspondence (or Lookout) Committee of the Conference would doubtless add to us more of the absent members of those churches who have made their homes in Southern California, would discover many church letters lying unused in trunks, and would save many once active pillars of the Eastern churches for our advancing Congregationalism.

The Sunday-schools report a membership of 16,446. The Sunday-school and Publishing Society reports, in addition, thirty-six branch schools with a membership of 1,159, which makes the total membership 17,605, an increase of 632 over 1914.

As to benevolences, the total gifts to our seven Societies were \$45,457, of which \$14,334 was for Home Missions. Of this, five per cent. went to the National Society, there being about seventy-eight per cent. of the total apportionment for Home Missions, or eighty-seven cents per member. This does not include gifts of \$3,700 for the Congregational Church Extension Society of Los Angeles, which are not counted on apportionment, but which greatly assist in the development of Congregationalism in Los Angeles.

Indeed in the last three years, through the coöperation of the Home Missionary Society and the Extension Society, eight community churches have been organized in Los Angeles with a membership of 600 and a Sunday-school enrollment of 1,000, worshipping in well located and satisfactory buildings, with the exception of the Hollywood Church, which is greatly in need of a site and building. In Los Angeles and vicinity, in the last three years, ten church buildings have been erected, representing a property valuation of \$80,000, towards which the Extension Society has given \$6,000 in grants and the Congregational Church Building Society has given \$20,000 in grants and loans. The magnificent Long Beach Church, costing \$150,000, is not included in this list. Three years ago the Extension Society was in debt \$2,000; now it has an Investment Fund of \$10,000, represented by the non-income producing holdings of the Society which it is conserving for the churches.

Through the Southern California Congregational Conference, the 114 churches are working together to maintain and extend the effective preaching of the Gospel throughout the state. Forty ministers serve under its commission, making measureless investments of labor, love, and sacrifice. By the establishment of new churches and the strengthening of existing churches, the home missionary enterprise furnishes the base for the support of the other Societies. It has organized and aided new churches, which have eventually furnished strength and funds for the American



Board and the other National Societies. Its helpful oversight and financial aid make possible the continued service of forty-six churches and other Christian enterprises.

Of these, twenty-eight in villages and rural communities, scattered from the Tehachapi to Mexico, from the Mojave desert to the sea, afford the Protestant English-speaking peoples in many of these places their only opportunity for worship. Competition with other denominations is studiously avoided and fraternal relations are cultivated with all. In the cities, the Home Missionary Society aids eighteen churches, established in communities which need the Congregational church as the unifier for diverse faiths. Most of the churches have received missionary aid at some time in their history, among them some of the largest and strongest churches of our Conference.

The present work in Southern California calls urgently for increased support, and opportunities for new work press at many points. As many of the pastors do not receive adequate salaries, the support from the home missionary treasury should be increased. New missions and churches should be established in several rural communities where there are schools but no churches. Loud is the call and great the opportunity for Congregationalism in Southern California. Missionary work here falls naturally into three divisions: (1) The purely missionary, as among the Mexicans, numbering 150,000 (of whom 75,000 are in Los Angeles County), and the much needed evangelization of the 2,000 Greeks and 7,500 Croatians in Los Angeles; (2) the support of the ministers in rural churches and city communities where the people are unable adequately to maintain their pastors; and (3) Church Extension, as exemplified in the Church of the Messiah, Los Angeles, which, although initially a home missionary charge, has become a source of supply for new missionary endeavors.

For the sake of the strongest possible coöperation of the various missionary organizations of our Congregational churches; in the interest of the highest efficiency of our denomination as we seek to do our part in the evangelization of the world; in the interest of a more effective denominational service of Christ and His Church, the Pacific Coast representatives of the several Congregational Societies sit as corresponding members at the meetings of the Directors of the Conference and advise with the Directors in matters concerning the missionary interest of the Conference. The Southern California Conference, therefore, represents the Congregational churches of Southern California in their united and world-wide interest in the work of the American Board as well as their immediate home missionary responsibilities.

Meetings for evangelism and fellowship have been held in many of the churches, a well-arranged Fellowship Week having been planned for November 8—12 when, under the leadership of twenty-one teams, meetings were held in each of the 114 churches with splendid results. The Every-Member Canvass is being pushed, closer coöperation between all forces prevails, and the effect will appear inevitably in larger gifts and great expansion.

### CENTRAL SOUTH (THE).

The policy of the present Superintendent for the first year of service has been to organize and strengthen forces on the ground. Suspending the invasion of new territory and the starting of new work, twenty churches have been provided with pastors, and alignment and coördination of workers has been the aim. The Texas Committee has been strengthened by the addition of new members, while those who have made its splendid achievements possible in the past continue in service. In Oklahoma a new state constitution has unified the Conference and the Home Missionary Society in a modern organization.

#### Figures for the Year.

Forty missionaries serving sixty-six churches and fifty-eight Sunday-schools, and rendering 361 months of service, have gathered 384 accessions, 219 on confession of faith. This is a slight gain over last year. These churches report a membership of 2,948 and a Sunday-school enrollment of 4,012. In Oklahoma thirty-nine churches have been served by twenty-seven missionaries. Accessions on confession have been ninety-four, and the total additions have been 202. Our twelve Louisiana churches, served by three men, report seventy-six accessions. It is our earnest aim to reach the home missionary standard of at least a twenty per cent. gain in accessions.

#### General Survey.

The properties of two defunct churches have been sold, realizing nearly \$1,500, and one other has suspended all functions. On the whole, aggressive and fruitful work has been done, standards of efficiency have been raised, and a loyal and capable group of ministers and laymen are toiling hopefully in the field. This general toning up is true both of our rural work, especially in Oklahoma and Texas, and also of our city fields. It should be noted that our few self-supporting churches are steadily gathering strength, while Pilgrim Church, of Oklahoma City, is writing a chapter of aggressive development that will thrill all hearts when it is completed.

#### Specific Cases.

In Oklahoma we have five city home missionary churches. They are located at Chickasha, Enid, Lawton, Muskogee, and Harrison Avenue, Oklahoma City. A year ago Enid and Lawton were in deep discouragement over the departure of their pastors. Under the inspiring leadership of capable and devoted men they have gained in membership, attendance, and interest in all departments. Debts have been paid, equipment improved, and the spirit of courage and enterprise fills all hearts.

In Texas, although denominational failure to finance enterprises at sharply critical junctures has halted and imperiled our work in two of our largest and finest cities, faithful and able pastors have struggled effectively against great odds, and have succeeded in advancing our trench lines a little. If success shall crown present strenuous efforts to provide

for San Antonio and Houston, affording them a foothold and the beginning of adequate equipment, as nearly as a human forecast can be made, two burdened and anxious pastors will very soon rejoice in making a record of consistent upbuilding that will demonstrate our faith in the promise of our Southern fields is well founded.

In Palestine, under the leadership of Rev. Paul C. Burhans, a disheartened people have been drawn together, attendance has increased, and interest in all departments has been improved. A centrally located site, valued at \$4,000, has been purchased and paid for, and as soon as the present church building can be sold, a fine new house of worship will be considered.

Port Arthur, recovering from the shock of the great storm, has replaced the lost wood sidewalk with one of cement, the church has been painted without and decorated within, the marred furniture has been restored, and the congregation at that place now has a beautiful sanctuary. Increase of population in the vicinity of the church affords much encouragement.

In Dallas, both Junius Heights and Winnetka have made steady gains, the former adding 100 per cent. to Sunday-school and church and investing \$1,000 in improved equipment. Both churches are winning helpful efficient people to their membership.

### **The Possibilities.**

Texas is larger than all the states north of the Virginias and Kentucky and west to Lake Michigan. Her natural resources are far greater and they are still awaiting exploitation. Wonderful growth in the next decade is as sure as the courses of the stars. Think of it! The population of Pennsylvania is 175 to the square mile, while in Texas it is 15. And the new Texas will not be Southern or Northern, but cosmopolitan. Freedom and democracy are as characteristic of the state as are Longhorns. They will translate themselves into the future Texas Christianity.

### **COLORADO.**

The year 1915-16 was a period of steady work and hopeful growth. There were twenty-five missionaries under commission in twenty-five fields. In the home missionary churches there were ten resignations and fourteen calls, while in the state as a whole there were seventeen resignations and eighteen calls.

### **Every-Member Canvass.**

As a part of the follow-up work of the Laymen's Missionary Conventions held in Colorado, a large number of churches voted to make immediately an Every-Member Canvass. The plan will be adopted by a still larger number of churches during the coming year. In every case where the canvass has been made, a substantial gain has been recorded for both home expenses and benevolences.

### **Visitation by National Workers.**

We have been favored during the year by visits from several of our national workers. In July, Miss Miriam L. Woodberry made a trip to several of Colorado's frontier fields. Her visits resulted in a strengthening of the work and encouragement to the workers. We greatly valued also the visits of Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, who was present at the State Association, and of Secretary John B. Sanderson, of Chicago, and Treasurer Charles H. Baker, who spent several days visiting our churches in the eastern part of the state in November.

### **New Churches Organized.**

During the year two new churches have been organized, one at Washington Park, Denver, with a charter membership of forty-six, where our City Missionary, Rev. Robert Allingham, assumed charge of the work in May. The Sunday-school averages about a hundred. A church was also organized at Joes in the dry farming district in eastern Colorado. Here the people of many denominations of their own accord voted to make their new church organization Congregational. General Missionary Trompen assisted in this organization in February.

The Tabernacle, which seemed a year ago lost to the denomination because of the action of a disloyal faction in the church, has been won back by decision of the District Court, and the property has been transferred to the State Conference and by them redeeded to the Tabernacle organization with a reversionary clause. Work is going forward under joint leadership of the Home Missionary Society and the First Church of Denver.

### **New Work.**

Several splendid opportunities are before us now for new work, and we are holding back only because of lack of funds. Working in close cooperation with the Missions Council, we are careful as to comity, but several fields clearly our own are neglected simply because of lack of funds. Colorado needs more to do its work adequately.

### **Increasing Coöperation.**

Increasing cooperation is being realized as our self-supporting churches are taking direct, definite interest in our own mission fields, while additional funds are being secured for the work of the Denver City Missionary Society.

### **Woman's Home Missionary Union.**

This organization clearly seeing how overwhelmingly we are dependent upon the Home Missionary Society is making strenuous efforts to get the women of all the churches organized for the home work. Miss Frances Maghee, State President, and her coöperating officers have laid broad foundations for future success.

### **Autos for Home Missionaries.**

In October, 1915, a lady of Hartford, Connecticut, gave \$500 for the purchase of a new Ford machine for Rev. James F. Walker, of Redvale.



He and the State Superintendent made a notable drive over the 150 miles of snow. The machine has been in use the larger part of the winter. Mr. Walker reports that the increase of efficiency is remarkable as a result of his being able to move about more rapidly. When the summer weather comes, he will find it still more valuable.

Six of our home missionaries are already running automobiles. We ought to have immediately six more machines for men now on the field. With increased ease of transportation, far more efficient work can be done. We believe in fewer and better men, who shall be well paid and well equipped in every way for their work.

### Conclusion.

With a splendid force of home missionaries and a loyal State Board to back up our labors, and the knowledge that the State Conference increasingly realizes our common task and is anxious to help, we go forward with hope and confidence.

### CONNECTICUT.

In this small-sized but thickly-settled state nothing is so constant as change.

In the rural districts the farms are fast becoming foreign possessions. The names on the rural delivery boxes and school registers make a combination of gargles, clicks, and hisses. The doors and windows which once framed the lanky Yankee forms and shrewd Yankee faces set forth the countenances of an alien people, often wistful with loneliness. One redeeming feature, and true to the long past, is the troop of children. Here another and a new yeomanry is being raised up with economic and educational ambitions and a willingness to strive and sacrifice for attainment. Here is the opportunity to amalgamate and Americanize by the best method, national neighborly acquaintance.

A recent complete and correct canvass of the city of Hartford reveals that it is no longer an American city, but a city in America. The record is conservatively typical of the whole state. Forty nationalities dwell within its borders, and apart from American the greatest of these is Russian. A similar canvass was made about twenty-five years ago. Then the Jews were about 1,000, now 16,000. Hardly a Russian then appeared, and now 15,000 are enrolled. Italians then were too negligible in number to be noticeable, now nearly 13,000 are easily found. Then not a Pole was discovered, and now over 5,000 appear. The alien invasion brings its competition not only on farm and in factory, but in the pulpit. Totally apart from foreign-speaking churches, about thirty foreigners fill the pulpits of native churches and preach in English.

It is interesting to note that this year of 1916 marks a hundred years of Home Missions in Connecticut. For the first time, in the year 1816, churches of this state were aided by missionary society grants. Ten churches, then all rural, were assisted financially. Seven of that number are now self-supporting, and one is large and prosperous. Two are still



being aided and one has fused its life and fund into two near-by churches of the same order. Not one of the original ten has really died out. Fifty or a hundred years ago not every country church had worshippers flocking like doves to the windows and its treasury overflowing with dollars, though often the oldest inhabitant labors under that delusion.

True, in a goodly number of instances in the above, the fathers who have "fallen on sleep" left a fund. Only the generosity of the departed makes it possible for the Missionary Society to do its present task and suffer Connecticut to give a major portion of home missionary benevolence for work beyond its bounds. While no new Congregational church has been organized during the past year, two missions are rapidly "getting warmer." Aided churches are also coming to self-support. In the many metal-working cities of the state, where products enter into munitions, the sudden and marked increase of population is staggering. At present it means more effort and expense on the part of the churches to meet the duties, and not until later will there be a corresponding increase of recruits and revenue. Only divine alchemy can transmute this mass of men and money into saving spiritual forces.

#### DANISH-NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT.

During the year we have aided ten Norwegian churches served by seven pastors. They report twenty-eight conversions and forty-seven additions to membership. This is a small number, to be sure, but these churches are small. Some of them are in the first stages of pioneer work when results are necessarily meagre. The independent and self-supporting churches would show a larger and more gratifying gain, but exact statistics are not just now at hand. Eight churches aided by State or City Societies do not report to this department.

The Norwegian church at Cleveland, Ohio, continues with earnest, sacrificing efforts to reduce the debt on its property, and hopes this year to get aid from the Church Building Society to clear up the debt. A small group of zealous Christians, perhaps with a zeal not according to knowledge, had separated themselves from the church, trying without success some missionary work of their own. They have now come back, the church is thereby relieved of an unpleasant tension, and it has also gained in strength and usefulness.

Clintonville, Navarino, and Wittenberg, Wisconsin, are three rural fields served by one pastor. They are small, but they must be maintained, as the Danes and Norwegians in these places are dependent on them for the Gospel. Under the new pastor there has been an increase in attendance and interest, and improvements have been made in the buildings. Both Lutherans and Methodists tried to get our Wittenberg church while it was without a pastor, but we held the fort, the forces have united and are moving forward under the leadership of the new pastor, although he is able to give them only one-third of his time.

The rural church at Maple Valley, Wisconsin, is yoked with an English-speaking church at Pulcifer. It is gaining new people, and there

seems to be a demand for more English services which the pastor gladly meets. An outstation, with a Sunday-school and preaching in English, has been started this year. The church building has been repainted and decorated. It is reported that a Danish Lutheran church in the neighborhood is to give up its work. This will enlarge the constituency and service of our church among the Danes of the neighborhood.

The church at Winona, Minnesota, calls itself Scandinavian. There are three nationalities in its membership—Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes—and they work together in Christian love and unity. They have an English Sunday-school in which several other nations are represented, and as the only church in a certain part of the city, they are trying to extend their work by the use of English services.

At Portland, Oregon, we have a struggling mission church, using a rented hall for services. Amid much discouragement this little group of Norwegians holds tenaciously to their task. Recently they have purchased a lot in a good location, and they are proposing to begin building operations soon. The church at Canby, twenty-seven miles distant, is yoked with this church. There is need here of more unity among the Norwegian Christians, but some progress in this direction has already been made.

The church at Tacoma, Washington, has gained in numbers and in spiritual strength. It is making a special effort to minister to Norwegians in outlying districts.

Our Norwegian friends in Seattle, Washington, have given up the work which they have carried on in a rented church near the center of the city, where there was no local constituency and apparently no future, and have taken up work in a new section of the Ballard district. The Norwegians have settled here in sufficient numbers to make a good field. The move seems to have justified itself, and the outlook is remarkably encouraging.

Among the fifty-five Danish-Norwegian churches there is, on the whole, steady progress and improvement. At Portland, Maine, the church recently dedicated a neat and convenient building which cost about \$5,000. In Brooklyn, New York, a new Norwegian church organization has begun work on the basement of a house of worship which, when completed, will cost about \$15,000. We ought to do more extension work among Norwegians and Danes. We have opportunities in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Washington, and Oregon, where new work could be connected with fields already established. We should like to commission several more missionaries and students for the summer, if only funds were available. Twelve theological students are preparing for work in our fields. Five of these are at our seminary in Chicago, and seven are at the Bible Institute in Rushford, Minnesota. The Superintendent has given about four hundred hours of class instruction in Chicago Seminary Institutes during the school year. He has also visited the Danish-Norwegian churches in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Washington, Oregon, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine.

### FINNISH DEPARTMENT.

At present there are twenty-three organized Finnish Congregational churches in the country. They are located in the following states: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington, Massachusetts having the largest number. The value of the property belonging to these churches is \$48,550. The enrolled membership is 1,200, and the Sunday-school membership is 1,100. The home expenses of the churches during the year have been \$13,850, and \$450 has been contributed to our various Congregational Societies. The total increase of membership during the year has been 410. One hundred and fifty infants were baptized. Eight of these churches have been organized since The Congregational Home Missionary Society started the work among Finns three years ago, and four of them were organized this year. In addition to these churches there are sixteen very large and very important fields.

At Englewood, New Jersey, there are some thirty young people who have not yet been organized into a church. At Bergenfield about 100 Finnish families have built homes and are desirous of religious services. At Orange and Newark we have small mission stations. One minister could care for our little Finnish church in Jersey City and look after all these other points.

Ely, Minnesota, with a Finnish population of 2,000; Biwabik, with 300; Cloquet, with 1,500, and Minneapolis, having 500 Finns within its bounds, are all very important points for mission work among our people. One minister could care for the newly organized church at Duluth and hold services at all these stations, if only we had the funds with which to go ahead and employ him.

There are 3,000 Finnish people at Butte, Montana, who are without any permanent religious services. There has been a layman there for some five months, and he has been very successful in his work. A request that we continue our services at this place, signed by forty-five people, has been sent to me, but we will be obliged to give it up for lack of means. Red Lodge, in the same state, has a Finnish population of 2,500, and they are entirely without religious services. We have been requested to start work there. If we had the money to pay a missionary, one man could care for both these points, large as they are.

New Savo and Brush Prairie are large Finnish farming communities near Portland, Oregon. A minister in charge of our church in Portland could easily look after these points also. This church has just purchased a parcel of land, and the congregation is planning to build a church. In order to succeed in their undertakings, however, they must have a leader. The Finnish church at Astoria has just called Rev. Reino Hiironen to become their pastor, and the missions at Nasel and Salmon Creek will also have to be placed under his care, while, since our funds will not permit a minister for the Portland congregation, Mr. Hiironen will be obliged to give these people as much attention as possible.

At Aberdeen, Washington, there are 2,500 of our people without any

regular religious services. Our missionary from Seattle visits this place once a month. They have asked me to send them a pastor. A splendid Finnish branch organization could be effected here and affiliated with the American Congregational church. There are other large mission stations, as Independence and Winlock, which the Aberdeen pastor could care for. Our missionary at Seattle holds services at Carbonado and Sooce Creek.

This year we have seven splendid young men in the Finnish Department of Chicago Seminary. Three of them will graduate this spring. One of them, Mr. Hiironen, will take the churches at Astoria, Nasel, and Portland, Oregon. Mr. Granholm goes to the new church at Lewiston, Michigan, and I have been holding the Jersey work for Mr. Nevala, but his taking it up is not as yet quite settled. They are all most promising young men.

The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Therefore we will pray the Lord of the harvest to give us helpers and the means to carry on our work, that the Kingdom may come.

### GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

Since the cessation of immigration from Germany and Russia, our people who are now in this country have had an opportunity to find their level and also more settled religious affiliations. New settlements and churches are no longer formed by direct immigration, as was formerly the case. Changes in the population at the present time are more likely to be due to the opening up of new territory or new industries.

The recent awakening of our German churches to the value in their membership of these immigrants from Russia, and their realization that they are their own dear brethren in the faith once delivered to Martin Luther, has aroused many a synod to almost phenomenal denominational zeal. The German papers teem with appeals for funds with which to help the "Glauben Genossen," by building them churches and sending them ministers.

But such efforts have not always brought the expected results. The ministers of these synods are, as a rule, strangers to the prayer meeting and they are very uncomfortable and helpless in a revival atmosphere. To overcome these difficulties a school has been started by these people in the very midst of our German work in Colorado. Young men who have been converted in our churches are persuaded to attend it for training for the ministry among their own people. Their special needs are looked after, so that they can work in the beet fields when work is plentiful, and study when it is slack. They are thus able to earn their bread, and in addition a liberal stipend is provided. The result is that the majority of the students are converts from our German churches. They are sent into different towns and communities to try to bring our churches in these places into their synod. The Germans are feeling the effect of this to some extent, and the question is being asked: "Why can we not have our own school here? Redfield is too far away, and our sons (many of whom have families) can not earn so much toward their support in Redfield as they can earn here. Then, too, no help is provided for them at the latter place.



Still, while such efforts can not fail to have some influence upon the less intelligent members of our churches, we can not point to a single church among our people which has been organized as a Congregational church that has left us to join some other denomination. But there are a number which have left some other denomination to come to us, and brought their property with them, without any effort on our part to have them do so.

Under such circumstances, it would seem very short-sighted policy to curtail and hamper our work by lack of support, especially if our apportionment compares unfavorably with the appropriation to the state work. Our people are beginning to notice a number of things. When they compare the field force in our German Department—only one Superintendent and one assistant for our widely-scattered work, extending from California and Washington to Wisconsin and Michigan, and even into Canada—with that of a single state which reports, "Our force of workers consists of a state Superintendent, three general workers, and two general missionaries, all jointly supported by the Home Missionary and Sunday-School Societies," the question naturally arises why we do not have more general workers in our Department.

North and South Dakota, which are practically self-supporting so far as the German work is concerned, have solved the question for themselves. A personal subscription, to be paid annually for three years, started last fall has been completed. This is to be applied to the salary of a general missionary and the missionary has been appointed. Rev. Louis Ebertz has accepted the call and is at work.

While our churches are very loyal and liberal to foreign and other missions, they can not forget their brethren in Canada. By special collection they are sharing equally with the Canada Union in carrying on the work of home missions among their kindred and friends. And they are doing this while keeping up their apportionments fairly well, and straining every nerve to put their only school in this country—Redfield College—on its feet. Surely here we have not kept up with our traditions as the college building and educational church of the country. We have money for the Indian, for the Mexican, and for the Negro, by the hundreds of thousands, but as a church we have never put our hand to the problem of establishing a single educational institution for the Germans. We have fallen short of our opportunity to provide a far-reaching, moulding force to give tone and character to our work. Let us not also fall short in seeing that there is an educative and directing force which will impress our denominational character upon those who respond to it so readily. Let not our rapidly-developing work become stunted and limp because of under-nutrition.

We are glad to be able to report a growing stability in our work. Our people are thinking and planning for the future. They are recognizing more fully than ever before that they have a mission in this land and that God had a purpose in their coming to it.

Five churches have been organized and many more erected. At least

two of them mark an epoch in our church life. The church at Loveland, Colorado, costing \$21,000, and that at Greeley, costing \$16,000, are up-to-date buildings in every respect, and may well be considered epoch making. The spirit of worship is breaking away from the single auditorium and one stately service, and is seeking a more manifold expression in worship. This is manifest not only in the regular services, but in the more suitable Sunday-school service, the prayer meeting, the work for young people, and the women's societies. It is surprising what progress has been made by the young people in their church music. With all this, the spirit of prayer has been maintained, and revivals of much power have blessed many sections in which we have work.

Four parishes have provided parsonages during the year. Eighty-six organized churches and twenty-four missions or preaching stations have been cared for by forty-nine ministers and seven students, while some 1,766 members have been added to our church. The net increase, however, does not correspond with this because so many have only changed their location.

Our publishing house, "The German Pilgrim Press," is now capitalized at \$5,000, in five hundred ten-dollar shares. These are held by our Sunday-schools, Young People's Societies, ministers and laymen. It is making more adequate provision for the singing and reading of our people. Our "Sunday School Quarterly" is no longer borrowed, but is edited and published by this society. Our "Kirchenbote" is now edited by men born and bred in our own churches and institutions, while the working force of our Redfield College is also the product of our own church life and spirit. We may expect both to develop a more distinctive Congregational type.

If the status of our theological training school is at present in a somewhat unsettled condition, we may regard that also as a sign of healthy life. The sense of responsibility for the production and education of our own ministry is making its way. If in the first flush of this consciousness the mark has seemingly been somewhat overshot, it is probably due more to the sudden weakening in the knees of our Chicago Seminary than to the determination of our churches to move the Institute to Redfield "without tarrying for any."

The work in Canada is doing well. We have now our fourth minister at work there, and more should certainly follow this summer. Several churches are being built, and if the next crop is good, our churches will be much nearer self-support when the harvest is gathered. Our pastors in that country deserve the gratitude of the churches. They are working at great self-denial and are enduring great hardships and privation.

### IDAHO (NORTHERN).

With one exception our score of churches in Northern Idaho are well manned. We never secured better results. Each missionary pastor is caring for from two to four fields. The chief interest centers in the survey made by Secretary Atkinson in the Cœur d'Alenes, and the resultant plan by which the pastor at Wallace becomes a sort of local superintendent,

overseeing the work there and at Mullan and in the canyons branching out from that important center. A lady visitor will aid him, and as soon as it can be arranged, he will have an assistant at Mullan. Rev. Carl Veazie has accepted this call. His father may aid him. The visitor has been secured, and is to be supported by private generosity. To carry out this promising plan will require more money than the present budget provides for. These plans are especially timely in view of the Dry Law that must leave Wallace wonderfully bewildered by banishing her oldest and largest claim to civilization.

### ILLINOIS.

The scope of our Home Missionary operations has been somewhat curtailed by the enlargement of the work of the City Missionary Society, but we have a considerable task remaining. We have employed twenty-three missionaries during the year, and have assisted, in one way or another, thirty-one fields. The total membership of the fields served during the year is 1,609; the number added on confession of faith, 215; by letter seventy-six, making a total of 291, an increase of seventy-three over last year, in spite of the smaller number of fields served.

In both our mission fields and self-supporting churches we are pushing vigorously for an Every-Member Canvass for home expenses and benevolences. We are making a stronger appeal than ever to the Sunday-schools of the state for systematic instruction in benevolence and in the support of all our missionary enterprises. We regard this as a fundamental appeal which will bring results for years to come.

The largest single result of our activity during the year was the organization of the church at Monroe Center, with a membership of about fifty. This we done on a self-supporting basis, with a salary of \$1,300 and a parsonage. This result is but a feature of the general improvement in conditions in rural communities, including small towns. These communities are coming somewhat tardily to an appreciation of their possession of resources that ought to carry them beyond being considered missionary territory. Several such fields are making very rapid progress toward much better things, planning for improved equipment and enlarged standards of community service. We consider this one of the largest opportunities now before us in Illinois.

There has been a real evangelistic spirit in our churches during the year, and they show a net increase in membership of a little more than 1,000. This evangelistic spirit has been largely stimulated by the successful work of the state evangelist, Rev. Walter Spooner. Mr. Spooner has conducted twelve campaigns during the year, and as a result of his meetings, 250 members have been received into the churches.

The work in our two City Missionary Societies is very prosperous. The new Superintendent of the Chicago City Missionary Society, Rev. Reuben L. Breed, D.D., comes to us from The Congregational Home Missionary Society, with a wide experience and a great enthusiasm for the work. He is making a thorough study of the field, and is putting into

operation new plans that will bring increased returns. Rev. A. R. McLaughlin, as Superintendent of the Peoria City Missionary Society, is reorganizing the work. He is also inaugurating plans for the improvement of conditions. Plymouth Church of that city is to be the seat of enlarged activities, possibly consolidating with the German church to make a great community center. Both City Societies are appealing for enlarged support to enable them to enter into the new fields that are beckoning and to strengthen the work already inaugurated.

Illinois has voted to heartily support the Tercentenary Program.

### INDIANA.

The Congregational church at Bremen is the only English-speaking church in the community, which is largely populated by Germans. The organization has been on the verge of self-support for several years but has never quite reached it. The committee were undecided whether to withdraw support, secure a student worker, or put in a good man as a last attempt. A special committee went over the field pretty thoroughly, and the latter plan was adopted.

Dunkirk, practically abandoned a few years ago, is now the most promising field in the state. This is, to a large extent at least, due to the pastor, Rev. J. L. Fisher.

Fairmount is one of the old gas towns. A good man ought to be able to keep this church together. Both the town and the church are smaller than formerly, but the town is picking up a little.

The organization at Hammond has purchased a new lot, having sold the old building, which was in a very poor location.

The Hobart church building has been deeded to the State Conference and there is some prospect of selling it to a German organization.

Of the Indianapolis churches, Brightwood is prospering. All the old debts have been paid, and the amount of aid has been reduced by fifty dollars. At People's Church, in the same city, matters are more prosperous than for many years. A number of factories have started up in the locality of the church, and I believe it will be able to hold its own. Trinity at one time had a membership of 200, but the building is old and dilapidated, and under the circumstances the prospects for progress are not very good. Union has a new building and a new pastor. This is a fine field.

An endeavor has been made to combine the church at Ridgeville with the one at Portland, but apparently nothing has been accomplished. This organization is made up of the best people in the place, but many of the members have moved away.

Shipshewana seems to be holding its own, and South Vigo, an old farming community southwest of Terre Haute, is doing better than for many years.

### IOWA.

The spiritual activities of the State Conference have been abundant and fruitful for the last twelve months. Statistics indicate that the year 1915 was one of the best in our whole history. The number of accessions



reported is the largest in nearly a score of years. There has also been a gain in our Sunday-school and Young People's work, and in the number and membership of our boys' and men's organizations. There was a slight falling off in our benevolences to the National Societies, although the grand total of benevolences exceeded that of the previous year.

In the field of Home Missions the volume of service has been somewhat constant for a number of years. For a half dozen years or more the number of fields receiving aid has been approximately fifty, including out-stations. Each year a few churches have attained self-support, there being three in this class last year; and each year some churches, counted as self-supporting, find it necessary, through stress of circumstances, to apply for financial assistance. The returns of the year show that our home mission fields have shared in the general prosperity of the entire fellowship. The accessions, both by letter and on confession of faith, are far beyond the figures of many a previous year. Of the thirty-seven missionaries in the service, eighteen have served through the entire year. Our total home missionary parish numbers 2,400 members, and the Sunday-school enrollment is 2,760. All these churches are in a fairly healthy condition, and give promise of further substantial progress.

Some notable achievements have been realized. Possibly the most marked is at Plymouth Church, Waterloo, where the heroic service of the devoted pastor, Rev. J. F. Moore, has visualized the dream of years. A beautiful house of worship, costing \$20,000, is just ready for dedication. This will provide needed equipment, and give the church at once its prestige in the community. Waveland Park, Des Moines, appears for the first time on our roll. This is a most promising opportunity. Plans are well under way for the erection of a chapel which will be the first unit of a magnificent structure to be built some time in the future.

Our rural and semi-rural churches are making a brave struggle against many adverse conditions. The state inclines to a loss in population. The drift is westward and cityward. Some of our country churches, in full possession of vigor and strength five years ago, now find themselves, through social changes, without a supporting constituency. Where there is sufficient spiritual vitality to express itself in larger vision and in a modern program, the church is gradually adjusting itself to meet the needs of the community. On the other hand, where there is a tendency to a congestion of churches, or where the tenantry system is in control, the rural church languishes, the membership dwindles, and the religious life of the community declines. The problem of caring for these fields is most urgent and yet most difficult. The only hope seems to be in the direction of consolidation and federation with other religious bodies.

The State Society now employs two general missionaries. Rev. William Hardcastle, with his home at Iowa Falls, is pastor-at-large for the western half of the state; while Rev. Vinton Lee, whose headquarters are at Cedar Rapids, serves in the same capacity for the eastern half.

We have renewed our allegiance to the National Society by adding five per cent. to our percentage division for the national organization.

We rejoice in being able to share in this larger way our common home missionary task.

### KANSAS.

While our financial condition is one which always gives us much concern, in that we are hampered by lack of funds to do what might be done in an adequate way, we see signs which we think give promise of larger endeavor on the part of the churches. The most hopeful of these is the interest shown in the "Every-Member Canvass" (which has been more fully introduced among all the churches than ever before) and the desire to know more about it. As a concrete example, word has reached us that a certain church had a deficit from last year of about \$700 and it was going to let the pastor go, try to pay up, and then start again with a new pastor. We knew there was no trouble in the church, and that the pastor was well liked. We believed the trouble could be met and the pastor retained. With this in mind, we arranged a visit to the church. The ladies prepared a supper, got a good representation out, and we explained the "Every-Member Canvass" and budget plan, secured permission to try it right there and then, with the result that two-thirds of the entire budget for 1916 was met heartily before leaving the room, and the remainder raised in less than the week following. The pastor was retained by a unanimous vote, and a letter just received from him says, among other things, "We sure do like the budget plan and would not return to the old way." There are numerous other churches with a like experience. There is also a tendency upward among the churches in the way of evangelism. We have, during the past seven months, had one man give all his time to the churches in this direction, and many pastors have taken to the idea of being their own evangelist with quite satisfactory results.

We are fortunate in that we have but few churches in important centers pastorless at this time. We have quite a few smaller churches in outlying thinly-settled districts which are without pastors, quite largely because we have not the money with which to finance these places, as it would require from \$300 to \$500 for each field in order to make a small salary of, say \$800.

We have been successful in having a goodly number of the churches join in securing subscriptions to "The American Missionary," so that we have what is known as the Kansas Edition of the magazine, which is being taken by almost 1,500 subscribers. We think this is a decided step forward, in that so many more of our people may now avail themselves of the larger information relative to the denomination.

We are rejoicing also that during the last three months, three of our home missionary churches have assumed self-support. Of this number one church which has had continuous aid for thirty years was persuaded, on a recent visit, to "stand alone." It was refreshing to see the feeling of gladness on the part of the people when they once realized that they were "full grown."

We have added one new church to our number since January 1, 1916.

This church promises to develop into a strong community center, being but one organization in a rural neighborhood. The entire community seems to be of one mind that there shall no other denomination crowd in upon them. One noticeable and interesting part of this new organization was the readiness with which these people came the Congregational way, there being but one Congregational family in the dozen or more which comprised the newly organized church. When the people found what they were looking for, they were glad to avail themselves of it, and are happy.

### MICHIGAN.

The opportunity for large church expansion has long been passed in Michigan except in the larger cities and among groups of foreign peoples in the country districts. Our work under both these conditions during the past year has met with gratifying success.

One year ago, Pilgrim Church was organized in Detroit, under the joint auspices of the Home Missionary Society and the Detroit City Union. The membership at present is 100, the Sunday-School numbers 170, and the Endeavor Society 33. The outlook for a vigorous church is encouraging.

Mayflower Church, Lansing, is not a new church, but through the concerted aid of the Home Missionary Society, the State Conference, and the Church Building Society, it has attained unto newness of life. Without this aid it would have miserably perished. It has just completed a substantial brick building, which has been in process of construction for five years. Its membership has increased eighty per cent. during the year, and the church is now ministering efficiently to a large parish, in which there is no other English-speaking church.

The German church at Au Gres, which was organized several years ago, under the direction of Dr. Eversz, has completed its church building and parsonage, and is ministering in a large way to the religious welfare of the community.

During the past summer, we employed a student recommended by Professor Henrikson to work among a few scattered groups of Finnish people in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula. The result of this work has been the organization of a Finnish church near Lewiston, with a membership of nearly twenty-five, a Sunday-school of sixty, and a Young People's Society of fifteen. Plans have been made for the erection of a church building in the near future, to which the members, all of them poor, are giving with great liberality. Mr. Granholm, the summer student supply, visited the field again during the Christmas holidays, and his services were received with marked appreciation. We hope to continue this work and to organize other churches among these people as conditions may warrant.

Along the line of intensive work encouraging progress has been made in the development of the Larger Benzonia Parish, where regular services are maintained at eleven points by the pastor and his two assistants. A new chapel will be dedicated in the near future, making the third chapel

built in this parish in three years. This parish extends over two townships, and has within its bounds no other religious organizations.

Mention should also be made of our church at Hartford, which, after a long and profound sleep, was aroused by the Home Missionary Society, and became self-supporting after receiving aid for three years. This is now regarded as the most efficient church in a town of 1,500 population.

In coöperation with the Education Society and the church at Ann Arbor, the Home Missionary Society maintained, during the year, a student pastor at the University of Michigan, where there are more than 800 Congregational students enrolled.

In general the churches of the home missionary grade throughout the state are giving evidence of a new spiritual enthusiasm which is finding expression in better methods and in larger programs of service. Michigan was able to report in the last Year-Book the best year in nineteen years. In this advance, the home missionary churches stood relatively in the forefront.

Two years ago the Home Missionary Fund was overdrawn about \$3,500. One year ago the overdraft had been reduced to \$1,300. We had hoped to wipe that out by this time, but crop failures in many localities, owing to excessive rains in the summer and early frosts, seriously impaired the resources of the churches. Nevertheless, the deficiency was reduced to less than \$1,000. We regard the outlook for the current year as very hopeful.

### MIDDLE ATLANTIC DISTRICT.

The states composing this District have had a prosperous year. The fact that all the churches are supplied with pastors and that every church made a report for the Year-Book indicates commendable interest and activity.

#### Pennsylvania.

The churches of Pennsylvania contributed to the Home Missionary Society \$1,874.38, \$361.83 more than the year before, and \$339.83 more than in 1913-14. Twenty-one fields including twenty-seven churches have received aid, and have been served by twenty-four missionaries, who have given a total of ninety-one and one-half months' service. The aided churches enrolled 3,362 members, maintained twenty-five Sunday-schools with an enrollment of 3,810, and have received on confession of faith 311 persons. These churches contributed to the Congregational Home Missionary Society \$286.55. Two churches, Pilgrim of Philadelphia, and Glenolden, came to self-support.

The calling of Dr. Charles E. Shelton to First Church of Pittsburgh is a prophecy that this historic church aims to take the place of leadership in Western Pennsylvania, to which its origin and magnificent building would seem to entitle it.

A comparative statement of the progress of the churches of nine denominations in Scranton for the past ten years was issued by the Laymen's Missionary Convention recently held in that state. It shows that in



per cent. of increase the Congregational churches are first in the number of church members, number of subscribers to church expenses, number of subscribers to Missions, contributions to Congregational expenses, contributions to Home Missions, contributions to Foreign Missions, total contributions to benevolence and Missions; and second in per cent. of increase in weekly average gifts per member to local church expenses and weekly average gifts per member to all Missions and benevolences.

The Philadelphia Missionary Society has made a distinct and encouraging progress. In addition to the two churches that have come to self-support, the aid of one church has been reduced from \$300 to \$100, leaving the other two, which are planted in the midst of large congregations, receiving the same aid as heretofore. The total aid to the churches of this Society for the year was \$966.66. Against this the churches contributed \$588.22. Of this amount Central Church of Philadelphia gave \$438.92.

### New Jersey.

Ten fields including ten churches received aid during the year. They have been served by thirteen missionaries, including three workers among the Italians. Their service has been equal to eighty-four months by one missionary. These churches enroll 1,001 members and have received 203, 125 of whom are on confession of faith. They maintain eleven Sunday-schools, with an enrollment of 1,355. The aided churches have contributed \$119.24 to the Home Missionary Society. Every aided church, as well as every self-supporting church in the state, is supplied with a pastor. Grantwood has come to self-support, in addition to making a regular contribution to the Italian work in its parish. A woman visitor who conducts mothers' meetings and sewing classes has been added to that branch of the work. A promising and enthusiastic church of thirty-two members, known as the First Congregational Church of Unionville, has been organized and recognized by an Ecclesiastical Council, which also installed its pastor. The church brings with it a comfortable property free of debt. A group of about fifty colored people in the Oranges has organized the Christ Congregational Church. The church has not yet asked for recognition, but is under the care of an Advisory Committee made up of representatives of the Orange churches. They are greatly in need of a portable chapel where they can conduct services while they increase their building fund, which is well started. The Italian work in Northvale is promising, but is in need of funds to provide a shelter while they secure money for building purposes. Waverly Church, Jersey City, expects by the middle of May to wipe out the long-standing debt on the church property which has been such a hindrance to its success in past years. This will leave an obligation on the fine parsonage, but one which is in no way pressing. Outside of our aided churches, we are rejoicing in the rebuilding and dedication of splendid edifices at Newark First and Montclair First, in the raising of the debt at Upper Montclair, and in the securing of a fund for a fine new parish house at Watchung Avenue Church, Montclair. Paterson has also started a fund for a \$12,000 parish house. One striking evidence of the renewed vigor

of the once prostrate church at Vineland, is the erection and completion of a new parsonage costing \$4,700. The lot was a gift. Asbury Park has closed its doors and conveyed the furnishings of the church to the Congregational Church Building Society, which has paid all its outstanding bills. The real estate which was conveyed to that Society three years ago is offered for sale. Aside from this unfortunate enterprise, New Jersey Congregationalism is making great strides.

#### Virginia.

Only two churches have received aid in Virginia this year. They enroll 125 members, maintain a Sunday-school each with a total enrollment of 172, and have contributed \$9.90 to The Congregational Home Missionary Society. The church at Herndon, which has been pastorless for some months and has received no aid, has recently secured part time of Rev. John O. Knott, pastor of the Capitol Heights Church, Maryland. The aid for Portsmouth will be reduced one-half this year. All our churches in Virginia are prospering and have efficient pastors.

#### Maryland.

Frostburg, Baltimore Second, and Capitol Heights have received aid. The three missionary pastors have given the equivalent of thirty-six months' service for one man. These churches enroll 306 members, maintain Sunday-schools enrolling 479, and have contributed \$12.20 to The Congregational Home Missionary Society. Capitol Heights has made rapid progress, and is easily the most aggressive church in the community. Mr. Sunday has just completed a series of evangelistic meetings in Baltimore from which one of our aided churches has already received twenty-five accessions. We look for more.

#### MINNESOTA.

During the past year the Minnesota Conference has been thoroughly reorganized and a new policy of administering missionary work in the state has been adopted. Hereafter Minnesota will be self-supporting in its Sunday-school work as it has been in home missionary work for several years past. The Conference will seek coöperation with the National Sunday-School Society by sending it five per cent. of its receipts for Sunday-school work and receiving from the Sunday-School Society educational and efficiency help, together with free grants of literature and supplies for needy Sunday-schools.

The Superintendent of the Conference will have charge of the Sunday-school work, which will be cared for conjointly with home missionary extension and interest. It is confidently believed that this can be done in the interests of both branches of work which from their very nature are so similar and so closely related. In carrying out this plan, the Conference at the present time is caring for fifty-one churches, thirty-one mission stations and about 170 Sunday-schools, many of which are closely related to missionary churches. Thirty-two missionary pastors are commissioned by the Conference.

Besides the Superintendent of the Conference, a district superintendent for northern Minnesota and one for southern Minnesota have charge of this combined work. To maintain this work at the present standard of efficiency requires an outlay of not less than \$18,000 annually. Although the need is great, and the calls urgent, little if any new work has been attempted this past year. To strengthen the work already established has consumed our resources.

On the frontier fields, four churches have been organized since January 1, 1916. One church building has been dedicated, two more are all ready for dedication, and three log churches are in process of construction. Our own mission churches have added more members per capita than any other churches in the state. Two hundred and sixty-six souls were added to these churches last year, while the Sunday-schools cared for by our missionary pastors have an enrollment of 4,004.

The problem of northern Minnesota is to meet the overwhelming need of religiously destitute communities. That this need may be appreciated, it may be stated that many communities of from 200 to 500 souls are to-day without religious service. Many Sunday-schools might be organized in backwoods communities and even in more populous centers if larger resources were in hand. It is Minnesota's policy, both in the extension of Sunday-schools and churches, to organize only what can be properly cared for.

To care adequately for our large frontier, so rapidly developing, and for the purposes of coöperation in the older sections of the state, the Inter-denominational Commission of Minnesota has been revived. Its object is to prevent overlapping and duplication of work on missionary fields and to remedy the over-churched condition of many communities in the state.

The community church rather than a circuit of churches cared for by a single pastor is another commendable object sought. This implies the reciprocal exchange of churches among the various denominations. It will also mean the saving of home missionary money together with greater efficiency and better, larger churches for all concerned. Federation has been, and is now being, tried in several instances, but with doubtful results.

A great future is before Minnesota. The possibilities and opportunities are all here, but these opportunities must be improved now.

## MISSOURI

In the department of Home Missions, during the past year, Sunday-schools and church services were maintained at thirty-one points by twenty-seven pastors and church visitors. The latter rendered 876 weeks of service, 8,645 pastoral and parish calls were made, 1,852 preaching services were held, 882 Sunday-school sessions were attended. The aided churches include a membership of 1,650, and the aided Sunday-schools a membership of 3,114. The total number of additions to the aided churches was 226, 164 of these being on confession.

The list of fields is divided as follows: Aided by the state alone, twelve; aided by the state and the St. Louis Society, three; by the state and the

Kansas City Union, one; by the St. Louis Society alone, three; carried as branch fields by churches which are counted by themselves or their pastors as a contribution to Home Missions, nine.

On December 31, 1915, sixty-six churches reported a membership of 10,099. During the year 663 members were added on confession, 369 by letter, a total of 1,032. By death, dismission, and exclusion, 969 names were dropped. This gives us a net gain of sixty-three in our total membership for the state. This is the first year the figures have shown a gain since 1909. Other figures of interest are as follows: Sunday-school membership, 9,499; Christian Endeavor membership, 1,600; Congregational Brotherhood membership, 1,306. Six of the Missouri churches are planning for their fiftieth anniversary celebrations during 1916. These are First Church of Kansas City, First of Webster Groves, St. Louis Pilgrim, and the churches at Cameron and Neosho. During the year Elmwood Church, Kansas City, has been organized, its membership roll now including forty names.

During late November the Efficiency Team suggested by the National Council, consisting of Rev. L. O. Baird, D. D., of Chicago, and Rev. A. A. McBride, of India, visited every church in the St. Louis group preliminary to the Laymen's Missionary Convention, held early in December. A marked step in church finance and benevolence throughout the district was the result, although the complete and detailed plan has not yet been adopted in all the churches.

In pursuance of the policy of concentration, the Registrar's office has been combined with that of the Superintendent.

All in all, 1915 was a good year in Missouri.

### MONTANA.

In the material development of the state, last year was Montana's best. The crops were universally good throughout, and the prices were higher than usual. Thirty thousand homesteads were filed on. The output of the mines at Butte has been doubled, and confidence in the agricultural and commercial future of the state is boundless.

Our church work has gone along with promise. We have effected ten new organizations, making an increase of twelve and a half per cent. Our missionary churches have added members at the rate of twelve per cent. increase on confession of faith, and totalling an increase of twenty-one per cent. Two of our churches have erected institutional buildings, and others are shaping their plans for the development of their meeting houses on the lines of community service.

We have established a work at Butte, securing a commanding site in a rapidly-growing section of the city, and expect to have a substantial part in the religious care of this largest mining camp in the world. There are 20,000 men who work under ground at Butte. The city was never so prosperous as now. With the help of the Building Society, under the leadership of our missionary, Rev. Lawrence A. Wilson, and with the effective backing of the Home Missionary Society, some history promises to be made worthy of the Pilgrim name.



Our pastors have addressed themselves to the work of evangelism on many fields, with encouraging results. Plans are being made for the bringing of Montana into the full swing of the Tercentenary advance movement, in missionary gifts and in additions to our churches.

The only "dry" county in Montana is one where our churches lead in membership and influence, and one of our ministers is the state leader of the "dry" forces in the campaign for state-wide prohibition.

Ten of our missionaries have automobiles, and we hope all of them will have these internal combustion speeders for the gospel message before long. We have great areas of new settlements too far from the railway centers to be reached by conveyances drawn by horses.

In common with other new states, Montana's railway building has been almost entirely halted, but work of the settlement has gone on with unabated zeal. When the new era of railroad building comes, we shall be rushed as never before to overtake the opportunities for erecting churches in the upspringing new towns.

### NEBRASKA.

The first year under our new constitution, combining the Conference and the Home Missionary Society under one board, has passed with satisfactory results.

The one distinctly new feature of the general work of the year has been the starting of a new state paper, issued bi-monthly, with the expense of its publication provided for by a two-cent levy which has been added to the Association dues. This plan insures the expenses being met each year, and at the same time eliminates the troublesome feature of the subscription list and advertisements, leaving all the space available for reading matter. Every family in each parish is entitled to a copy of each issue. The plan has been in operation for one year, and has worked well in every respect.

During the past year twenty-six missionaries have been employed, who have ministered to thirty-two aided churches. One new church has been organized. This is located in a small county seat town, the only organized church in the entire county. In several of our counties in the sparsely-populated portion of the sandhills district, the one Congregational church located at the county seat is the only church of any denomination in the entire county. Our Congregational form of organization proves better adapted to this type of work than is that of any other denomination, as it more readily unites all the religious elements in the community into one harmonious body. But as a rule, such churches are weak in membership and in financial strength, and in furnishing them with needed help to keep up their work, we are finding it difficult to secure sufficient funds without incurring a considerable debt.

A number of well-planned and expensive houses of worship have been completed, or nearly so, in the last year. Among them are Plymouth, Lincoln; Grand Island, Beatrice, and Burwell. Two pastors-at-large have been maintained, as has been the case for several years, and they are

valuable assistants in helping to provide regular services for churches in the state that are without pastors until such can be secured; also for churches needing special personal supervision for several weeks before a pastor is placed in charge.

The special need of Nebraska is men of sound faith and the type of consecration which will prompt them to accept salaries ranging from \$700 to \$900, and who will be willing to serve churches of the rural class, either singly or in circuits. A wide field of important service is open to such men, and one that often yields a larger harvest in proportion to the amount of effort expended than is gathered in the stronger churches located in large centers of population. This class of churches especially needs Congregationally-trained pastors, as the membership is frequently made up of those who have had no knowledge of our denominational work or history. Hearty enlistment for service under such a pastor and leader would do for them what nothing else can so well accomplish.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Measured by the amount and quality and results of work done, the year has been a good one for the Granite State. There has been less restlessness among the missionaries than usual. The aggregate of service, considering the number of men in commission, is greater than in any recent year. The field force has been greatly strengthened. Two non-Congregational lay workers have been replaced by fully-trained and experienced men of our own order. Two elderly missionaries have retired, and their places have been filled by men in full vigor and equally well trained. One man has been ordained, and one has died in harness. The latter, Rev. Henry S. Kimball, had completed almost forty-nine years of service in the ministry, and was still doing good work at Surry when he fell asleep. At the close of the year only two fields are vacant and men are in sight to take them. One field has come to self-support, and several have asked for smaller grants.

While additions by confession are much below last year's record, they are up to the average of recent years. For the last half of the year, we have been able to command the services of a trained evangelist for several of our churches, and the results of his work have been good in every case. Hopeful conversions are away ahead of the average and will show as additions on confession in next year's report. In one hard field resident membership was increased two hundred per cent. at a single communion following an evangelistic campaign.

We have reoccupied an abandoned rural field, with good promise of permanence. Another mission among the Finns has been opened, with a resident worker, and forty disciples are ready for church membership.

The churches are beginning to recognize their social responsibility, and various forms of community service have been begun. Through the initiative of our Society, a survey of the state has been undertaken by the Interdenominational Commission, with the purpose of discovering the waste places.

At the beginning of the year, Armenian work in the three Merrimac Valley cities was reorganized, with greatly-increased financial responsibility resting upon the people. Through all this hard year of irregular employment, with sympathies and purses drained for persecuted home people, the work has been heroically sustained.

From the point of view of finance, the year has been disappointing. Legacies have fallen from \$4,600 to \$1,200. Gifts from the living are less than last year, by three hundred dollars. But for a splendid balance brought over from last year, we should have been heavily in debt. By releasing our general worker in mid-year, refusing new work, cutting appropriations wherever possible, and appealing for special gifts, we have closed our books with a slight balance on the right side.

On the other hand, we have received in trust for missionary churches funds aggregating \$11,000. Although not available for this year, they will hereafter lessen the draft of these particular churches upon the common treasury.

In 1873, our Trustees voted to pay not less than \$800 salary. We have been chasing that goal for more than forty years, and it is still some distance ahead. For this work, and to help our two youngest churches to build permanent homes, to meet the growing needs of non-English-speaking new Americans, and to repair the old waste places, we need greatly increased resources in the next year.

### NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The home missionary district including Arizona, New Mexico, and a small tip of Western Texas, contains 246,313 square miles, and had, in 1910, a population of 571,654, a little more than two persons to the square mile, of whom at least two-fifths are Mexicans. There are in this district fifteen Congregational churches, with 969 members. Two of these churches are at present inactive. Three are Mexican.

Naturally in a sparsely settled district like ours churches are widely scattered. To visit our missions consecutively would require a trip of 1,630 miles by train, and 245 by other conveyance. It requires on the part of the Superintendent about 2,000 miles of travel per month by train, and seventy-five by team, to look after the work.

It is difficult under these circumstances to develop denominational solidarity, and to provide fellowship for churches and ministers. The difficulty is heightened by the fact that Congregationalism in the Southwest is a pilgrim in a strange land. As the children of Israel in Egypt had to make bricks without straw, so we have to make Congregational churches for the most part without Congregationalists. One of our pastors wrote, "A Congregational family has moved to town. It was a great shock to me." But our polity fills a real, if not a long-felt need. It has in several instances proved to be the flux needed to smelt the unyielding ores of sectarianism.

Seven of the fifteen fields are city fields, eight are rural. Of the latter,

five (two Mexican and three American) are in places where ours is the only Portestant work. In these places we are doing a difficult but indispensable work for the kingdom of God. In our city work we are holding some exceedingly important points, notably those in educational centers, like Albuquerque, Tempe, and Tucson. At the latter point, an important strategical change of base has been executed during the year, the downtown church having been sold, and a new building erected near the University. The immediate need of the hour is that we occupy Phoenix, the Arizona capital, with a strong church.

The Southwest is deficient in moisture because it is so far from the source of supply and so many intervening obstacles divert it before it gets there. It is deficient in religious resources for the same reason. Conditions are such that only capable and thoroughly trained ministers can hope to succeed, and they must be brought from a great distance and over almost insurmountable obstacles. It costs from \$250 to \$600 for a man with a family to get to the Southwest. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that ministers are not falling over each other in the rush to get there, even though we have the finest climate and the most fascinating field of labor in the United States. Nevertheless, we have succeeded in securing several first-class men during the last year, and nearly all our ministers at present are fully trained men. Our work has received new impetus from this fact, and was never so full of promise as now. Especially does the recent appointment of Rev. S. E. Lynd, Ph.D., as General Missionary and Superintendent of Sunday-school work, give promise of the extension and strengthening of our work.

The importance of our Mexican work grows with the years. Ours is a quarter from which disaster may come to the nation unless prevented by the erection of Christian institutions. We are building forts and digging trenches as against ignorance, race prejudice, ill-will, and un-Christian conduct. How necessary such work is to the future peace and welfare of both Mexico and the United States one can hardly realize without direct knowledge of conditions on the southern border.

It has lately been found necessary to strengthen our military forces on the border. Even more necessary is it to strengthen our religious forces. A policy of "watchful waiting" in Christian work will be fatal. We must adopt rather that of watchful working, and press the work with all the resources at our command.

### NEW YORK.

The year which has just closed has been one of unusual importance in our New York state home missionary work. After four years of very careful consideration, it was voted at the last meeting of the State Conference to incorporate the Conference and transfer to it all of the various denominational interests within the state.

There had been some apprehension on the part of many that the work of our Home Missionary Society, under the care of the Conference, might lose the distinctive characteristics that it had heretofore as a sep-



arate organization. It is with an unusual degree of satisfaction that both the Conference and the friends of our Home Missionary Society have found the loyalty of our denomination in the state has remained unchanged, and the first year under the new régime has proved to be the most successful in the history of the Society in many respects.

The receipts from churches and individuals have been larger than those of any year for a decade. The number of missionaries employed has been larger than ever before in the history of the state work, the fruit of the labor of our missionaries has been unusually satisfactory, and the Congregationalists of the Empire State look back upon the last year with pride.

Of the 301 churches, having a total membership of 61,555, seventy-four, with a membership of 6,195, are under the care of the Society, and depend upon it for assistance which has made it possible for them to maintain religious services during the year.

To assist the Society in meeting its denominational obligations, and to take care of those responsibilities which are most especially ours, the churches contributed through the state treasury last year \$12,534.48, through the National Society ninety per cent. of the undesignated gifts, or \$9,941.47, and from the Woman's Union \$3,890.22, of which \$1,800 was designated for Italian work, a total for work within the state of \$26,366.17. As compared with last year this was an increase to the state churches from churches and individuals of \$929.69, an increase from the National Society to the state treasury of \$1,069.98, and an increase from the Woman's Union to the state treasury of \$2,066.32, making a total increase from all sources for the year of \$4,065.99.

The National Society received in contributions from the state \$4,552.52; from legacies \$4,791.04; from the State Society ten per cent. of undesignated funds, or \$1,413.40; from the Woman's Union \$2,486.91, making a total of \$11,830.47. Of this amount the National Society paid over to the State Society \$9,941.47, leaving \$1,889 of the home missionary contributions of the state which have gone for work outside the state.

Commissions have been issued to seventy-four missionaries working in seventy-six fields. They have received into membership 1,202, and the Sunday-schools have an enrollment of 7,412.

The principal items of interest this year have been the organization of two new fields of work within the metropolitan district and two churches in our state field. Our foreign department has cared for nine different nationalities.

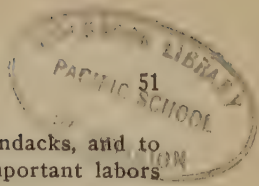
The enlarged work which has come to the Society because of the incorporation of the Conference is requiring the engaging of an assistant to the Superintendent, who shall make his special work the care of our rural churches.

Because of the war in Europe our immigrant problem has resolved itself largely into the care of the millions of foreign-speaking people who have come to us during the last ten years.

Owing to the generous contribution of the Woman's Union we have

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been able to do some work of special interest in the Adirondacks, and to carry on with even greater success than heretofore our important labors among the Italian-speaking people of Brooklyn.

Five-sevenths of our state population reside in cities, making our city problem proportionately large. Outside of Greater New York we have fourteen cities in each of which the population exceeds 30,000. Within these cities are located twenty-six Congregational churches, ten of which are receiving aid from the Conference.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

In the amount of work actually accomplished during the year just closed, it would seem as though greater results had been secured than in any previous year. Sometimes we have organized more churches and more Sunday-schools than in the past twelve months, and there have been seasons in which more houses of worship have been erected, but in the aggregate, more has been brought to pass than in any previous year.

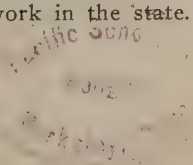
We probably harvested the best crop in the history of the state, so far as the smaller grains are concerned. This certainly means prosperity. In some cases the returns from the abundant harvest had to be used in liquidating debts which had accumulated during the years of crop failure, but all are greatly encouraged and the outlook for the future is most hopeful.

Last year we reported the erection of the fine new church at Williston, the best Congregational church in the state at that time. Now we take great pleasure in calling attention to the house of worship which was dedicated at Valley City on the 12th of December. This is the most expensive and best church building of our denomination in North Dakota at present. Four other neat and attractive edifices have been dedicated the past year, four parsonages have been secured and others greatly improved. Four new church organizations have been effected.

Three important fields have become self-supporting, while one field is receiving missionary aid temporarily. The church at Regent became self-supporting this year and also dedicated a fine house of worship. This work is barely five years old. The people have suffered from poor crops, but they now own property costing more than \$6,000. They have one of the best Sunday-schools in the state. Garrison is another field which has just come to self-support, and where equally good work is being done. They are erecting a church building this year.

We have not spent as much missionary money in the state this year as was expended last, the amount having been reduced by about ten per cent. But even with this rather heavy cut, we have held all of our work. The spirit of sacrifice and devotion on the part of our missionaries is very marked and means a great deal for our future success. They have stayed by us and helped us over the hard spots. They deserve the highest commendation for their faithful, willing service.

Last year's report indicated that the additions to the missionary churches were the greatest in the history of our work in the state. The



same statement holds good this year. The gain over last year is quite decided, and we are very thankful for all this. In several cases there have been decided outpourings of God's spirit, and the churches have been greatly strengthened. Some of our weakest missionary churches have been blessed the most.

More railroad building is taking place in the state, and that means more new towns and more new churches. We will keep up with this line of work as far as our means will permit. We would gladly do much more than we can possibly hope to do. Perhaps our greatest need at the present time is the means of pushing our work in connection with various state institutions more strongly. We have splendid opportunities for pushing work at the State University, at the Agricultural College, at the School of Science, and at the three State Normal Schools. No sister denomination has the opportunity that we have, and the responsibility for reaching these young lives is very great. We have not the resources to enable us to do this work as it should be done. We must have outside help if we accomplish all that we ought to do.

With profound thanks to Almighty God for the past, which is already safe, we gird ourselves anew for the work of the future, with strong faith and an earnest purpose that it shall proceed at an even greater rate.

### OHIO.

Ohio has been moving along in the even tenor of its way. The past year has been a successful and a progressive one. The close and coöperative fellowship in the state has made for strong work and has resulted in an advance all along the line. In the large cities there has been a notable increase in enthusiasm and a coöperation for the general good. Toledo revived its City Missionary Society and has undertaken its extension work with great vigor and with splendid results. The home missionary contributions from the churches of this city increased something like thirty-three per cent. Columbus has reorganized its city society, and the churches have combined to push the new Mayflower Church enterprise and the larger interests of the denomination in the city. Cleveland is continuing its splendid progress and its large development, under the vigorous supervision of the City Union.

Thirty-seven churches received aid during the past year. Five of them are foreign—one Welsh, two Bohemian, one Norwegian-Danish, and one Finnish. Thirty-six men and women, who have fulfilled three hundred fifty-eight and a half months of service, have been commissioned. The membership of the aided churches is 4,921, and of the Sunday-schools connected with these churches, 6,369. Three hundred and forty members were added upon confession of faith and 279 by letter, making a total addition to the membership of the aided churches of 619. Three churches have come to self-support—the Welsh church at Akron, Kinsman-Union of Cleveland, and Second Church, Elyria. One new church has been organized.

There has been an unusual amount of building activity. The Welsh

church at Akron has erected a building costing about \$10,000. Barberton has a new church and parsonage combined, the result of most heroic effort upon the part of the pastor, Rev. W. A. Elliott, and his people. It is a beautiful and serviceable structure, costing \$15,000. Highland Church, Cleveland, has completed a beautiful colonial brick building, providing for all social needs, with a fine gymnasium and bowling alleys, at a cost of about \$50,000. The Kinsman-Union Church has put up a building costing some \$40,000, on a beautifully located lot adjacent to one of the fine parks of the city. This also includes gymnasium and fine social equipment. The Steubenville church, removed from the downtown section where it was being crowded out and located in a residence section, the only church in the community, is building a colonial edifice at a cost of \$25,000. Several other churches are in process of building and their new structures will be dedicated very soon. First Church, Canton, has nearly completed its \$50,000 building, which will include not only a gymnasium but a roof garden. Lakewood Church has a \$50,000 colonial structure, with gymnasium and bowling alleys, which is also nearing completion. Nottingham Church is erecting a similar building, which has been designated one of the finest Congregational church edifices in Cleveland.

There is, year by year, a steady and healthy increase in home missionary contributions in the state. The Ohio Conference is lined up and is pushing forward for much larger work in the future. The city opportunities are being looked after, and we shall be able to report continued extension in rapidly-growing districts. The rural work is being maintained, as is also coöperation with other denominations for greater efficiency in the policy that is being followed. This is resulting in much good, and without doubt there will be a strengthening of the forces through this coöperation.

### OREGON AND SOUTHERN IDAHO.

The home missionary work in this district for the past year has been rather discouraging. It has been a matter of seeking to hold what fields we have instead of endeavoring to open any new work. The financial depression, which has been general, has made the work difficult. In some cases several families have moved away, so that fields have lost in leadership and financial support to a most distressing extent. Inflated land values, characteristic of the West, and over-speculation in the preceding better times, have left many communities in a condition of financial distress. But it seems that a change for the better has come, and the spirit of optimism is prevailing.

Our work has also been hindered because of lack of financial means to take advantage of the new opportunities which are always occurring, and also to strengthen the old work.

Because of the pioneer nature of the work in this district, the task before the church is more expensive than the work in the older parts of the country. The spirit of true heroism is found in many of our pastors in these mission fields. They accept the call to minister to a new and growing community twenty or thirty miles from the railroad, where living



expenses are very high, at a pitifully small salary. One such pastor in a fertile valley situated among the mountains—a valley being settled and cultivated by a large number of farmers, among whom the pastor has established a number of preaching points and Sunday-schools—is twenty-five miles from the railroad. Everything needed must be hauled that distance. Coal costs eighteen dollars a ton and wood must be brought thirty miles. The people have come to the valley with the desire to make a home and achieve some measure of independence. Their all is invested in the homestead or the little tract of orchard. For the present they can do but little to support their pastor, but in days to come the money now invested by the denomination will bring glorious returns. Another is the only minister in a large valley over a hundred miles long with numerous preaching points. It is a difficult matter to find men who are willing to make the investment of life in such fields when numerous more attractive fields are open to them; but we can get the men if we can get the money to support them.

The Congregationalists of the Pacific Coast are impressed by the facts that other denominations are pouring men and money into this territory—money from the denominational treasuries—and express the fear that our denomination will not respond to the opportunity and adequately answer the challenge of the “last pioneer” section of our land.

There is indication of the reawakening of the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast. The whirr of the sawmill is rising out of many long silent lumber-mill communities. The renewal of work means the coming of prosperity and building up of interest in the church and the things of the Kingdom. We hear of hundreds of men being given employment in this and that community. And it all means opportunity for the church, and the future is bright with promise because we believe that the church will see the vision and answer God’s call to service.

Notwithstanding the discouragement of the work, the past year has seen substantial progress in many of the fields, and in nearly all of the fields the work has been held steady and is ready for the forward movement which we believe will soon be possible.

Great progress has been made in the plans for a new and adequate church plant and equipment at Corvallis, Oregon, where the Oregon Agricultural College is located. The Oregon Agricultural College, with its magnificent equipment in buildings and faculty, is growing in importance and strength in its student body. Young people from all parts of the Pacific Coast seek its educational advantages. It is a strategic point for our work, and it is very necessary that we have a better church building than we have now. Plans have been accepted for the new building, and committees are at work endeavoring to raise funds for this Pacific Coast enterprise. The site has been purchased, and the pastor, Rev. Edwin T. Sherman, feels much encouraged.

The Wright rural church, three miles from Boise, Idaho, has been very successful, under the leadership of Rev. B. W. Rice, in the erection of a very attractive church edifice costing \$5,000. This is the only church in a

community of small farms with a population of several hundred people. The Home Missionary Society has not been able to grant all the aid which was necessary, and the pastor has been able to give them only half of his time, but with the completion of the new building, with the additional interest and greater opportunity, the people are earnestly asking that we grant them sufficient aid so that they may have their own resident pastor.

The church at Parkrose, a suburb of Portland, Oregon, has also succeeded in the erection of the lower part of its church building, under the direction of their pastor, Rev. W. H. Meyer. Here is a new community of about 700 population. The Congregational church is the only church organization, and is the "community church" in which all the denominations of the community unite. In a few years this will be an important suburb of Portland, and the amount of effort and money invested will show large and gratifying results.

The denominational rally held in Portland in connection with the recent Laymen's Missionary Movement campaign awakened such a deep interest in the matter of home missions in the state of Oregon that a strong committee has been appointed to assist in a forward movement in home missions for the state. The general interest of the denomination has been stimulated, as is evidenced by the earnest appeals made at association and other gatherings of the churches. The prayers of Oregon and Idaho Congregationalists are ascending to the Father, that the cause of home missions may be advanced, and with the prayer comes an increased measure of consecration and desire for service.

### RHODE ISLAND.

An even, busy, happy year has passed. The state has felt stress in home missionary funds. One legacy of \$1,000 should be added to its invested funds, and a substantial endowment raised to secure regularity in the income. A study of history shows that most of our strong churches were once aided interests. The Smithfield Avenue Church, Pawtucket, in the second year of aid, has secured its large debt, and the People's Church, Providence, has put on strength. Several country churches have progressed toward self-support, as did the Pawtucket Swedish recently. During the last year the percentage of additions (net gain) in our aided churches was three times as large as in our self-supporting churches.

In Rhode Island the foreign work is among the Portuguese, Armenians, Swedish, and Finnish. The state is sixty-five per cent. Roman Catholic. Two-thirds of the people are either foreign born or the children of foreign born. This is our opportunity, and our Congregationalists respond nobly to all general work among the people, such as Young Men's Christian Association, Anti-Saloon, Sunday-School Association, and charity work. This year we have passed the 10,000 mark, in point of membership, in forty-one churches. Much of our home mission income is from the half dozen largest churches in our cities. We have scarcely any of those aggressive country churches which are an asset in all world-wide missionary support.

## SLAVIC DEPARTMENT.

We have aided in the support of fifteen Slavic churches and eleven missions, served by fourteen pastors and four women missionaries. Our Slavic churches have reported fifty-five conversions and ninety-seven additions to membership, and average about seven per church. The money raised by these churches for home expenses averages \$652.35 per church, and for benevolences \$100.78 per church.

There is an earnest, active spirit in all these churches, with a deepening sense of responsibility for the evangelization of their own people and a commendable effort made to carry out their mission. The pastors are all doing well, considering the difficulties and limitations under which they must work. They struggle hard to get good results, but the people are slow to come out of ignorance and superstition into the light of evangelical truth, and when they do see the light, they are slower yet to accept it for fear of persecution. It is the common experience of these people to be persecuted for righteousness' sake, but they also know the promised blessedness. After deliberating five years, a family in Minnesota came over and joined our church. They were immediately subjected to all sorts of petty persecution by Roman and Greek Catholic neighbors, and yet they are happy. One of their sons is preparing to take up missionary work, and they are eager to have all their children become missionaries.

We are doing some extension work, but ought to do, and could do, a great deal more, if there were funds available for the support of additional missionaries. We need three more trained women for work in three of our promising fields. Our new work in Hand County, South Dakota, is making some progress. There are twelve converted Bohemians in this county who are now ready to join as charter members of a new church organization. Our new work at Charleroi and Monessen, Pennsylvania, is reaching and interesting a number of Slovaks, but is handicapped by the lack of a proper building and the assistance of a woman missionary. The work so appealed to the churches of different denominations in Pittsburgh that for a while they supported a trained woman worker. She has left, but the pastor is constantly pleading for another helper of the same kind.

There is a fine field for extension in Virginia. The region between Norfolk and Richmond is being settled more and more by Slavic people, who are buying land and making permanent homes for themselves and their children. Our one church in Prince George County is putting up a new building, six or seven miles from their present one, in order better to serve its scattered congregation and, possibly, to develop a second organization centered at this new location on the railroad. Our one pastor can not properly care for the present field and the outlying preaching stations and make use of the opportunities round about for new work. There is a Slovak student who graduates from the Slavic Department of Oberlin Seminary this spring, and if his support could be secured, he could be sent to this field to coöperate with the pastor.

Our work among the Bohemians in Iowa is not very large, but it constantly proves its usefulness in furthering the Kingdom of God. Recently

a member of our Vining church married a German woman. They moved to another community and started a Sunday-school in English, with seventy children, representing a number of nationalities, in attendance.

Our Slovak church at South Elmdale, Minnesota, has gained in numbers and equipment. Last November they dedicated a new house of worship, the old building being reconstructed and joined with it, making altogether a splendid equipment for their growing work. The improvements have cost about \$7,000. Great interest was shown by the community in this new building. There are several memorial windows, and the first one taken was paid for by a Catholic farmer. A fine reproduction, in fresco oil colors, of Hoffman's "Christ in Gethsemane" was painted on the wall back of the platform by a young Slovak man of the community.

The Slavic Department at Oberlin Seminary has nine students, five of whom are Bohemians and four Slovaks. The Schauffler Missionary Training School in Cleveland, Ohio, has twelve Slavic young women—five Bohemian, four Slovak, a Moravian, a Croatian, and a Pole. One of the young Slovak women will graduate and will be ready for work this year.

### SOUTH DAKOTA.

The great western half of South Dakota is to-day our main home missionary field. Fully nine-tenths of the money now being expended in our state is apportioned to home missionary churches which lie along the Missouri River and in regions west of that. Dairying, corn and alfalfa raising are forecasting large future destinies agriculturally.

Congregationally we have pre-empted much in that district. We realize the value of intensive work, but our men in the western land who hold fields with long outreaches are meeting a missionary necessity. Five-sixths of the organized home missionary church fields, and nine-tenths of the entire territory, would be without religious services but for the work now being done under The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

This work has been opened up recently. Twelve years ago the home missionary budget for South Dakota was somewhat larger than it is to-day, but the missionary field was limited to eastern South Dakota, except a small district in the Black Hills. This eastern field is now so nearly self-supporting that we are spending only \$1,200 home missionary money in a territory approximately 35,000 square miles in extent, and this territory is already yielding very important returns to the denomination. The present strength of the work in the eastern part of the state sufficiently guarantees that the full investment now being made in the newer parts will in future years bring to the denomination large returns.

In South Dakota the one-church-for-a-community idea is coming to so influence the general atmosphere that even the more intensely denominational organizations are obliged to take it into account. In our Congregational plans we are doing all we can to bring about this community-church situation. We are succeeding in bringing some things to pass by reciprocity exchanges with the Methodists. We believe that this is increasing the efficiency of our work more than we can now appreciate. It



greatly economizes men and money. The success which usually follows in community religious activities where one denomination gives up to another very often converts strenuously sectarian laymen into enthusiastic devotees of consolidation. It increases the effectiveness of both denominations concerned, sometimes resulting in audiences and Sunday-school attendance fifty per cent. larger than those of both denominations before consolidation, and making comparatively small fields attractive to strong men. In Vienna, by such an exchange, a dead church was awakened into enthusiastic activity and strength, and has almost reached a self-supporting status. Fairfax has already become so attractive that the secretary of our Central Committee, formerly pastor at Huron, accepted the pastorate of the United Church, and says that in all his ministry no situation has ever gripped him as has this. The building is filled morning and evening and the Sunday-school has more than doubled. Often old church buildings are enlarged or discarded and parsonages improved. This tendency toward consolidation is so strong and persistent and insistent, and Congregationalists are by their genius so broad and generous, that it calls for much care and wise foresight to guide with wisdom for the Kingdom's welfare.

Our wide-reaching missionary field west and south of the Missouri river, which it is somewhat expensive to maintain just now, makes an extensive skeleton for large future missionary possibilities. A waiting time for the country to develop commercially is involved. But if we hold on with patience, and are faithful, future years will fully justify our faith and sacrifice. It is missionary economy and necessity to strongly man such fields, and one of our most serious problems to-day is financing adequate salaries to secure the type of men we must have to win out in such fields. The Every-Church-Visitation Campaign and the Every-Member Canvass ideas have already done much to help in solving these problems.

Another tendency in South Dakota which is becoming somewhat characteristic is a growing demand for evangelism. There has been a decided change in this in the last five years, and the pastors are beginning to realize that therein lies the solution of present financial and other problems and the realization of future hopes.

We face the future with the assurance that the investment of life and money in these formative years will bring fruitage for the Kingdom and our denomination sooner, perhaps, than is anticipated.

### SOUTHEAST (THE).

In the eight Southeastern States the Home Missionary Society has one of its greatest and most opportune fields. There is no part of the country in which developments are more marked. In the next quarter of a century, politically, socially, and religiously, the Southeast is to have a great place.

During the past year, fifty-four missionaries of The Congregational Home Missionary Society have cared for ninety-eight churches. The year has been a good one in every way. Accessions to the churches have been larger than ever before. Pilgrim Church in Chattanooga, and the churches

at Asheville and Salisbury, North Carolina, and Hopkins, Florida, are in campaigns for new buildings. Tryon, North Carolina, Barnesville, Georgia, and Phillips and Lake Helen, Florida, are getting new parsonages. A number of other churches have paid off old debts.

At present all the churches, both missionary and self-supporting, have pastors, and the work everywhere is doing well. The emphasis upon centers of influence is constantly stressed. Sometimes these centers are city centers, sometimes rural, the aim being to put in a strong man and have him care for the whole surrounding field.

As nowhere else in the country there is in this section a definite and clearly marked field for the church of the Pilgrim Fathers in which there is little, if any, competition. For the constantly growing number of people who believe in the democracy of Jesus, and who are seeking freedom and breadth in church life, ours is the only church.

While most of the churches are small, they are usually in the midst of large populations. Our missionaries minister to a greater number of people than would seem to be possible. A country church of one hundred members will, as a general rule, have an audience of from 300 to 1,000. As nearly all our missionaries have the community ideal, it will be seen at once that we reach a far greater number of people than the membership roll of the churches would indicate.

It is the firm belief of students of Southern work that a missionary dollar is accomplishing more in the South than anywhere else in the country. This is true when only the results that are published in the Year-Book are considered; it is doubly true when it is remembered that our missionaries reach so many people outside of their congregations.

The Southeast is unique in that there is a responsiveness which is everywhere inspiring. Not a few of our ministers have come South at smaller salaries than were previously received, but they are happy in the responsiveness of the people among whom they are at work. Just now these people are waiting for our message. Shall they wait in vain? These are the golden days of opportunity, and we should make better use of them.

### **The Gospel Navy.**

One of the unique methods of work in the South is the Gospel Navy. Captain Neil McQuarrie has never done a better work than he is doing now, and never has the field needed his ministry more. In the Lake Okeechobee district, which has doubled in population within a decade, there is a great need which can not be met in a better way than through the ministrations of the Florida Navy. In these days of the submarine, it is a good thing to think of our Gospel Navy and its captain, who is bringing peace and joy to so many hearts.

### **Our Only Cuban Church.**

We have the only Cuban Congregational church in the country. It is located at West Tampa, Florida. Rev. O. J. Scheibe and his wife are doing

a great work for the Latin people of that city, and the mission has never been more successful than it is to-day. Both the Cuban and the American pastors are doing a great work ministering to this community. They ought to be supported in a much larger way.

### **"The Congregational News."**

"The Congregational News" is a monthly church paper devoted to denominational affairs in the South, which has been self-supporting for seven years and which has helped in all the work—a rather unusual record. Most church papers are dependent upon some missionary fund. "The News" has accomplished much. In the months to come we must make larger use of the printed page as a missionary agency.

We have the only voluntary life missionary without salary in home missionary work. Dr. L. S. Woodworth, after a lifetime spent in home mission work in Rhode Island, is serving as field evangelist in this district, helping wherever there is special need. His ministry has been particularly blessed.

The outstanding event of the year in the Southern work is the closer federation of all branches of service. A school and church leaders' conference, held in January, brought together workers from all parts of the South. Superintendent Ricker represented the Southwest. A day was spent in conferring together in regard to our common church problems, and in consequence the efficiency of our work has been greatly increased. This conference is to be an annual affair. Under our organization our state Superintendents in this region are joint men, representing both the Sunday-School and Home Missionary Societies. Rev. J. M. Graham, in charge of the work in Alabama; Rev. J. F. Blackburn, who looks after our interests in Georgia; and Rev. George B. Waldron, Superintendent in Florida, have been doing a large and efficient work for the upbuilding of church and Sunday-school in their several fields.

The outstanding church in the Southeast the past year has been the new Pilgrim Church at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Under the leadership of Rev. Charles Haven Myers, this congregation will soon be in a new church home. They are making a record for the whole country, and are an inspiration to all the Southern work.

### **SWEDISH DEPARTMENT.**

Twenty-nine Swedish churches have been aided this year by the National Society. They are located in Minnesota, where we have the largest number, in New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin. Oregon is a new field for this work. A small free church in Portland has become a Congregational church, and has received aid for the first time this year.

Our pastors not only preach in these churches, but they serve numerous outlying mission stations as well. If we only had the money a number of these missions could have pastors of their own, and work in churches which

were once aided by us could be taken up again, as, for example, Birchdale, Minnesota, and Renovo, Pennsylvania.

The churches at Dover and Perth Amboy, New Jersey, are at present pastorless, and the church at Wood Lake, Wisconsin, will be vacant the first of May. The church at Merrill, Wisconsin, is also pastorless, but one of the graduates of our Seminary will take up this work very soon. One of our students will go to Dover and preach there during the summer vacation, and it is possible that we may be able to supply the Perth Amboy church in the same way.

Our General Missionary, Rev. A. P. Nelson, who labored so faithfully for fourteen years in the Northwest, was stricken with paralysis last spring and died on June 6. Rev. J. A. Peterson took Mr. Nelson's work last September, and seems to be the right man for the place.

Some of our pastors have met with great success in their work, although not a great many converts have joined our churches.

A house of worship has been erected at Happyland, Minnesota, which will be dedicated in June. A parsonage has been built at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and in other places church property has been enlarged and repaired.

Last spring we graduated eight students from the Swedish Institute of Chicago Theological Seminary. They are now preaching the Gospel in this country or abroad. Three are home missionaries in New England and Wisconsin, and two are foreign missionaries. One of the latter is now located in China, where he was born, and the other is studying the language in India.

Last summer the Superintendent visited Swedish Congregational churches in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. He took part in the annual conference of the Swedish Congregational churches and ministers of the Northwest, which was held at Wood Lake, Wisconsin.

### TEXAS—THE PANHANDLE.

Crop conditions are better than they have been for some years. Land values are on the up-grade, and the people generally are much more hopeful.

Our mission work has had a very successful year. With the exception of Amarillo, every place has had a gratifying growth. At Amarillo we came to a standstill for the want of proper leadership and on account of financial reverses among the people. Rev. W. H. Hurlbut and wife were transferred to this field on February 1, and while the task is difficult, we confidently expect that the work will go steadily forward. There is a general conviction that Amarillo, with her 15,000 people, is not only a strategic point but that it presents a needy field for our work.

The work at Friona, with its three outlying Sunday-school stations, is exceptionally encouraging. The growth in the church and Sunday-school membership, notwithstanding the limited numbers available, has been good. The Friona Sunday-school won the state efficiency banner for the second consecutive year this season. The feature most worth remarking, however,



is the development of a consciousness of self-reliance in the church. A number of the members have caught the vision of a united community in the Congregational church, and this carries with it self-respect and loyalty. It has taken about ten years to reach this point—four of them under the efficient leadership of the Hurlbuts—but it has been done. The church has started on a new era under a new pastor, who writes: "I feel grateful that I can work in such a field as this with such good support."

The settlements in and about Hurley and Muleshoe have not made the rapid progress promised by the developing companies. Here is a shallow water valley which is being developed for irrigation by the use of wells throwing from 500 to 2,000 gallons per minute. The result is a success, but it takes more money to buy a farm in an irrigated district than the usual pioneer possesses, and in consequence people have come in fewer numbers than we expected. The slow growth in population has been an advantage to the religious work. We are the only denomination which has yet entered the valley, and we have had an opportunity to gather our people together and organize for future work. Our church at Hurley has made splendid progress. The church has doubled in membership and the Sunday-school has a very large enrollment. The increase in interest and activity has been great. Rev. O. T. Wattenbarger led the work until December, 1915, when Rev. J. W. Foster took charge. Recently one of the outlying Sunday-schools disbanded to join forces with the Hurley church, the second one to do this.

The Sunday-schools at Muleshoe and "Y L" Ranch are practically reaching all the people in those districts. It has not seemed wise to attempt to organize a church in these places yet, but we shall do so as soon as developments warrant it. Our work in the valley has been most gratifying. At first, we encountered in a part of the field a sectarian prejudice which was almost paralyzing. There is still enough to make things interesting, but it is steadily giving way before our gentle but continuous siege. Our men have been most tactful.

The inland church at Spring Lake is composed of substantial and well-poised men and women. They have a reputation all over the Panhandle for efficient work and for a united Christian community covering a wide area. The church continues to minister to and enlist in its work practically all the people within a radius of ten or twelve miles. It is now sending forth a fine group of well-trained young people, who are carrying the vision to other places.

We are still laying foundations under primitive conditions, the growth of which can only be measured by the future of the country. But while we are building for the future, we are evangelizing ninety per cent. of the people within the area of our work, and practically every home is brought under the influence of the Gospel.

### UTAH.

A step of importance has been undertaken by the leading denominations of Utah in the perfecting of the Missions Council organization. The

Baptist, Congregational, Christian, Episcopalian, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches have agreed to submit all matters of comity to the final decision of the Council. Serious cases of overlapping have already been passed upon. In this state especially, where the Gentile forces ought to stand together if anywhere in the United States, this is a great step forward.

Our work continues steadily at Vernal under the leadership of Rev. George Downey, and the mission at Five Points, Ogden, under Rev. Frank G. Brainerd is prospering. Rev. Ludwig Thomsen, formerly missionary Superintendent of Idaho, has taken up the pastorate of the church at Provo, which he carries in addition to his work as teacher in Proctor Academy. After several years without a minister, Park City is again ready for a leader, and we ought without fail to respond. Another pastor has been found for the Bountiful-Sandy-Plymouth circuit, and we hope the good work begun will be conserved. By way of comparison, the Presbyterians are spending \$15,000 in Utah, while our annual appropriation is \$1,500. To ask for double this amount does not seem unreasonable. There is one important opening for new work which ought immediately to be taken up.

Closer study of Mormonism leads to the conclusion that there is no immediate, nor even remote, prospect of a wide acceptance of "Gentile" religion. That there is a real awakening going on within the church, however, is manifest by a growing tendency to preach Christ more and Joseph Smith less. Patient work, faithful preaching and living the life tells here as elsewhere.

### VERMONT.

The year has been characterized by the largest ingatherings to membership that we have been privileged to chronicle for many years. In this we have shared with the self-supporting churches and in the results of the spiritual quickenings that have been manifest in all parts of the state. Two new churches have been added to the enrollment, one of which was aided as a mission some years ago, and has now been organized without direct help from the Missionary Society. The other finds place in the missionary list. These, however, play a small part in the summary of ingatherings. It is the old fields, revived both by evangelistic assistance and by the faithful labor of pastors, that have contributed chiefly to the encouraging results.

In the matter of finance there has been a slight increase in gifts that are credited to the apportionment, but the amount is hardly appreciable, and leaves much still to be desired before the goal of attainment is reached. The favorable condition of the treasury is still due to the legacies which mark the liberality of the deceased. These legacies not only fill the treasury of the Missionary Society, but apart from the agency of the Society, go to the endowment of churches formerly aided, thus obviating the necessity of contributing to their support. The diminishing list of aided folks is due largely to this increasing endowment. And in some instances it is becoming

a menace to the welfare of these fields that so large a portion of their annual revenue comes from these funds.

The common problems of interdenominational comity, of adequate support of pastors, and of the necessary supply of men are still with us, and it may be safely said that some slow progress has been made toward their solution. Certainly there has been nothing to indicate a retrograde movement. Light and shade are intermittent, but the promise is of the full dawn.

An unusual proportion of the work done last year was in our Itinerant Department, which is largely filled by the employment of students during the summer months. Excellent men can be secured for this, and their success naturally leads to the lessened demand for such services, as they prepare the way for settled pastors. The movement to bring into organic relation a large church which, with its neighboring weaker charge, has made some progress, although it is with difficulty that the spirit of conservatism and sturdy independence can be overcome. Where it has been effected, the results are most encouraging.

The future of our churches is conditioned largely on the future of our state, economically, socially, and educationally. The grounds of hopefulness for our future in this regard seem well assured. In common with other interests, our churches are looking forward to still better days.

### WASHINGTON.

In round numbers, we muster 200 churches and 15,000 church members. During the year six new churches have been organized, six new buildings erected, and seven churches have assumed self-support. The state apportionment is \$50,000, which exceeds by \$10,000 the national apportionment sent us. By this addition we are able to schedule each National Society for its full national apportionment. Our usual receipts have been three-fourths of the total, one-half of which the churches devote to the Conference work. The arrangement with the National Society, by which "Congregational Washington" occupies the last eight pages of a Washington edition of "The American Missionary," has been a most satisfactory arrangement, putting our national and local news into from 1,200 to 1,500 homes. We hope to greatly increase the circulation this year. It is now by far the most widely read Congregational publication in the state. We have suffered a grievous loss in the death of Associate Superintendent J. R. Knodell, whose winsome personality at our last year's gathering most of us recall.

We have passed through the hardest year financially the Superintendent has known during fifteen years of service. In July, the Conference appointed Rev. A. E. King Executive Secretary to assist in raising the budget. With his help we close the year just about meeting all obligations. We carry a debt of \$2,500. Our chief distress has been in not being able to make prompt payments to our missionaries. We are seeking an endowment of a half million dollars to aid us in this, and to take care of the widely branching demands that are being so rapidly made on Conference responsibility. In at least four of the six great departments of efficiency,

we are unable to spend a dollar. Aid will be needed in the near future in all of them, and we are trying to prepare for that time. As many little churches which are unable to pay salaries in these times are hibernating, we are employing probably a fourth less men than usual. Fifty-one per cent. of Washington exports are lumber. For two years the mills and logging camps have been down and out. The Apportionment Plan is being thoroughly applied, with steady improvement in sense of obligation and results. I doubt if a more systematic and steady Conference pressure along this line has been put upon churches in any portion of the land. For the most part they stand it with loyal good nature.

Much of the year has been given to consolidating our work, and adjusting strength and resources to the enormous demands that instantly spring up under a Conference form of organization responsible for all the missionary activities within its bounds. We have remodelled our state constitution, cutting out duplication of responsibility and effort, heading it all up in our State Board, and reorganizing its departments so as to cover our national efficiency plans. We adopted in all our associations the plan of the model local associational constitution which organized the same departments of efficiency in these bodies. We are now engaged in setting up in each local church the sixfold committee scheme. When done, we shall have six direct pipe lines leading from the State Board through the local associations to each local church. Then we expect to see something jump.

During the year we carried on an efficiency campaign of team visitation of every church, and an evangelistic "Win One" a week in twenty-five centers preceded a general observance of Passion Week services. We are now planning, in conference with the Washington Sunday-School Society, a reorganization of our general workers by which four joint men, under Conference supervision, shall each care for state and Sunday-school interests among one-fourth of the churches.

Regular meetings of a Home Mission Council Board, with growing mutual confidence and understanding, have been held. A leaflet for state distribution has been printed and circulated. A number of cases of friction have been amicably settled. All this in western Washington. In the eastern part of the state affairs have been less happy. It is of interest to note that the model local association strongly stresses the obligations in the line of loyalty which the local church owes the denomination and the indecency of discourteous desertion. This is something new in Congregational expression, I think, but it is sorely needed.

### WISCONSIN.

On April 1, 1916, the Wisconsin Congregational Association inaugurated the district method of handling its work. The state is divided into three districts of three conventions each. The extension departments are merged, and home missionary, Sunday-school, and other lines of work in each district are cared for by a district superintendent residing and having an office in the district, and working under the Board of Directors. Rev. L. H.



Keller has entered upon his second term of three years as General Superintendent, with headquarters at Madison, and continues in charge of the general policies and program of the entire state; also of the self-supporting churches, of the special problems of the different districts, of the state paper, and of Wisconsin's relations to the national interests.

Rev. H. W. Carter, for twenty-three years the state home missionary secretary, Rev. O. L. Robinson, for twelve years state Sunday-school secretary, and Rev. F. N. Dexter, general missionary and assistant for the north for twenty years, become superintendents of the southern, eastern, and western districts, and will reside respectively at Madison, Green Bay, and Eau Claire.

The plan involves more thorough supervision and more intensive and aggressive work for the smaller self-supporting churches, as well as for the home missionary churches, the Sunday-schools, and general interests, besides the planting and fostering of new churches and Sunday-schools.

The board of directors is to keep in closer touch with the work, and will be kept constantly and fully informed by written reports from the district superintendents a week in advance of the monthly meetings of the executive committee.

In 1907, Wisconsin reorganized its work into departments, with a general headquarters office. It was the only state organized, with a general superintendent as well as heads of state departments. The plan approved itself for the period employed, and now develops into the district plan as a further step in advance for the growing work under the efficient leadership of Superintendent Keller.

### WYOMING.

Wyoming, with other states of the Northwest, has forged ahead along all lines of civic life during the past year. To meet the needs of the hour, we have branched out and organized all the Sunday-schools and missions we could care for. One pastor preaches at five missions where no services would be held if he were unwilling to take this added burden upon his shoulders in connection with his regular work. Another pastor cares for seven missions under similar circumstances, and still another looks after nine outstations in addition to his own church. If it were possible to place more ministers in the state, it would be an easy task to double the number of church organizations.

The church at Douglas has come to self-support, and is erecting a fine modern edifice that will cost over \$20,000 when finished. Three church buildings have been erected during the year at Federal, Prairie Center, and Big Piney, and two of them have been dedicated. All received aid in their construction from the Congregational Church Building Society.

The most vitally important work has been along spiritual lines. Sixty-one per cent. of all the members received into our churches the past year came upon confession of faith.

## OFFICIAL CITY ORGANIZATIONS

City.	Corresponding Officer.
Atlanta, Ga.	A. W. Farlinger.
Boston, Mass.	Fred L. Norton.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter H. Johnson.
Berkeley, Cal.	C. S. Nash, D.D.
Chicago, Ill.	J. C. Armstrong, D.D., Emeritus.
Chicago, Ill.	Reuben L. Breed, D.D.
Cincinnati, O.	F. L. Fagley (Cong. Union).
Columbus, O.	Carl S. Patton, D.D.
Cleveland, O.	Rev. L. H. Royce (Cong. Union).
Denver, Colo.	F. M. Myers.
Detroit, Mich.	H. L. Begle, M.D. (Cong. Union).
Grand Rapids, Mich.	G. H. Corbin (Cong. Union).
Hartford, Conn.	Rev. L. C. Harnish.
Kansas City, Mo.	Nat Spencer (Cong. Union).
Los Angeles, Cal.	Rev. George F. Kenngott, Ph.D.
Milwaukee, Wis.	L. G. Millard (Cong. Union).
Minneapolis, Minn.	Rev. James E. Parker (Cong. Union).
New Haven, Conn.	Edward F. Goin (Cong. Union).
New York, N. Y.	C. W. Shelton, D.D.
Oakland, Cal.	M. C. Bomond.
Peoria, Ill.	A. R. McLaughlin.
Philadelphia, Pa.	C. W. Carroll, D.D.
Portland, Ore.	
San Francisco, Cal.	Morris Marcus.
Seattle, Wash.	Rev. Clarence R. Gale.
Spokane, Wash.	Rev. T. H. Harper.
Springfield, Mass.	Rev. C. A. Butterfield (Cong. Union).
St. Louis, Mo.	A. H. Armstrong, D.D.
St. Paul, Minn.	John Copeland.
Tacoma, Wash.	Frank Dyer, D.D.
Toledo, Ohio.	Charles H. Whittaker.
Worcester, Mass.	Rev. E. W. Phillips.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also Canada.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
1-'26-'27	1	120	5	33	1	160
2-'27-'28	5	130	9	56	..	201
3-'28-'29	72	127	23	80	2	304
4-'29-'30	107	147	13	122	3	392
5-'30-'31	144	160	12	145	2	463
6-'31-'32	163	169	10	166	1	509
7-'32-'33	230	170	9	185	3	606
8-'33-'34	287	201	13	169	6	676
9-'34-'35	280	216	18	187	9	710
10-'35-'36	319	210	11	191	15	755
11-'36-'37	331	227	11	195	22	786
12-'37-'38	388	198	8	166	24	684
13-'38-'39	284	198	9	160	14	665
14-'39-'40	290	205	6	167	12	680
15-'40-'41	292	215	5	169	9	690
16-'41-'42	305	249	5	222	10	791
17-'42-'43	288	253	7	201	9	848
18-'43-'44	268	257	10	305	7	907
19-'44-'45	285	249	6	397	6	943
20-'45-'46	274	271	9	417	..	971
21-'46-'47	275	254	10	433	..	972
22-'47-'48	295	237	18	456	..	1,006
23-'48-'49	302	230	15	463	..	1,019
24-'49-'50	301	228	15	488	..	1,032
25-'50-'51	311	224	15	515	..	1,065
26-'51-'52	305	213	14	533	..	1,065
27-'52-'53	313	215	12	547	..	1,087
28-'53-'54	292	214	11	530	..	1,047
29-'54-'55	278	207	10	537	..	1,032
30-'55-'56	276	198	8	504	..	986
31-'56-'57	271	191	6	506	..	974
32-'57-'58	291	197	3	521	..	1,012
33-'58-'59	319	201	..	534	..	1,054
34-'59-'60	327	199	..	581	..	1,107
35-'60-'61	308	181	..	573	..	1,062
36-'61-'62	295	87	..	481	..	863
37-'62-'63	281	48	..	405	..	734
38-'63-'64	280	44	..	423	..	756
39-'64-'65	293	58	..	451	..	802
40-'65-'66	283	64	4	467	..	818
41-'66-'67	284	66	5	491	..	846
42-'67-'68	307	73	7	521	..	908
43-'68-'69	327	73	8	564	..	972
44-'69-'70	311	71	6	556	..	944
45-'70-'71	296	69	5	570	..	940
46-'71-'72	308	62	3	588	..	961
47-'72-'73	312	49	3	587	..	951
48-'73-'74	310	58	7	594	..	960
49-'74-'75	292	67	7	586	..	952
50-'75-'76	304	72	8	595	..	979
51-'76-'77	303	70	6	617	..	996
52-'77-'78	316	70	6	604	..	996
53-'78-'79	312	57	10	567	..	946
54-'79-'80	327	57	9	622	..	1,015
55-'80-'81	321	62	9	640	..	1,032
56-'81-'82	328	56	17	669	..	1,070
57-'82-'83	326	68	61	695	..	1,150
58-'83-'84	334	77	63	868	..	1,342
59-'84-'85	340	93	123	882	..	1,447
60-'85-'86	368	99	134	868	..	1,469
61-'86-'87	375	103	143	950	..	1,571
62-'87-'88	387	110	144	979	..	1,620
63-'88-'89	414	100	127	1,109	..	1,750
64-'89-'90	441	121	150	1,167	..	1,879
65-'90-'91	446	141	186	1,193	..	1,966
66-'91-'92	437	151	196	1,202	..	1,986
67-'92-'93	437	153	203	1,209	..	2,002
68-'93-'94	458	167	230	1,174	..	2,029
69-'94-'95	484	154	220	1,167	..	2,025
70-'95-'96	456	151	229	1,227	..	2,063

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS—Continued.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
71—'96-'97	454	139	234	1,226	..	2,053
72—'97-'98	458	119	210	1,094	..	1,881
73—'98-'99	466	119	199	1,064	..	1,848
74—'99-1900	412	121	191	1,063	..	1,787
75—1900-'01	438	147	209	1,092	..	1,886
76—1901-'02	444	116	207	1,101	..	1,868
77—1902-'03	454	122	214	1,117	..	1,907
78—1903-'04	469	130	220	1,118	..	1,937
79—1904-'05	453	124	187	1,032	..	1,796
80—1905-'06	443	124	159	934	..	1,660
81—1906-'07	450	116	157	862	..	1,585
82—1907-'08	454	132	155	951	..	1,692
83—1908-'09	451	116	162	923	..	1,652
84—1909-'10	476	118	148	935	..	1,667
85—1910-'11	465	122	152	953	..	1,692
86—1911-'12	460	122	157	1,039	..	1,778
87—1912-'13	471	129	149	1,021	..	1,770
88—1913-'14	449	128	155	1,056	..	1,741
89—1914-'15	448	134	120	1,033	..	1,735
90—1915-'16	461	137	128	1,058	..	1,723





### DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado.	Wyoming.	Montana.	Utah.	Nevada.	Idaho.	California.	Oregon.	Wash ton.	Alaska.	Cuba	
1-26-27	2	4	16	3	2	3	4																			
2-27-28	2	4	27	6	3	5	5																			
3-28-29	3	3	43	12	3	6	5																			
4-29-30	7	5	64	18	12	6	10																			
5-30-31	5	9	74	23	17	5	12																			
6-31-32	7	13	74	24	20	12	16																			
7-32-33	11	13	80	26	23	12	20																			
8-33-34	10	9	68	29	24	13	16																			
9-34-35	13	7	85	26	20	10	16																			
10-35-36	12	9	80	24	32	12	17	1	2																	
11-36-37	12	7	72	31	31	9	20	1	2																	
12-37-38	7	7	64	29	27	14	22	2	1																	
13-38-39	6	1	56	26	31	12	22	3	3																	
14-39-40	7	1	54	25	39	9	24	6	3																	
15-40-41	8	1	53	21	42	5	26	8	6																	
16-41-42	8	1	66	24	50	6	36	19	12																	
17-42-43	6	1	75	33	65	20	46	28	16																	
18-43-44	4	3	91	36	87	21	63	30	29																	
19-44-45	3	7	99	40	95	20	65	34	28																	
20-45-46	6	6	103	51	98	25	67	36	24																	
21-46-47	6	8	95	59	92	21	77	44	29																	
22-47-48	7	9	102	52	101	21	80	49	35																	
23-48-49	7	7	94	51	110	25	73	58	33																	
24-49-50	6	7	97	59	114	33	74	63	37	2																
25-50-51	6	6	93	59	110	20	80	72	41	4																
26-51-52	5	6	93	63	117	20	77	84	50	4																
27-52-53	5	6	96	58	118	30	80	83	55	6																
28-53-54	3	6	110	43	105	28	76	87	56	8																
29-54-55	4	1	101	35	102	24	77	100	63	10	3															
30-55-56	2	1	86	30	93	21	72	87	73	14	3	1														
31-56-57	1	1	76	33	88	16	68	84	87	24	3	2														
32-57-58	1	1	76	38	82	5	65	93	96	33	12	2														
33-58-59	1	1	77	29	93	1	65	102	102	34	14	4														
34-59-60	2	2	79	29	100	1	68	108	115	41	17	5														
35-60-61	3	3	75	21	80	2	71	100	127	46	16	5														
36-61-62	1	1	54	15	83	2	59	82	103	45	18	4														
37-62-63	1	1	38	5	83	2	62	76	81	34	12	3														
38-63-64	1	1	38	5	94	2	62	73	79	38	15	5														
39-64-65	1	1	37	7	95	4	70	68	98	35	15	7														
40-65-66	2	2	33	7	78	19	67	72	104	35	17	9														
41-66-67	2	2	38	4	78	25	71	71	103	41	10	12														
42-67-68	1	1	43	5	86	31	73	64	110	40	23	12														
43-68-69	1	1	49	7	86	32	85	68	125	41	33	11														
44-69-70	1	1	34	9	72	36	76	76	124	41	39	14														
45-70-71	1	1	30	10	71	42	67	77	112	40	60	18														
46-71-72	2	2	32	10	63	40	69	77	112	43	62	25														
47-72-73	1	1	30	9	59	35	78	70	100	48	67	35														
48-73-74	2	2	37	5	53	35	80	69	100	49	70	44														
49-74-75	1	1	39	6	51	33	78	67	94	56	69	41														
50-75-76	1	1	27	10	54	28	76	72	92	60	75	40														
51-76-77	1	1	21	8	45	30	85	69	83	61	85	67														
52-77-78	2	2	26	8	44	32	85	66	89	55	91	52														
53-78-79	2	1	23	7	43	28	75	56	86	55	90	49														
54-79-80	1	1	25	7	55	21	87	59	85	60	102	52														
55-80-81	1	1	21	8	48	30	95	54	76	58	107	59	3													
56-81-82	1	1	26	8	44	27	93	57	67	70	93	56	10													
57-82-83	1	1	33	9	45	36	112	57	62	71	89	61	17													
58-83-84	2	1	41	13	51	45	130	51	62	98	102	83	37													
59-84-85	2	1	39	13	60	57	135	64	74	87	105	91	28													
60-85-86	2	1	43	9	54	54	126	40	78	101	97	87	33													
61-86-87	3	1	38	8	60	54	123	50	79	102	105	113	34													
62-87-88	3	1	47	11	60	48	131	72	80	92	102	90	34													
63-88-89	2	1	43	25	63	50	148	83	90	115	98	95	34													
64-89-90	2	1	46	31	68	50	149	89	105	133	79	90	39													
65-90-91	1	2	49	40	72	62	124	87	108	121	78	89	36													
66-91-92	1	1	41	36	76	64	126	100	114	141	65	97	38													

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	EASTERN STATES					MIDDLE STATES		SOUTHERN STATES																			
	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Virginia	W. Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Florida	Texas	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Arizona
67-'92-'93....	124	68	59	131	14	53	94	16	40	..	3	1	2	2	2	25	25	..	9	9	31	12	33	..	11	3	..
68-'93-'94....	140	64	61	124	14	55	104	14	45	..	3	1	2	2	2	27	32	..	10	10	32	13	14	41	6	2	..
69-'94-'95....	141	71	66	132	15	59	95	12	44	..	3	..	1	1	4	26	33	..	9	9	29	8	9	40	9	2	..
70-'95-'96....	116	54	73	141	12	60	92	10	45	..	4	..	..	1	2	..	23	35	..	8	8	35	7	9	46	8	..
71-'96-'97....	112	59	65	136	14	68	87	10	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	23	41	..	8	8	35	7	9	46	8	..
72-'97-'98....	108	56	62	142	15	75	72	12	31	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	20	47	..	5	5	53	7	5	32	7	..
73-'98-'99....	107	54	60	148	15	82	66	10	39	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	18	40	..	7	7	32	7	..	5	3	..
74-'99-1900...	73	52	56	141	16	74	68	11	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	22	37	..	2	2	27	13	..	45	6	..
75-'00-'01....	82	54	56	141	16	87	82	13	46	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	20	38	..	6	6	33	12	..	46	8	..
76-'01-'02....	87	56	57	154	15	75	57	9	45	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	25	48	..	4	4	33	12	1	50	8	..
77-'02-'03....	89	51	62	161	17	74	62	9	46	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	35	35	..	7	7	30	10	1	50	8	..
78-'03-'04....	98	51	53	159	20	88	76	9	41	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	40	31	..	8	8	28	11	4	56	5	..
79-'04-'05....	88	53	56	157	14	85	71	11	39	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	43	16	..	5	5	27	9	6	39	3	..
80-'05-'06....	95	50	48	147	17	86	76	10	34	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	32	9	..	4	4	125	9	5	40	3	..
81-'06-'07....	97	47	58	151	14	83	71	8	34	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	32	10	..	3	3	131	9	3	31	3	..
82-'07-'08....	96	48	50	165	15	80	82	10	36	..	3	1	3	..	3	..	26	19	..	8	8	117	16	..	44	5	..
83-'08-'09....	94	51	49	163	14	80	66	9	38	..	2	1	3	..	3	..	25	15	..	8	8	122	13	..	46	4	..
84-'09-'10....	97	67	52	162	15	83	70	11	35	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	26	15	..	6	6	118	13	..	40	6	..
85-'10-'11....	102	67	47	163	15	71	69	11	38	..	2	1	2	..	4	..	28	12	..	7	7	118	10	..	45	6	..
86-'11-'12....	90	63	45	163	12	87	65	18	39	..	2	1	3	..	4	..	27	13	..	7	7	119	9	..	47	15	..
87-'12-'13....	96	57	41	163	15	83	72	18	38	..	3	1	4	..	8	..	19	13	..	7	7	122	17	..	33	5	..
88-'13-'14....	102	57	40	148	16	86	70	18	40	..	3	1	4	..	10	..	18	14	..	4	4	133	20	..	34	5	..
89-'14-'15....	97	54	43	155	15	84	72	20	41	..	3	..	2	..	8	..	22	12	..	3	3	124	10	..	22	6	..
90-'15-'16....	96	53	47	163	16	86	76	13	37	..	3	..	3	..	8	..	13	10	..	3	3	124	14	..	31	8	..

Each State is here given credit for services of minister, though he may have served in other States.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.—1. At the organization of The American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, the Missionaries of the United Domestic Missionary Society, whose responsibilities it assumed, were transferred to it, and the greater portion of them were in commission in the State of New York.

2. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, became integral parts of the National Society in the second year of its operations, the Maine Missionary Society in the third year, and the Connecticut Missionary Society in the sixth year.

3. In 1845 the missions of this Society in Canada were, by an amicable arrangement with the British Colonial Missionary Society, transferred to the care of that institution.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin	Iowa	Minnesota	Kansas	Nebraska	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado	Wyoming	Montana	Utah	Nevada	Idaho	California	Oregon	Wash'ton	Alaska	Cuba	
67-'92-'93....	2	1	44	26	86	58	126	91	123	108	67	104	42	93	42	12	13	15	1	8	104	30	62	...	...	
68-'93-'94....	4	..	47	34	79	46	119	82	114	112	61	108	40	96	37	12	14	9	2	7	99	28	66	...	...	
69-'94-'95....	3	..	44	29	75	47	136	87	109	101	59	94	35	97	51	12	11	10	2	8	94	31	71	...	...	
70-'95-'96....	2	..	47	30	154	54	88	84	91	116	60	101	36	95	55	15	10	11	1	8	105	29	79	...	...	
71-'96-'97....	4	..	46	33	138	51	76	87	90	108	69	103	45	99	49	18	9	10	1	8	106	32	87	...	...	
72-'97-'98....	3	..	35	30	102	45	69	81	94	100	50	97	38	96	40	17	8	6	2	10	100	29	82	...	...	
73-'98-'99....	2	..	38	29	97	41	71	86	91	101	40	94	41	90	43	14	9	11	1	14	85	26	73	1	...	
74-'99-'1900..	2	..	40	31	82	38	74	86	95	96	41	89	41	96	40	15	9	13	1	13	85	29	74	2	6	
75-'00-'01....	2	..	36	28	99	43	82	69	93	111	34	80	45	98	43	13	12	11	3	13	94	26	85	5	3	
76-'01-'02....	2	2	37	29	92	32	85	75	95	105	30	97	50	88	57	11	15	7	1	16	87	28	79	5	4	
77-'02-'03....	2	1	37	28	90	37	79	75	95	102	36	97	55	96	47	14	15	12	1	19	84	28	83	4	6	
78-'03-'04....	2	1	31	31	78	33	81	63	86	111	40	94	68	88	53	17	19	11	..	19	94	33	80	4	6	
79-'04-'05....	2	1	34	24	78	33	81	68	86	98	40	75	51	79	44	12	15	10	..	17	86	26	80	2	7	
80-'05-'06....	3	1	42	20	79	27	74	57	75	85	49	70	51	72	35	9	13	8	..	18	74	27	60	2	7	
81-'06-'07....	2	1	38	18	40	26	57	68	75	72	50	77	45	70	30	14	16	8	..	18	83	22	51	2	5	
82-'07-'08....	2	..	39	14	30	16	76	69	69	100	56	43	66	78	40	14	15	5	..	15	93	34	78	..	7	
83-'08-'09....	3	..	42	14	40	18	72	65	70	74	40	42	69	68	34	20	26	6	..	13	88	40	81	1	7	
84-'09-'10....	2	..	41	14	47	21	80	59	66	78	39	46	76	59	39	18	30	6	..	16	90	28	89	2	..	
85-'10-'11....	2	..	39	18	37	23	70	64	64	67	39	48	88	73	41	17	47	6	..	13	94	29	84	3	..	
86-'11-'12....	2	..	43	21	77	24	78	74	55	59	33	44	80	76	47	25	52	6	..	16	97	27	100	4	..	
87-'12-'13....	1	..	41	19	103	26	74	74	53	36	25	42	92	76	49	25	53	6	..	17	99	37	96	2	..	
88-'13-'14....	1	..	44	22	116	26	73	68	44	48	30	38	85	73	40	26	76	4	..	27	85	39	89	3	..	
89-'14-'15....	2	..	43	20	115	40	69	55	42	45	35	34	91	68	34	19	61	4	..	33	102	40	80	3	..	
90-'15-'16....	2	..	44	15	92	39	64	49	39	46	31	42	92	71	37	21	56	6	..	27	113	39	71	3	..	

4. In the Table will be seen the progress which has been made year by year in the newer States of the West, as they have severally come into being and presented fields of peculiar promise for missionary culture. When this Society was formed, *Indiana* and *Illinois* were in their infancy: *Michigan* was at that time, and for ten years subsequent a Territory; in 1825 it had but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and he was a missionary. *Wisconsin* remained, eight years after the organization of this Society, the almost undisputed home of the Indian. *Iowa* was not organized as a Territory till 1838. *Oregon* was reached by our first missionary there in the summer of 1848, after a voyage of many months by way of the Sandwich Islands. Our first missionaries to *California* sailed from New York in December, 1848. Our first missionary to *Minnesota* commenced his labors at St. Paul in July, 1849.

5. It should be borne in mind that the number of missionaries in these newer States and Territories, as well as those that have been longer cultivated, gives but an imperfect idea of the ground that has been occupied by missionary enterprise. Churches every year become independent, and others are taken up in their stead.



## GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion the pre- ceding year	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
1-26-27	\$18,140 76	\$13,984 17	169	68	196	110	not rep.	not rep.	127	83
2-27-28	20,035 78	17,840 22	201	89	244	133	1,000	306	134	80
3-28-29	26,997 31	20,814 96	304	169	401	186	1,678	423	144	88
4-29-30	33,929 44	42,429 50	392	166	500	274	1,959	572	155	108
5-30-31	48,124 73	47,247 60	403	164	577	294	2,532	700	160	102
6-31-32	49,422 12	52,808 39	509	158	745	361	6,126	783	146	104
7-32-33	68,027 17	66,277 96	606	209	801	417	4,284	1,148	159	100
8-33-34	78,011 44	80,015 76	676	200	899	463	2,736	Pupils.	172	118
9-34-35	88,863 22	83,394 28	719	204	1,050	490	3,300	52,000	170	116
10-35-36	101,565 15	92,108 94	755	249	1,000	545	3,750	65,000	169	122
11-36-37	85,701 50	99,529 72	810	232	1,025	554	3,752	80,000	180	123
12-37-38	86,522 45	85,066 26	684	123	840	438	3,376	67,000	194	124
13-38-39	82,564 03	82,655 04	665	201	794	473	3,920	58,500	175	124
14-39-40	78,345 20	78,533 89	680	194	842	486	4,750	60,000	162	115
15-40-41	85,413 34	84,864 06	690	178	862	501	4,618	54,100	160	123
16-41-42	92,463 64	94,300 14	791	248	987	594	5,514	64,300	159	119
17-42-43	99,812 84	98,215 11	848	225	1,047	657	8,223	68,400	149	116
18-43-44	101,904 99	104,276 47	907	237	1,245	665	7,993	60,300	157	115
19-44-45	121,904 28	118,360 12	943	209	1,285	736	4,929	60,000	160	126
20-45-46	125,124 70	126,193 15	971	223	1,453	760	5,311	76,700	166	130
21-46-47	116,717 94	119,170 40	972	189	1,457	713	4,400	73,000	167	123
22-47-48	149,197 10	139,233 34	1,006	205	1,447	773	5,020	77,000	180	138
23-48-49	145,025 91	143,771 67	1,019	192	1,510	808	5,550	83,500	178	141
24-49-50	157,160 78	145,450 09	1,032	205	1,575	812	6,682	75,000	170	141
25-50-51	159,940 25	153,817 99	1,065	211	1,820	853	6,678	70,000	180	144
26-51-52	160,062 25	162,831 14	1,065	204	1,948	862	6,820	66,500	189	153
27-52-53	174,734 24	174,439 24	1,087	213	2,160	878	6,079	72,500	190	160
28-53-54	191,200 97	184,025 76	1,047	167	2,140	870	6,025	65,400	212	176
29-54-55	189,136 69	177,717 34	1,032	180	2,124	815	5,634	64,800	218	171
30-55-56	193,548 37	186,611 02	986	187	1,905	775	5,602	60,000	241	189
31-56-57	178,060 68	180,550 44	974	201	1,985	780	5,550	62,500	231	186
32-57-58	175,971 37	190,735 70	1,012	242	2,034	795	6,784	65,500	240	188
33-58-59	188,139 29	187,034 41	1,054	250	2,125	810	8,791	67,300	231	178
34-59-60	185,210 17	192,737 69	1,107	260	2,175	868	6,287	72,200	222	174
35-60-61	185,761 80	183,762 70	1,062	212	2,025	835	5,550	70,000	220	173
36-61-62	163,852 51	158,336 33	863	153	1,668	612	4,007	60,300	250	183
37-62-63	164,884 20	134,901 08	734	155	1,455	562	3,108	54,000	240	184
38-63-64	195,537 89	149,325 58	756	176	1,518	603	3,002	55,200	248	198
39-64-65	186,897 50	180,095 39	802	190	1,575	635	3,820	58,600	299	237
40-65-66	221,191 85	208,811 18	818	186	1,594	643	3,924	61,200	325	255
41-66-67	212,567 03	227,903 97	846	208	1,645	655	5,950	64,000	348	269
42-67-68	217,577 25	254,668 65	908	250	1,710	702	6,214	66,300	364	282
43-68-69	244,390 96	274,025 32	972	240	1,956	734	6,470	75,300	374	282
44-69-70	283,102 87	270,027 58	944	240	1,836	693	6,404	75,750	390	287
45-70-71	246,567 26	267,555 27	940	227	1,957	716	5,833	71,500	368	284
46-71-72	204,566 86	281,182 50	961	236	2,011	762	6,358	76,500	360	293
47-72-73	267,691 42	278,830 24	951	217	2,145	714	5,725	74,000	391	293
48-73-74	290,120 34	287,662 91	960	241	2,195	726	5,421	74,700	395	297
49-74-75	308,806 82	260,789 65	952	214	2,223	701	6,361	80,750	423	311
50-75-76	310,027 62	309,871 84	979	240	2,525	734	7,836	85,370	422	317
51-76-77	293,712 62	310,604 11	996	234	2,196	727	8,065	86,300	442	312
52-77-78	284,486 44	284,540 71	996	209	2,237	739	7,578	91,702	385	286
53-78-79	273,691 53	260,330 29	946	190	2,126	710	5,232	87,573	367	275
54-79-80	266,720 41	259,790 86	1,015	256	2,308	761	5,508	96,724	341	256
55-80-81	290,953 72	284,474 22	1,032	255	2,653	783	5,022	99,898	363	276
56-81-82	349,778 47	339,795 04	1,070	262	2,568	790	6,332	104,308	425	318
57-82-83	370,981 50	354,105 80	1,150	301	2,659	817	6,527	106,638	433	308
58-83-84	385,004 10	419,449 45	1,342	401	2,930	962	7,907	116,314	436	312
59-84-85	451,767 66	400,722 83	1,447	380	2,990	1,017	8,734	118,000	453	318
60-85-86	524,544 93	498,790 16	1,460	372	3,005	1,058	9,050	120,000	471	324
61-86-87	482,079 60	597,988 79	1,571	392	3,063	1,117	10,031	129,350	454	312
62-87-88	548,729 87	511,641 56	1,620	361	3,084	1,173	10,012	129,402	436	316
63-88-89	542,251 00	597,049 11	1,759	478	3,155	1,249	10,326	134,395	478	339
64-89-90	671,171 39	603,978 31	1,879	452	3,251	1,294	10,650	141,975	467	322
65-90-91	635,180 45	671,297 23	1,966	496	3,270	1,318	11,320	154,722	509	341
66-91-92	662,780 28	686,395 01	1,986	441	3,389	1,360	9,744	150,260	505	346
67-92-93	738,081 20	689,026 12	2,002	464	3,841	1,391	11,232	150,300	404	343
68-93-94	621,608 50	701,441 16	2,010	547	3,930	1,437	12,784	164,050	488	340
69-94-95	627,609 14	678,003 50	1,997	655	4,104	1,430	13,040	180,813	472	340

## GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion in the pre- ceding year	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Addition to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
70-1895-96..	\$777,747 95	\$690,855 36	2,038	693	4,110	1,509	12,138	186,343	\$464	\$343
71-1896-97..	588,318 52	651,491 11	2,026	411	3,091	1,477	11,796	172,784	441	322
72-1897-98..	592,227 86	590,597 45	1,859	380	2,758	1,431	9,193	159,116	413	318
73-1898-99..	516,245 79	535,037 49	1,824	464	2,875	1,357	7,794	146,604	394	293
74-1899-1900.	532,336 08	520,835 82	1,762	459	2,591	1,339	7,400	142,812	389	296
75-1900-01.	538,986 35	494,139 71	1,863	484	2,741	1,323	8,115	147,274	373	265
76-1901-02.	602,462 24	548,676 55	1,845	422	2,484	1,359	7,305	133,378	404	297
77-1902-03.	560,517 30	547,014 51	1,871	307	2,573	1,350	8,250	141,269	405	229
78-1903-04.	444,501 27	570,629 91	1,916	388	2,613	1,357	8,940	140,680	420	298
79-1904-05.	476,760 54	534,921 17	1,742	335	2,302	1,298	6,618	122,769	412	307
80-1905-06.	494,329 73	497,601 99	1,641	338	2,216	1,157	7,315	115,824	430	303
81-1906-07.	478,576 57	474,532 01	1,572	344	1,881	1,011	5,547	99,519	409	302
82-1907-08.	544,720 11	511,079 31	1,677	.....	2,312	1,220	.....	.....	410	305
83-1908-09.	522,975 51	515,773 41	1,642	.....	2,316	1,161	.....	.....	444	314
84-1909-10.	662,175 19	519,670 86	1,663	.....	2,304	1,213	.....	.....	428	330
85-1910-11.	531,999 07	562,260 68	1,602	.....	2,382	1,217	.....	.....	428	368
86-1911-12.	594,691 18	590,932 81	1,778	.....	2,513	1,338	6,285	111,626	442	332
87-1912-13.	620,929 06	602,932 92	1,770	.....	2,547	1,256	7,080	123,501	480	345
88-1913-14.	622,280 77	647,441 91	1,788	.....	2,552	1,261	12,166	144,492	513	354
89-1914-15.	641,727 12	648,190 36	1,735	.....	2,345	1,208	13,739	131,996	536	373
90-1915-16.	641,840 32	638,007 17	1,723	.....	2,396	1,389	13,977	143,986	460	370

1. The total receipts of the National Society, plus total receipts of its Constituent State Societies on their own fields for the ninety years, are \$28,622,690.96.

2. The total years of labor are 77,795.

3. The average expenditure for a year of missionary labor includes the entire cost to the Society of obtaining the missionary, defraying his expense to his field, and sustaining him on it, as well as the average proportion of all the expenses in conducting the institution.

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER

## OF THE

### CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

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It is gratifying to report that for the seventh consecutive year the books of the National Treasury were closed with a balance on the right side. The balance of this year, however, was only \$66.95, so small an amount that the anxiety was sustained up to the moment of closing, and it was by the response to urgent telegraphic appeals that a deficit was avoided and the record maintained.

The grand total for which the treasury is accountable as custodian is \$986,500, so that it is reasonable to expect that in the present year we shall pass the million mark. The legacy receipts of the year were ample to supply the amount permitted to be used from that source and allowed an addition of some thousands of dollars to build up our Legacy Equalization Fund, which now stands at \$26,115.27. From the gifts of our departed friends our permanent funds were also built up during the year, and now stand at \$653,618.84, of which nearly \$450,000 is producing income for current use, the balance being funds which require the accumulation of interest and principal until some maximum figure is reached.

Our Conditional Gifts for the year have numbered fourteen, adding something over \$23,000. This form of remembrance has been found to be of great value and is looked upon as likely to be an increasing source of support in years to come. We are responsible for nearly \$300,000 of these Conditional Gifts which will become available as the donors pass away. The expectation at one time that they might diminish the number of legacies seems not as yet to have had any fulfillment. The number of estates closed during the year has been more than made good by the number of new estates coming to our knowledge, and we have at the present time in the neighborhood of four hundred estates in process of settlement, or waiting the termination of life interests. In this connection, it is well to call attention to the fact that when gifts of large amounts are announced in the public press from the estates of wealthy friends of benevolent societies, the impression is often made that the societies receive an immediate benefit, and the net current receipts are diminished in consequence. It should always be borne in mind that in most cases of this kind there is long delay in the settlement of the estates, and frequent provision for the lives of relatives or dependents which must be made before the societies receive the gifts announced. It has also happened many times that the purpose of such gifts

has been in a measure defeated by the accidents of investment; or by the necessary diminution of principal in order to provide for the needs of life beneficiaries, so that the final result to the societies is less than was expected or intended when the bequest was made.

Turning from our dependence upon the gifts of the friends who have gone, we are gratified with the showing which is made by the gifts of the living. In total, these gifts for the fiscal year just closed are somewhat less in amount than for the previous year, but this is an appearance rather than a reality in that the decline was wholly in the first three months of the fiscal year, and that in the remaining nine months the curve of comparison climbs slowly and steadily, giving promise, which we hope may be fulfilled, that the new fiscal year will show the same trend, and enable us to congratulate ourselves and you upon a still larger showing of interest and generosity.

It is still apparent that the disposition of the churches increases to make remittance through their state treasuries rather than to the home office directly. This naturally makes our comparisons somewhat difficult, while it does not alter the actual amount of funds available for the use of the National Society. We are glad in this connection to note the increase in the percentage payments from the states of Iowa and Illinois, evidencing the generous purpose of those states to aid their less prosperous brethren according to their means.

The reports from the State and City Societies indicate that the same provision for the denominational home missionary work was made in the past year as for the year before. On the basis of percentage gifts, and with the increase of membership, the reports show that there has been a small increase in the total of funds devoted to this work by our people through all their agencies.

Year by year it is the hope of the officers of the Society that there may be such an increase of their funds as will permit them to enter into some of the fields which appeal to them as promising and which come to them with urgent calls for work. This hope has been deferred again and again, and for the year upon which we enter there has been no such promise as enabled us to feel we were justified in planning for such an advance. May we lay upon your hearts and consciences as you read the story of the work to be done and the promise which it holds, that the only reason more is not done is the lack of means for the doing, and that this lack can only be supplied by the larger consecration of the men and women, the ministers and laymen, who make up our Congregational churches throughout the land? With the many worthy appeals and the great multitude of distracting interests, we must continually press home this call for "larger means for larger work," that our land may be and become, ever more and more, the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1915-1916

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR

### RECEIPTS

#### Contributions (see table on page 83):

Churches .....	\$49,913.83	
Sunday-schools .....	1,319.35	
Young People's Societies.....	357.86	
Women's Societies .....	17,597.67	
Individuals .....	19,524.46	
New Jersey H. M. Society.....	1,100.00	\$89,813.17
Less Women's Union collection ex- penses .....		108.82

\$89,704.35

#### From Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (South) .....	\$ 890.52	
Connecticut .....	8,263.77	
Illinois .....	3,048.59	
Iowa .....	3,543.02	
Kansas .....	360.05	
Maine .....	983.78	
Massachusetts .....	11,308.10	
Michigan .....	2,105.37	
Minnesota .....	582.94	
Missouri .....	397.56	
Nebraska .....	502.49	
New Hampshire .....	1,933.96	
New York .....	1,310.35	
Ohio .....	2,148.14	
Rhode Island .....	484.72	
Vermont .....	1,026.89	
Washington .....	456.44	
Wisconsin .....	1,346.14	

40,692.83

#### Legacies and Transfers:

Total legacies for the year.....	\$126,808.88	
Less legacy expenses.....\$	1,305.24	
To Equalization Fund.....	5,503.64	6,808.88

\$120,000.00

From Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund.....	5,000.00	
Sundry gains and transfers.....	2,364.38	

127,364.38

#### Income from Investments:

Total interest and dividends.....\$	42,106.28	
Less income added to principal of certain funds .....	\$ 9,209.19	
Less investment expenses.....	495.65	9,704.84

32,401.44

**Total Receipts of National Society.....** \$290,163.00

## RECEIPTS—Continued

## Receipts of Constituent State Societies:

Total receipts as reported (see page 81)..... \$352,385.07

Less amount received by national Society  
from Constituent State Societies on per-  
centage plan (see list on preceding page).. 40,692.83

311,692.24

Reported by City Societies as Raised for Support of Pastors.... 39,985.08

Total Receipts of National, State, and City Societies..... \$641,840.32

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Missionary Labor (see detailed table on page 82)..... \$199,416.09

## Paid to Constituent States on percentage Plan:

California (North) ..... \$27.08

California (South) ..... 132.09

Connecticut ..... 4,060.08

Illinois ..... 327.38

Iowa ..... 111.49

Kansas ..... 16.63

Maine ..... 568.26

Massachusetts ..... 10,216.44

Michigan ..... 146.20

Minnesota ..... 204.68

Missouri ..... 88.11

Nebraska ..... 54.27

New Hampshire ..... 1,157.85

New York ..... 9,721.66

Ohio ..... 198.34

Rhode Island ..... 593.81

Vermont ..... 1,680.18

Washington ..... 9.70

Wisconsin ..... 100.80

29,415.05

## Administration:

Salary of C. E. Burton, General Sec-  
retary ..... \$5,000.00Salary of H. F. Swartz, Associate  
Secretary ..... 4,000.00Salary of R. L. Breed, Assistant Sec-  
retary ..... 2,798.60Salary of Wm. S. Beard, Assistant Sec-  
retary ..... 263.89Salary of Chas. H. Baker, Treasurer  
(proportion) ..... 1,500.00Salary of Ernest Adams, Assistant  
Treasurer ..... 2,150.00Salary of Miriam L. Woodberry, Sec-  
retary Woman's Department..... 1,500.00

\$17,212.49

Clerical Services ..... 6,156.29

Traveling Expenses ..... 3,788.10

Midwinter Meeting ..... 1,643.91

Annual Meeting ..... 882.87

29,683.66

**DISBURSEMENTS—Continued****General Expenses:**

Rent .....	\$3,360.00	
Laymen's Missionary Movement Campaign.....	2,719.36	
Special Platform Work.....	2,178.40	
Postage, Freight, and Express.....	1,021.29	
Advertising .....	857.55	
Stationery and Supplies.....	668.06	
Inter-Society and Interdenominational Expenses.	622.92	
Office Fixtures .....	349.66	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	306.47	
Interest on Loans.....	126.20	
Publications:		
"The American Missionary".....	\$3,256.62	
Books, leaflets, and cuts..	\$1,325.25	
Less sales and refunds.	396.20	929.05
Annual Report and Handbook.....	413.36	
	<hr/>	4,599.03
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	691.50	17,500.44

**Interest on Conditional Gifts:**

Total interest paid.....	\$16,787.19	
Less amount charged against matured gifts..	3,476.67	
	<hr/>	13,310.52
Honorary Secretary, J. B. Clark.....		1,000.00

**Total Disbursements of National Society .....** \$290,325.76

**Disbursements of Constituent State Societies:**

Total disbursements (see table on next page)....	\$337,379.99	
Less amount paid by National Society to		
Constituent State Societies on percentage		
plan (see list on preceding page).....	29,683.66	
	<hr/>	307,696.33
Reported by City Societies as Expended for Support of Pastors.		39,985.08

**Total Expenditures of National, State, and City Societies.....** \$638,007.17

## SUMMARY OF NATIONAL SOCIETY ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Cash on Hand April 1, 1915.....	\$ 229.71
<b>Receipts:</b>	
Contributions .....	\$89,704.35
From Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan .....	40,692.83
Legacies, Gains, and Transfers.....	127,364.38
Income from Investments (net).....	32,401.44
	<hr/> 290,163.00
	<hr/> \$290,392.71
<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Missionary Labor .....	\$199,416.09
Paid to Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan .....	29,415.05
Administration .....	29,683.66
General Expenses .....	17,500.44
Interest on Conditional Gifts (net).....	13,310.52
Honorary Secretary .....	1,000.00
	<hr/> 290,325.76
Balance on Hand March 31, 1916.....	\$66.95

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CONSTITUENT STATE SOCIETIES IN THEIR OWN FIELDS.

	Contributions	Legacies	Income from Invest- ments, etc.	Total Receipts*	Expenditure for Mission- ary Work
California (North) ..	\$ 7,982.31	\$ 9,600.00	\$ 3,305.00	\$ 20,887.31	\$13,637.14
California (South) ..	15,048.02	.....	135.00	15,183.02	14,461.39
Connecticut .....	18,704.99	.....	14,539.63	33,244.62	28,842.29
Illinois .....	12,544.42	.....	3,260.82	15,805.24	14,121.11
Iowa .....	14,159.31	.....	3,484.47	17,643.78	14,539.24
Kansas .....	7,201.37	.....	504.32	7,705.69	8,555.11
Massachusetts .....	43,923.91	27,755.72	7,744.43	79,424.06	79,972.56
Maine .....	9,674.08	2,500.00	3,321.17	15,495.25	16,287.59
Michigan .....	17,860.15	.....	2,070.07	19,930.22	17,349.53
Minnesota .....	16,904.12	.....	.....	16,904.12	14,720.76
Missouri .....	8,165.17	.....	186.11	8,351.28	8,125.21
Nebraska .....	9,330.75	.....	150.00	9,480.75	9,316.68
New Hampshire ....	4,297.51	1,439.05	7,137.27	12,873.83	14,903.99
New York .....	13,353.18	483.33	3,440.27	17,276.78	23,382.47
Ohio .....	15,874.23	.....	388.64	16,262.87	15,153.50
Rhode Island .....	2,757.58	.....	1,100.00	3,857.58	4,592.83
Vermont .....	3,793.29	5,567.24	2,209.10	11,569.63	7,985.70
Washington .....	15,488.43	.....	.....	15,488.43	18,275.10
Wisconsin .....	13,892.46	.....	1,108.15	15,000.61	13,157.79
	<hr/> \$250,955.28	<hr/> \$47,345.34	<hr/> \$54,084.45	<hr/> \$352,385.07	<hr/> \$337,379.99

\* Not including C.H.M.S. percentage division.

It will be noted that the contributions of living donors to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, with its Constituent State Societies, were as follows:

To National treasury.....	\$89,704.35
To Constituent State treasuries.....	250,955.28

Total ..... \$340,659.63

This falls short by \$129,340.37 of the total of \$470,000 assigned to us under the Apportionment Plan.



# MISSIONARY LABOR DISBURSEMENTS OF NATIONAL SOCIETY BY FIELDS.

## In Coöperating States and Missionary Districts:

	English-speaking churches	Foreign-speaking churches
Alabama .....	\$4,827.87	.....
Alaska .....	1,705.10	.....
Arizona .....	1,610.75	.....
Arkansas .....	253.60	.....
Colorado .....	11,237.44	\$2,388.86
Ellis Island, New York Harbor.....		1,460.97
Florida .....	8,836.86	.....
Georgia .....	3,471.11	.....
Idaho .....	6,662.42	1,074.51
Idaho (North) .....	2,555.82	.....
Indiana .....	4,031.19	453.46
Indiana (North) .....	1,385.42	.....
Louisiana .....	838.40	.....
Maryland .....	1,160.50	.....
Montana .....	16,921.21	2,544.35
New Jersey .....	3,159.86	1,615.39
New Mexico .....	2,075.72	.....
North Carolina .....	2,884.81	.....
North Dakota .....	17,604.75	680.45
Oklahoma .....	7,975.96	299.12
Oregon .....	8,563.61	2,360.56
Oregon (East) .....	878.95	.....
Pennsylvania .....	6,505.94	5,304.55
South Dakota .....	18,131.75	1,889.08
Tennessee .....	1,454.82	.....
Texas .....	8,409.14	.....
Utah .....	2,838.62	.....
Virginia .....	617.37	363.13
Wyoming .....	6,907.55	.....
	<hr/> \$153,533.54	<hr/> \$20,434.43

\$173,969.97

## In Constituent States (Foreign-speaking Churches):

California (North).....	\$ 827.08
Iowa .....	242.09
Kansas .....	978.01
Michigan .....	892.54
Minnesota .....	5,067.33
Missouri .....	851.48
Nebraska .....	3,520.28
Ohio .....	1,815.61
Washington .....	3,629.17
Wisconsin .....	2,815.31

20,638.90

## Specials:

Contributions designated for and forwarded to fields not covered by our regular schedule.....

4,809.22

**Total Missionary Labor Disbursements..... \$199,416.09**

NOTE.—Our expenditure as shown above of \$41,073.33 (\$20,434.43 plus \$20,638.90) for foreign-speaking work was divided among the different nationalities as follows: German, \$17,922.30; Dano-Norwegian and Slavic, \$12,702.69; Swedish, \$6,547.28; Finnish, \$2,272.19; Italian, \$1,628.87.

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN DETAIL BY STATES.

	Churches, Individuals, etc.	Legacies	Constituent State Societies	Total
Alabama .....	\$ 109.74	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 109.74
Arizona .....	133.46	.....	.....	133.46
Arkansas .....	15.00	.....	.....	15.00
California (North) .....	15.50	.....	.....	15.50
California (South) .....	303.00	976.75	890.52	2,170.27
Colorado .....	3,637.18	.....	.....	3,637.18
Connecticut .....	18,734.98	50,866.17	8,263.77	77,864.92
District of Columbia .....	1,093.94	10,000.00	.....	11,093.94
Florida .....	889.02	.....	.....	889.02
Georgia .....	241.63	.....	.....	241.63
Idaho .....	436.17	.....	.....	436.17
Illinois .....	1,143.60	2,186.65	3,048.59	6,378.84
Indiana .....	908.46	.....	.....	908.46
Iowa .....	841.27	49.75	3,543.02	4,434.04
Kansas .....	68.60	250.00	360.05	678.65
Kentucky .....	2.00	.....	.....	2.00
Louisiana .....	117.05	.....	.....	117.05
Maine .....	578.19	475.00	983.78	2,036.97
Maryland .....	164.10	.....	.....	164.10
Massachusetts .....	22,619.65	36,352.73	11,308.10	70,280.48
Michigan .....	392.32	1,352.50	2,105.37	3,850.19
Minnesota .....	285.86	.....	582.94	868.80
Mississippi .....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00
Missouri .....	105.00	.....	397.56	502.56
Montana .....	675.24	.....	.....	675.24
Nebraska .....	710.63	.....	502.49	1,213.12
New Hampshire .....	2,698.38	9,853.28	1,933.96	14,485.62
New Jersey .....	6,748.61	.....	.....	6,748.61
New Mexico .....	77.25	.....	.....	77.25
New York .....	7,482.53	6,675.79	1,310.35	15,468.47
North Carolina .....	42.36	.....	.....	42.36
North Dakota .....	2,649.15	.....	.....	2,649.15
Ohio .....	496.98	7,010.26	2,148.14	9,655.38
Oklahoma .....	326.11	.....	.....	326.11
Oregon .....	1,633.14	.....	.....	1,633.14
Pennsylvania .....	1,874.38	.....	.....	1,874.38
Rhode Island .....	791.70	.....	484.72	1,276.42
South Carolina .....	20.00	.....	.....	20.00
South Dakota .....	3,411.58	.....	.....	3,411.58
Tennessee .....	159.50	.....	.....	159.50
Texas .....	1,725.23	.....	.....	1,725.23
Utah .....	119.00	.....	.....	119.00
Vermont .....	3,869.21	760.00	1,026.89	5,656.10
Virginia .....	34.90	.....	.....	34.90
Washington .....	760.64	.....	456.44	1,217.08
Wisconsin .....	311.66	.....	1,346.14	1,657.80
Wyoming .....	339.47	.....	.....	339.47
Hawaii .....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00
South Africa .....	10.00	.....	.....	10.00
	\$89,813.17	\$126,808.88	\$40,692.83	\$257,314.88

## AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, together with the vouchers in connection therewith, and find the same correct.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, May 25, 1916.

# PERMANENT FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Total of Investment Funds, April 1, 1915..... \$864,264.61

### Additions during Year:

N. S. Wordin Fund.....	\$59,582.73	
Harriet R. Ballou Fund.....	30,000.00	
Conditional Gift Fund.....	23,386.00	
Mary E. Wilde Fund.....	7,500.00	
Legacy Equalization Fund.....	5,503.64	
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund.....	4,808.51	
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund.....	935.83	
C. L. Ford Fund.....	275.00	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund.....	106.47	
General Reserve Fund.....	50.00	
		<hr/>
		132,148.18
		<hr/>
		\$996,412.79

### Reductions During Year:

Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund.....	\$5,000.00	
Conditional Gift Fund.....	3,476.67	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund.....	1,199.96	
Temporary Funds.....	125.00	
Wm. F. Merrill Memorial Fund.....	78.65	
		<hr/>
		9,880.28

Balance of Investment Funds, March 31, 1916..... \$986,532.51

## LIST OF SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS

March 31, 1916.

Conditional Gift Fund.....	\$286,970.59
Legacy Equalization Fund.....	26,115.27
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund.....	15,341.47
Temporary Investment Fund.....	2,820.00
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund.....	1,606.34
General Reserve Fund.....	50.00
Permanent Funds:	
N. S. Wordin Fund.....	\$204,991.81
James McQuesten Fund.....	100,000.00
Clara E. Hillyer Fund.....	50,000.00
Swett Exigency Fund.....	50,000.00
A. W. Kenney Fund.....	30,000.00
Harriet R. Ballou Fund.....	30,000.00
Wm. F. Merrill Memorial Fund.....	19,411.25
C. S. Peaslee Trust Fund.....	18,930.22
Sarah R. Sage Fund.....	15,000.00
Walter S. Hogg Memorial Fund.....	15,000.00
Mary E. Wilde Fund.....	22,500.00
Alice E. Luther Fund.....	12,400.70
W. W. Laird Fund.....	10,000.00
C. L. Ford Fund.....	7,500.00
Susan Goddard Fund.....	6,289.05
Dr. M. Spaulding Fund.....	5,431.12
Mary A. Goddard Fund.....	5,171.62
Robert Hamilton Fund.....	5,000.00
G. L. Newton Fund.....	5,000.00
S. B. Lord Fund.....	4,975.00

Special and Permanent Funds—Continued.

Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund.....	4,808.51	
Sarah M. Allen Memorial Fund.....	4,000.00	
F. B. Dingley Fund.....	2,754.30	
Amory Woodbury Fund.....	2,400.00	
Catherine A. Blakeman Fund.....	2,000.00	
Martha J. Kimball Fund.....	2,000.00	
J. H. Merrill Fund.....	2,000.00	
Maria R. Warriner Fund.....	2,000.00	
Luther Farnum Trust Fund.....	1,900.00	
Elvira S. Spalding Fund.....	1,532.52	
H. G. Story Fund.....	1,450.69	
L. S. Baker Fund.....	1,000.00	
C. N. Hayward Fund.....	1,000.00	
Mary B. Skinner Fund.....	1,000.00	
J. S. Stone Fund.....	1,000.00	
Sarah Townsend Fund.....	1,000.00	
G. W. Tuttle Fund.....	1,000.00	
Edward Taylor Fund.....	900.00	
S. A. Hopkins Fund.....	897.05	
Timothy Moore Fund.....	875.00	
H. W. Avery Fund.....	100.00	
A. H. Bray Fund.....	100.00	
W. L. Durand Fund.....	100.00	
S. F. C. Selden Trust Fund.....	100.00	
Two unknown friends by Henry C. Ward.....	100.00	
		653,618.84
		<u>\$986,532.51</u>

These Funds are invested as follows:

Mortgages (see list of securities following).....	\$352,721.15	
Railroad bonds	356,884.00	
Railroad stocks	37,922.00	
Miscellaneous bonds	75,153.75	
Miscellaneous stocks	79,041.18	
Real Estate	17,795.00	
Savings Bank deposits	225.00	
Promissory Notes	850.00	
Miscellaneous Investments	12,404.42	
Uninvested Cash	53,536.01	
		<u>\$986,532.51</u>

ITEMIZED LIST OF SECURITIES HELD BY THE SOCIETY

March 31, 1916.

Mortgages.

103 first mortgages on real estate.....average rate 5.72% \$352,721.15

Railroad Bonds.

30 West Shore.....	4 %	30,000.00
10 New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	4 %	10,000.00
10 Pittsburg & Western.....	4 %	10,000.00
5 New York, Lackawanna & Western.....	4 %	5,000.00
5 Long Island Railroad Ferry.....	4½ %	5,000.00
36 Northern Pacific and Great Northern.....	4 %	34,807.50
20 St. Joseph & Grand Island.....	4 %	20,000.00
1 Hocking Valley.....	4½ %	1,000.00
27 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	4 %	25,356.25



## Railroad Bonds, Continued.

1	Union Pacific.....	4	%	500.00
26	Baltimore & Ohio.....	4	%	24,826.25
25	Delaware & Hudson.....	4	%	24,872.50
20	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	4	%	19,187.50
25	Louisville & Nashville.....	4	%	24,512.50
25	Union Pacific.....	4	%	24,311.25
16	Manhattan Railway.....	4	%	15,515.00
1	New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	6	%	1,315.00*
25	St. Louis Southwestern.....	4	%	22,921.25
15	Chicago & Erie.....	5	%	16,725.00
1	Southern Pacific.....	4	%	500.00*
6	New York, New Haven & Hartford debentures..	6	%	654.00*
1	Boston & Maine (coupon).....	4½	%	1,000.00*
1	Boston & Maine (registered).....	4½	%	1,260.00*
1	Northern Pacific & Great Northern.....	4	%	4,787.50*
1	Erie .....	5	%	680.00*
1	Housatonic .....	5	%	1,000.00*
1	Oregon Short Line.....	6	%	1,000.00*
2	St. Louis & San Francisco.....	5	%	800.00*
5	Erie .....	6	%	5,187.50
5	Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway....	5	%	4,825.00
10	Interborough Rapid Transit.....	5	%	9,950.00
12	Rio Grande Western.....	4	%	9,390.00

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\$356,884.00

## Railroad Stocks.

9	shares	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	\$	900.00*
12	"	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, preferred.		1,176.00*
3	"	Concord & Montreal.....		450.00*
5	"	Peterborough .....		250.00*
51	"	New York, New Haven & Hartford.....		2,934.00*
4	"	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....		620.00*
20	"	Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie, preferred.....		1,000.00*
30	"	Union Pacific, common.....		3,000.00*
10	"	Illinois Central Leased Lines.....		700.00*
3	"	Baltimore & Ohio, preferred.....		198.00*
6	"	Valley Railroad.....		600.00*
1	share	Boston & Albany.....		175.00*
15	shares	New York Central.....		1,341.00*
4	"	West End Street Railway, preferred.....		360.00*
5	"	West End Street Railway, common.....		325.00*
35	"	St. Louis & San Francisco, first preferred.....		350.00*
10	"	Great Northern, preferred.....		1,000.00*
6	"	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, common.....		564.00*
51	"	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, preferred.....		4,998.00*
5	"	Baltimore & Ohio, common.....		350.00*
7	"	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, common.....		616.00*
16	"	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, preferred.....		1,600.00*
22	"	Chicago & Northwestern, common.....		2,200.00*
17	"	Delaware & Hudson.....		2,380.00*
27	"	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....		4,995.00*
30	"	Illinois Central.....		3,000.00*

\* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

## Railroad Stocks, Continued.

4	"	Lackawanna Railroad of New Jersey.....	360.00*
4	"	New York & Harlem, preferred of 1848.....	680.00*
10	"	Union Pacific, preferred.....	800.00*

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 \$37,922.00

## Miscellaneous Bonds.

10	Bluff Point Land Improvement Co.....	4 %	\$10,000.00*
15	New York Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co..	4 %	14,250.00*
3	Michigan State Telephone Co.....	5 %	3,000.00*
6	Independence Water Works Co.....	5 %	6,000.00*
1	Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.....	5 %	1,000.00*
1	Adams Express Co.....	4 %	1,000.00*
2	Indianapolis Water Co.....	4½ %	2,000.00*
2	Middlesex Banking Co.....	5 %	300.00*
1	Denver Consolidated Tramway Co.....	5 %	860.00*
1	Watervliet Hydraulic Co.....	5 %	500.00*
1	City of Elizabeth, N. J.....	4 %	1,000.00*
5	Securities Co.....	4 %	675.00*
2	Atlantic City Sewerage Co.....	6 %	1,000.00*
12	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	4 %	10,718.75
1	American Real Estate Co.....	6 %	900.00*
2	Bridgeport Land & Title Co.....	5 %	1,950.00*
2	Utica Gas & Electric Co.....	5 %	1,800.00*
3	American Hide & Leather Co.....	6 %	3,000.00*
16	Utah Power & Light Co.....	5 %	15,200.00

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 \$75,153.75

## Miscellaneous Stocks.

12 shares	E. & T. Fairbanks Co.....	\$6,000.00*
13	" Cleveland Trust Co.....	4,000.00*
15	" Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.....	3,000.00*
460	" Horr-Warner Co.....	4,358.00*
25	" Remington Typewriter Co.....	2,500.00*
75	" Hutchins Securities Co., preferred.....	7,500.00*
25	" William Street Offices.....	2,500.00*
55	" Washington Water Power Co.....	5,500.00*
25	" American Chicle Co., common.....	2,500.00*
120	" American Coal Co.....	3,000.00*
2	" Cheseborough Manufacturing Co.....	200.00*
20	" U. S. Steel Corporation, preferred.....	2,000.00*
11	" United Fruit Co.....	1,164.78*
31	" Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.....	1,860.00*
5	" Page Woven Wire Fence Co., second preferred.....	25.00*
6	" Investment Securities Co.....	20.00*
10	" Manhattan Railway Co.....	1,750.00*
25	" American Smelting & Refining Co.....	2,500.00*
4	" Manchester Traction, Light & Power Co.....	480.00*
5	" Hardy & Co.....	375.00*
35	" Broad Brook Co.....	525.00*
1 share	Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co.....	100.00*
6 shares	Adams Express Co.....	582.00*
15	" New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.....	3,000.00*
10	" Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Co., preferred.....	800.00*
14	" Seamless Rubber Co., preferred.....	1,260.00*

\* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

**Miscellaneous Stocks, Continued.**

20	"	North Western Telegraph Co.....	1,000.00*
5	"	American Express Co.....	425.00*
28	"	Bridgeport Trust Co.....	4,200.00*
6½	"	First National Bank, Greenwich, Ohio.....	650.00*
4	"	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co.....	980.00*
200	"	Hart-Parr Co., preferred.....	14,286.00*

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 \$79,041.18
**Real Estate.**

Chicago, Ill.....	\$ 800.00*
Springfield, Mo.....	275.00*
Denver, Colo.....	400.00*
Redwood County, Minn.....	600.00*
Helena, Mont.....	1,920.00*
Denver, Colo.....	900.00*
Washington, Conn.....	1,800.00*
Bridgeport, Conn.....	6,000.00*
Fairfield, Conn.....	5,000.00*
Bridgeport, Conn.....	100.00*

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 \$17,795.00
**Savings Bank Deposits.**

Metropolitan Savings Bank, New York City.....	\$225.00*
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**Promissory Notes.**

J. D. Clarkson.....	\$400.00*
Alice E. Wright.....	50.00*
L. D. Platt.....	400.00*

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 \$850.00
**Miscellaneous Investments.**

Deposited with Bank of Star, Star, N. C.....	4%	\$5,000.00
Burr & Knapp account (principal).....		7,404.42

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 \$12,404.42
**Uninvested Cash.**

Principal Cash in bank.....	\$23,036.01
Petty Cash on hand.....	500.00
Certificate of Deposit.....	10,000.00
On Time Deposit.....	20,000.00

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 \$53,536.01

\* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

**AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.**

This is to certify that I have made an examination of the securities—consisting of bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc.—belonging to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and find the same correctly recorded in the book account; the valuation on March 31, 1916, being \$932,996.50, together with uninvested cash of \$53,536.01, making a total for investment funds of \$986,532.51.

New York, May 25, 1916.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

# CONSTITUTION

OF

## The Congregational Home Missionary Society

---

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.

##### NAME.

The Society shall be called The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

#### ARTICLE II.

##### OBJECT.

The object of this Society shall be to assist in their work the Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination in the several states of the Union, to aid congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and, in general, to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States and the West Indies.

#### ARTICLE III.

##### MEMBERSHIP.

1. Life members, who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

2. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational Churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

3. The Society shall designate a list of ninety persons who shall be voting members-at-large, and who shall be chosen in three equal sections, and so chosen that the term of each section shall be ultimately six years, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting held in connection with the meeting of the National Council. In this selection it is expected that there will be included the officers, directors, executive committee-men, superintendents and field workers of the Society, and one-fifth of the said voting members-at-large may be chosen from the organizations for the support of Congregational activities affiliated with the Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

4. Honorary Life Members.—Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of



the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member with all the privileges of membership except voting.

5. At any Annual Meeting of the Society all pastors of Congregational churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as corresponding members with privileges of the floor but no vote.

## ARTICLE IV.

### OFFICERS.

The Officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a General Secretary, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee.

## ARTICLE V.

### ELECTIONS.

1. The President, Vice-President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by the Society at its Biennial Meeting for two-year terms.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected at each Biennial Meeting on nomination by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not more than thirty-six members, namely, one representative from each state organization which is recognized by the National Council of Congregational Churches in the United States as an administrative unit, and Directors-at-Large as herein provided, and shall be elected at the Biennial Meeting as follows:

- (a)—Prior to the Biennial Meeting at which the term of its representative on the Board expires, each State Conference or Association recognized by the National Council as an administrative unit, shall have the right to submit to the Nominating Committee the names of two candidates, a minister and a layman, from which nominations an election of one Director for a term of six years shall be made. At the expiration of the term his successor shall be chosen in the same manner.
- (b)—Directors-at-Large shall be elected on nomination by the Nominating Committee in such number that there shall not be more than thirty-six Directors at any one time.
- (c)—The President of the Society shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all sessions.
- (d)—The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board, without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.
- (e)—The Directors shall be divided as nearly as possible into three equal sections in such manner that the term of each section shall ultimately be six years and the term of one section shall expire at each Biennial Meeting. When any Director shall have held office for six successive years, he shall be for two years ineligible for re-election.
- (f)—No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. Between the meetings of the Board of Directors, the work of the Society shall be under the immediate supervision of an Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of not more than fifteen persons, a majority of whom shall be members of the Board.

- (a)—The General Secretary, ex-officio, shall be an honorary member of this Committee. The membership of the Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen. After serving for six consecutive years a member of the Executive Committee shall be for one year ineligible for re-election.
- (b)—This Committee shall hold regular monthly meetings and as many special meetings as may be deemed necessary. The actions of each session of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Board of Directors.

5. There shall be a Nominating Committee consisting of the members of the Nominating Committee of the National Council.

6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, and an Assistant Treasurer shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. Vacancies in any office, Board, or Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

## ARTICLE VI.

### VOTERS.

All members of the Society as designated in Article III. of this Constitution who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

## ARTICLE VII.

### THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both of these, any member of the Society, duly chosen, may preside at any meeting of the Society.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and have personal charge of all funds from collections, legacies, or other sources, which are designed for the current expenses of the Society, and the custody of its trust funds, and shall keep them in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse the same as said Board and its Executive Committee shall direct. He shall give bonds annually for such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine, and shall conduct the correspondence and other business of his office under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

## ARTICLE IX.

## THE AUDITOR.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor prior to each Annual Meeting to examine the Treasurer's vouchers, books, and accounts and all certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, and check all investments of the funds of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the same.

## ARTICLE X.

## THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary of the Society, with the aid of his Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, shall conduct all correspondence relating to the office; he shall strive to work in closest sympathy with the State Societies and their Secretaries or Superintendents; he shall make known by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to state and local associations and conferences, to churches and individuals, the object and claims of the Society and its component State Societies, and shall have charge and direction of the work of the Society under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. He shall present the minutes of the Executive Committee and all its transactions to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings; he shall prepare the yearly report of the Board of Directors for the Annual Meeting of the Society, and submit the same for adoption at a meeting of the Board or of its Executive Committee, as the Board may direct prior to the said Annual Meeting. He shall be an honorary member of the Board of Directors and shall attend all its meetings except the executive sessions.

## ARTICLE XI.

## THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Society, and at each annual or other meeting of the Society shall make up a roll of persons entitled to vote at such meeting, as provided in Article VI.

## ARTICLE XII.

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. This Board shall hold its Annual Meeting on the Tuesday after the third Sunday of January and in addition such specially called meetings as may be deemed necessary. All important questions of policy and all major questions of administration shall be reserved for decision at the Annual Meeting. After a due notice of the meeting has been sent in writing to each Director, fifteen shall constitute a quorum. Notices of Directors' meetings shall be given by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At the Annual Meeting the Board shall de-

termine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the states, whether Constituent, Coöperating or Missionary and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work of administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, National and State. It shall assemble at the Annual Meeting, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Coöperating States and Missionary Districts and such other representatives of State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these states may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall annually present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee shall at each Biennial Meeting present nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provision of this Constitution, and the action of the National Council relative to the common administration of this and other missionary societies.

### ARTICLE XIV.

#### CONSTITUENT AND COÖPERATING STATES.

For the purpose of carrying on the work of the Society, the States, except those included in the missionary districts defined in Article XVI, shall be divided into two classes, which shall be called Constituent and Coöperating States, respectively.

1. A Constituent State shall be one which has organized and incorporated a Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II, which Society has determined with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society to undertake self-support; has entered into an agreement with said Board similar to that adopted by other Constituent States relative to expenditures within the state and the proportion of its funds to be set aside for The Congrega-



tional Home Missionary Society; has agreed to coöperate with all other Constituent States through the Board of Directors in furthering the work and enlarging the resources of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and to send at the close of the fiscal year, April 1, a complete account of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year to the Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, that these may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the National Society. Any Constituent State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Constituent State until restored by vote of the Board.

2. A Coöperating State shall be one which, though unable to undertake self-support, is strong enough to raise a considerable proportion of the total sum required for home missionary work within its borders; has organized and incorporated a State Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II. with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, which State Society has entered into definite agreement with said Board as to the proportion of expenditures within the state to be raised by the state itself; has pledged its utmost endeavor in advancing the work, both in the state and in the nation, and whose application that such state should be entitled a Coöperating State has been approved by the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society. Any Coöperating State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Coöperating State until restored by vote of the Board.

3. The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given state may have charge of the Congregational home mission work in that state, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE XV.

### AUXILIARY CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

1. Any Congregational City Missionary Society or City Church Extension Society may be related to The Congregational Home Missionary Society through the State Society of the state in which such city is located, and in the following manner:

- (a)—Said City Society to become constituent to its State Society by entering into an agreement with the State Society relative to the boundaries of its field and the apportionment of the receipts and expenditures within the bounds of the City Society's field.
- (b)—This agreement as to the bounds and apportionments to be revised as occasion may require, at a joint meeting of the executive bodies of the State and City Societies or committees of the same.
- (c)—The City Society to report fully to the State Society at times required by the State Society, and at least annually.

2. The Congregational Home Missionary Society, through its general officers or through its state bodies, will hold itself in readiness to assist such related City Societies by counsel, secretarial coöperation, and, under exceptional conditions and when the resources will permit, with funds.

## ARTICLE XVI.

### MISSIONARY DISTRICTS.

All States and Territories within which no State Home Missionary Society has been organized under conditions which the Board of Directors approves, and all such sections of the population, especially those speaking a foreign language, in which the State Societies agree that the Board of Directors and the officers of their National Society shall operate directly as a missionary agency, shall be known as Missionary Districts. In these districts the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee shall have power to appoint Superintendents, to employ missionaries, to establish churches; and on this work they shall report fully at the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be the constant aim of the Board of Directors, its Executive Committee, and its officers, so to promote the growth of Congregational churches in these Missionary Districts that in the case of the said state approved State Societies may be established, and in the case of said sections of the population individual churches may be brought into such a condition, especially through the adoption of the English language in their public worship and Sunday-schools, that they may be passed under the care of the Home Missionary Society in the states to which they severally belong.

## ARTICLE XVII.

### MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually, and in years when the National Council holds regular sessions, the Annual Meeting shall be held in connection with the National Council. This meeting shall be known as the Biennial Meeting. In other years the Annual Meeting shall be held at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

### AMENDMENTS.

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual Meeting; nor unless the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting, or shall be recommended by the Board of Directors.



THE  
CONGREGATIONAL  
HOME MISSIONARY  
SOCIETY

NINETY-FIRST  
ANNUAL REPORT

1917



OFFICES  
287 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY



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1917



## SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

### CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF MAINE:

Superintendent.....REV. CHARLES HARBUTT, 95 Exchange St., Portland  
Treasurer.....GEORGE F. CARY, Esq., 95 Exchange St., Portland

### NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY:

Secretary.....REV. EDWARD R. STEARNS, 58 N. Main St., Concord  
Treasurer.....ALVIN B. CROSS, Esq., 53 N. Main St., Concord

### VERMONT DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY:

Secretary.....CHARLES H. MERRILL, D.D., St. Johnsbury  
Associate Secretary.....REV. CHARLES C. MERRILL, St. Johnsbury  
Treasurer.....JOHN T. RITCHIE, Esq., St. Johnsbury

### MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY:

Secretary.....FREDERICK E. EMRICH, D.D., 609 Congregational House, Boston  
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.....REV. JOHN J. WALKER, 609 Congregational House, Boston

### RHODE ISLAND CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Secretary.....JAMES E. McCONNELL, D.D., 129 Princeton Ave., Providence  
Superintendent of Missions.....REV. GIDEON A. BURGESS, 114 Westminster St., Providence  
Treasurer.....GEORGE H. CAPRON, Esq., Rhode Island Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence

### MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT:

Superintendent.....REV. SHERROD SOULE, 37 Garden St., Hartford  
Secretary and Treasurer.....REV. WILLIAM F. ENGLISH, Congregational House, Hartford

### NEW YORK CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Secretary and Treasurer.....CHARLES W. SHELTON, D.D., 287 Fourth Ave., New York

### CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF OHIO:

Superintendent.....REV. EDGAR S. ROTHROCK, 1229 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland  
Treasurer.....JOHN G. FRASER, D.D., 1229 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland

### CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ILLINOIS:

Superintendent.....GEORGE T. MCCOLLUM, D.D., 19 S. La Salle St., Chicago  
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Owing to the fact that the appearance of this Report would be greatly delayed if held sufficiently long to make possible the incorporation of the minutes of the Annual Meeting, which will occur in Columbus, Ohio, in connection with the meeting of the National Council, it has been decided to issue the major part of the edition without the record of this meeting. Copies of the Report including the minutes of the Annual Meeting, as well as separate copies of the minutes themselves, may be had by the latter part of October, 1917.

# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 17, 1917

In presenting this Ninety-first Annual Report, the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society begs leave to express its sincere gratitude at having been privileged to administer so important a work as these pages portray.

## Necrology.

It is appropriate that we pause on the threshold to pay a tribute of respect and love to those whom the good Father has called from their labors to Himself during the year. These names are inscribed on fairer pages; to the honor of the Society they are here recorded:

Rev. A. F. Linscott, Eastford, Connecticut; Rev. C. H. Von Tobel, Litchfield, Maine; Rev. E. P. Tenney, Lebanon Center, Maine; Rev. M. Knowles, Salem, Michigan; Rev. A. E. Hartwell, Jamaica, Vermont; Rev. A. P. Powelson, Tacoma, Washington; Rev. W. B. Fisher, Hazelwood, Washington; Rev. Albert Amundson, Tombstone, Arizona; Rev. D. B. Gray, Portland, Oregon; Rev. C. C. Warner, Mobridge, South Dakota.

The places which these leave vacant are but a few of those needing to be filled by men called of God to serve. "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He send forth laborers into His harvest."

## Summary of Results.

The following table displays the comparative results of the work of the year. It is an encouraging showing. The accessions to churches disclose an increase of 494 over the record of the previous year, which means 494 more than in any year of the Society's history. This and similar results, in spite of the fact that there are fewer missionaries, indicate that the work is growing more intensive rather than geographically extensive.

### Result of Year's Work as Compared with that of Preceding Year.

	1916-'17	1915-'16	Difference
Number of churches, missions and preaching stations .....	2,423	2,401	22 more
Total membership, aided churches, missions and preaching stations .....	103,839	99,478	4,361 more
Total accessions .....	14,052	14,546	494 more
Additions on confession .....	9,284	9,147	137 more
Total Sunday-school enrollment .....	145,509	144,217	1,292 more
New churches organized .....	75	63	12 more
Number of missionaries .....	1,724	1,729	5 less
Months of service .....	15,616	16,724	1,108 less
Men needed .....	192	186	6 more

Churches reaching self-support .....	51	55	4 less
Churches asking for renewal of aid .....	29	35	6 less
New church buildings .....	65	53	12 more
New parsonages .....	33	29	4 more
Men serving single fields .....	944	967	23 less
Men serving two or more fields .....	656	698	42 less
Churches, missions and preaching stations among foreign born .....	469	421	48 more

### Foreign-Speaking Missions.

Twenty-three languages besides English were used last year, as follows:

Albanian .....	1	Italian .....	29
Armenian .....	42	Persian .....	1
Bohemian .....	20	Polish .....	5
Chinese .....	1	Portugese .....	3
Dano-Norwegian .....	28	Slovak .....	9
Dutch .....	1	Spanish .....	15
Finnish .....	70	Swede-Finnish .....	1
French .....	9	Swede .....	91
German .....	116	Syrian .....	1
Greek .....	16	Turkish-Armenian .....	1
Hebrew .....	2	Welsh .....	5
Hungarian .....	2		
		Total .....	469

Divided by states the immigrant stations were as follows:

California, Northern .....	6	New Jersey .....	13
California, Southern .....	20	New Mexico .....	9
Connecticut .....	35	New York .....	16
Colorado .....	17	North Dakota .....	13
Florida .....	1	Ohio .....	10
Idaho, Northern .....	11	Oklahoma .....	2
Illinois .....	13	Oregon .....	17
Indiana .....	1	Pennsylvania .....	24
Iowa .....	7	Rhode Island .....	6
Kansas .....	6	South Dakota .....	19
Maine .....	13	Texas .....	2
Massachusetts .....	102	Vermont .....	3
Michigan .....	3	Virginia .....	2
Minnesota .....	23	Washington .....	20
Missouri .....	3	West Texas .....	2
Montana .....	11	Wisconsin .....	20
Nebraska .....	14		
New Hampshire .....	5	Total .....	469

### The Treasury.

The receipts of the year were the best in the history of the Society with one exception. In 1895-96, phenomenal legacy returns placed the receipts some

\$21,000 beyond those of the present year. This calculation is based on a standardizing of the methods of reporting, and consequently does not appear to agree with the tables on another page.

The total receipts through the national, state and city societies were \$681,498.74, as compared with \$641,840.32 the year before, a gain of \$39,658.42. The gifts of the living to the national and state societies were \$359,359.01, compared with \$340,659.63 in 1915-16. The gifts from the living in 1906-07 were \$286,356.91. Accordingly, in ten years the increase shown in contributions from the living to home missions amounts to 25 per cent, while the membership of the churches grew 14 per cent, and the home expenses advanced 16 per cent.

Perhaps the most reassuring financial development of the year was the increase in the Legacy Equalization Fund from \$26,115.27 to \$99,795.58. This was made possible by the receipt of a single legacy of \$100,000 from the estate of Mrs. D. Willis James. The natural fluctuation in receipts from legacies makes this fund all too small as an equalizer.

The total funds of the Society have risen from \$986,532.51 the preceding year, to \$1,122,488.87, of which amount \$572,792.88 produces income available for current uses; \$335,079.81 produces annuities for donors during their lives, and \$214,616.18 accumulates by the terms of the donors. These are the funds of the national Society; certain of the state and city organizations hold funds approximating an equal amount in the aggregate.

For the eighth successive year, the books of the national Home Missionary Society were closed without a deficit. This is a testimonial to the policy of the administration to pay as it goes, and it places the responsibility for advancing or retreating upon the giving constituency of the Society.

The detailed report of the Treasurer presented elsewhere is worthy of careful study.

Per Capita Gifts.

Including contributions from the living to the national, state and city societies, the Congregationalists of the United States gave to home missions in 1916-17 fifty and one-half cents per capita as compared with forty-eight and three-fourths cents per capita the preceding year. The record for the several states is as follows:

Alabama .....	\$0.03	Iowa .....	\$0.43
Alaska .....	.06	Kansas .....	.51
Arizona .....	.37	Kentucky .....	.02
California (North).....	.61	Louisiana .....	.10
California (South).....	.93	Maine .....	.48
Colorado .....	.48	Maryland .....	.13
Connecticut .....	.58	Massachusetts .....	.55
District of Columbia.....	.28	Michigan .....	.55
Florida .....	.50	Minnesota .....	.81
Georgia .....	.05	Mississippi .....	.03
Idaho .....	.23	Missouri .....	1.05
Illinois .....	.74	Montana .....	.25
Indiana .....	.24	Nebraska .....	.51



New Hampshire.....	\$0.44	South Carolina.....	\$0.76
New Jersey.....	.92	South Dakota.....	.26
New Mexico.....	.32	Tennessee.....	.05
New York.....	.30	Texas.....	.66
North Carolina.....	.06	Utah.....	.16
North Dakota.....	.28	Vermont.....	.29
Ohio.....	.39	Virginia.....	.11
Oklahoma.....	.17	Washington.....	1.19
Oregon.....	.26	Wisconsin.....	.49
Pennsylvania.....	.11	Wyoming.....	.13
Rhode Island.....	.41	Hawaii.....	.01

### Constituent States.

Most cordial relations have obtained between the national Society and the nineteen Constituent State organizations. There is a gradual increase in coöperative effort, both in the administration and in the promotion of income between the general and local bodies.

During the year arrangements have been made in Constituent States where the national Society administers the foreign-speaking work whereby the state Superintendents are brought into supervisory relations with the immigrant work, with a view to unifying the denominational forces in those states to the mutual advantage of English-speaking and foreign-speaking churches.

### Administration.

The year under survey is the first full year under the enlarged Board of Directors and Executive Committee as provided for by the action of the National Council. The revised constitution calls for but one regular meeting of the Board of Directors annually, namely, that in connection with the midwinter meeting. It also calls for the submission in writing of the minutes of each meeting of the Executive Committee to each Director. In this way the Directors have a more intimate knowledge of the work of the Society than heretofore.

The Secretarial force remains the same as at the beginning of the year.

One-half of the time of the General Secretary now belongs to The Congregational Church Building Society and the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society; likewise one-half of the salary and expenses is borne by those Societies.

The title of Secretary Swartz has been changed from "Associate Secretary" to "Secretary of Missions," with a view to making it clearer that his function is the supervision of the field force.

The Assistant Secretary, Rev. William S. Beard, is charged with oversight of the office and the output of the literature of the Society. This specializing has shown itself in an up-to-date office administration and in substantial advance in the literary output.

Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, as Secretary of the Woman's Department, has been almost constantly among the churches, keeping the women's organizations in vital and enthusiastic touch with home missions. Added office help has been

given her during the year, making possible commendable extension in the Box Department.

### **Superintendence.**

There have been but two changes in the force of Superintendents during the year: In Vermont, Dr. C. H. Merrill, who has led in the affairs of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society for twenty-eight years, yields the laboring oar to his nephew, Rev. C. C. Merrill, widely known in the denomination as National Secretary on Apportionment for several years, and more recently as the New England Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Dr. Merrill will continue in the work, so that the new Active Superintendent will have the benefit of the experience of the past years. In Indiana, shortly after the beginning of the year, Rev. L. C. Talmage was invited to serve as Acting Superintendent, thus filling a vacancy. In this capacity he still serves the churches of the state while continuing his work as pastor of the church at Terre Haute, Indiana.

The application of the principle of division of labor to the Secretarial force has approved itself in the experience of the past three years, in that the specializing of Secretary Swartz in the oversight of the work on the field has meant closer relationship with the Superintendents on the part of the office, the Executive Committee and the Directors. The results are apparent in the returns from the field shown in the intensive work of the entire force.

### **Publicity.**

The Society maintains constant and consistent efforts to inform and interest its constituency. The platform is occupied constantly by secretaries, superintendents and missionaries; also by pastors and volunteer workers who give enthusiastically of their time and effort. Correspondence is maintained by the national and state offices with thousands of individual givers; the printed page in magazines, books, denominational periodicals and general literature is systematically employed, and the officers and workers of the Society coöperate with the denominational agencies in promoting the common interests of the several benevolent societies. The year has seen a considerable increase in this publicity work. The literature and the speakers of the Society seem to be more and more welcome in the churches.

### **The Tercentenary Program.**

The year has seen the program by which the denomination proposes to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and which emanated from the offices of the Home Missionary Society, well launched. The Secretaries and officers of the Society have taken an active part in promoting this movement. The Secretaries have conducted and assisted in conducting a number of district Tercentenary conferences. Special emphasis has been placed upon evangelism and the missionary budget. This effort is illustrative of the growing spirit of coöperation among the denominational forces.

### **The Realignment.**

Looking forward to the complete carrying out of the action of the National Council, and therefore of the Societies, at New Haven in 1915, the Executive Committee has throughout the year constituted the membership of the Board

of Trustees of The Congregational Church Building Society, and since November 1, 1916, the membership of the Missionary and Extension Committee of the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society. The procedure is to meet as one body with a common set of officers and transact business of common interest, which is ratified later in special votes under the name of each organization. Then is taken up in rotating order the business of each Society. In this way first-hand knowledge of the plans of the several Societies is had by each of the others, and all is carried forward with unity of purpose. In the case of the Sunday-School Society, it is necessary to have the approval of the Board of Directors of that organization, but the initiative has been with the New York committee.

To facilitate business the several offices involved have been moved into juxtaposition on the eighth floor of the United Charities Building in New York, making conference and coöperation easy.

These closer relationships have clearly advantaged the work of the Home Missionary Society, involving some financial economies, but mostly providing for increased efficiency through intimate coöperation in matters so vitally related as providing Sunday-schools, church buildings and pastors on the missionary fields.

### **The Midwinter Meeting.**

According to constitutional provision, the Directors met in annual session in Chicago the third week in January, at which time they caused to be assembled the Superintendents and field workers of the Society, inviting also the representatives of the other Congregational benevolent Societies for conference. At this meeting the whole scope of the work of the Society was presented to the Directors, and actions were taken providing for the orderly ongoing of the organization and on matters of general policy affecting its work.

It is the growing conviction of the Board that this midwinter meeting is of importance far in excess of its cost in time and money.

### **Salaries of Ministers.**

Under the conviction that the strength of the church depends upon the strength of its ministry, and that such strength cannot be maintained without adequate support, and being convinced that the support is not adequate, the Home Missionary Society has inaugurated a movement to increase the salaries of low-paid ministers to a minimum of \$800 and house throughout the country. To secure this end a campaign of publicity has been carried on in the public prints and by private correspondence, with a view to stimulating the churches to do their part and with the added endeavor to raise money with which the missionary grant might be made larger, especially to such churches as would increase their own gifts for this purpose. There are evidences that the campaign is being successful in the first particular, and a not inconsiderable amount of money has reached the treasuries of the national and state societies with which to increase salaries. This money is being applied, dollar for dollar, where churches will do their part, and it has brought joy and strength to the heart of many a pastor. It is not thought that \$800 and a house is sufficient by any means, but that no pastor who is giving full time and strength to a church

should receive less, while a general endeavor should be made to lift all salaries to adequate standards.

### **Coöperation.**

It is increasingly clear that the progress of the Kingdom of Christ demands that the several groups of Christians in America work together rather than in competition. The Society has always stood for coöperation and it now maintains active relations in comity with the several denominations in the United States, especially through the Home Missions Council, in which body representatives of some thirty fellowships are found. With the aggressive leadership of this Society, plans are now developing for definite efforts to eliminate overlapping wherever it may be found in the United States.



## REVIEW OF THE FIELD

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The twelve months just closed have constituted, beyond question, the most prosperous year of the life of the Society, extending now over nearly a century of American history.

Within recent years there has been undergoing a marked change in the character of home missionary work. The era of rapid and mushroom settlements is drawing to a close, and it is therefore no longer good policy to spread churches broadcast over great areas into which people are just beginning to move. The old slogan, "A church of our order in every community," is an anachronism. The Congregational Home Missionary Society was among the first to recognize this change of fundamental conditions, but the other great missionary boards during the last three or four years have also clearly been conscious of the change.

The demand for intensive work of the highest order is steadily growing, and it is our purpose to occupy as many fields as we can man adequately and as are free from the evils of overchuraching.

We have made, during the year, a slight increase in the number of churches and missions, this increase, however, being exactly one per cent. There has been, on the other hand, a very notable net increase in the membership of the aided churches, this number now having for the first time passed the hundred thousand mark, the exact figure being 103,839.

The Society, of course, is constantly organizing new churches, both because of the insistence of the invitation coming to us, and because of the release of funds due to the arrival at self-support of other churches. During the year, one new church reached self-support on the average each week, the total being actually fifty-one. During the same time, we organized a new church at the rate of one in a little less than every five days, the total number being seventy-five.

These figures represent a steady, conservative, and well-considered enlargement of our activity, but at the same time every effort has been made to see that no new work was established except in fields where its service would be profitable beyond question, where competition with other churches would not occur, and where the expectation of permanent fruitfulness is of the best.

During the past year, particular emphasis has been placed upon the Program of the Tercentenary. The whole home missionary organization has gone heartily to work upon the fulfilment of the goals of the Tercentenary Program. This endeavor on the part of the Society has proven to be not only profitable to the Program, but of very significant and permanent profit to the churches. The Program itself has come as a stimulus, reaching the very nerve termini of our denominational body in the most remote mission stations.

An especial effort has been placed upon that portion of our work which refers to the privilege of the Christian church of winning men to the Kingdom of

God and to membership in the Christian fellowship. We have used the general word evangelism for this work, though in so employing it we have had to give it its widest meaning. The Society prepared a year ago with the greatest care, a brief, workable Program of Evangelism. This Program was sent to every pastor under the commission of the national Society, and during the year it has been followed up with a multitude of letters and conferences.

We are, therefore, greatly delighted to be able to report that the accessions to the membership of our churches is the highest within the entire life of the Society, having reached the total of 14,546. The increase has largely been in the churches under the care of the national Society, in which group there has been a net increase of 27½ per cent over the year preceding, which was, in turn, the best up to that time. Throughout the entire nation, the home missionary churches reported one accession to membership for every six and three-quarter members enrolled, whereas in the denomination as a whole, excluding the home missionary churches, the ratio was one accession to every fourteen enrolled. This reveals the interesting and, indeed, highly significant fact that the home missionary churches have been more than twice as fruitful in this respect as have our other churches.

It is planned that the procedure under the Program of Evangelism, which has worked so happily and profitably for the churches of the national Society during the last year, may be carried in the same method and spirit to the missionary churches of the Constituent States. We would even venture to recommend to many of the self-supporting churches the adoption of the same Program, confident that it would prove to be not only spiritually profitable but administratively most gratifying to the churches themselves.

The Home Missionary Society does Sunday-school work of immense extent. The enrollment for the past year in the Sunday-schools connected with the churches of this Society, reached the large total of 145,509, which is a net increase of 1,292 over the year preceding.

A very frank and businesslike statement should be made with reference to the missionaries themselves. The Society last year maintained 1,724 missionaries in active service. In spite of the considerable increase in the number of fields and the large increase in the number of members, we have commissioned five less missionaries than the year before, the net total being 1,724, which represents about one-third of all the active pastors now serving the denomination. The work now in operation is so much larger than these men are able adequately to cover that at this date we need 192 men more than we are able to secure. Unfortunately, most of these men are desired for fields where the salaries are small.

The Society is using every effort to lift the minimum salary to a standard which social students everywhere have agreed should be regarded as the lowest to be paid any man who is expected to support a family, namely, \$800 and house, or its equivalent. At the beginning of the year, the national Society reported one hundred and thirteen men under commission who are giving their full time to the churches, and who are receiving less than this very moderate amount. Funds were solicited, and sufficient has been secured to make it possible to offer every church the coöperation of the Society, share and share alike, in raising

the low salaries to this standard minimum. The churches are responding rapidly, and we are hopeful that by the conclusion of the year in which we now are working, there shall be practically no man under the commission of the national Society who is giving his full time to the work who will be asked to serve for less than the minimum amount needed to keep body and soul together.

The work among the foreign-born has been of particular interest in these days of international difficulty. The number of churches for those of foreign speech has increased from four hundred and twenty-one to four hundred and sixty-nine, a net increase of forty-eight. Particular mention may, with propriety, be made of the churches using the German language, for these have been remarkably prosperous during the year. The membership of some of the churches is composed almost wholly of Germans whose ancestors for several generations have lived in Russia. Others are of more immediate German origin. The pastors are in larger proportion from the German Empire. Their attitude during the very difficult period through which they have been passing, has been one of remarkable poise and moderation. Their growth in membership has also been noteworthy, as they have added nine hundred and seventy-four members during the twelve months, or about one-fifteenth of the entire accessions of the whole home missionary group has occurred in the German churches.

Our national life has been greatly quickened with a new realization of the value of the solidarity of the people of the land. This has reflected itself in the religious life of the missionary churches. The English-speaking churches and pastors have been more eager to fellowship intimately with those who use other speeches, while the latter have been rapidly strengthening their consciousness of their position in the entire Congregational body. The Society has been seeking to lead in this closer affiliation by making such adjustments in its supervision as will bring the ties together as intimately as possible. To this end, several of the state Superintendents have been asked to become administratively responsible for certain groups of foreign-speaking churches within their states, even though at the same time the national Society continues to render the necessary support. In this way the Superintendent becomes the agent of the national Society as well as the representative of his own state conference. The plan seems to be working with entire satisfaction and to be leading in the direction desired.

Another matter, which at first does not seem as important as it is, has received a renewed emphasis, namely, the purpose of the Home Missionary Society to build up not only local Congregational churches, but to strengthen them in their fellowship. The great difficulty in securing an adequate supply of missionary pastors has led to the commissioning of a considerable number of men of other denominations, who have desired to hold their ecclesiastical relationship with the body from which they come. They have thus been Presbyterians, or Baptists, or Methodists, while serving as pastors of Congregational missionary churches. We are on the happiest terms with the sister denominations; we have no criticism of any man who desires to be a Baptist, or a Methodist, or any other kind of Protestant. We clearly recognize, however, that in refusing to enter our fellowship, such man, however devoted he may be, serves to divide rather than to strengthen our common interests, and this becomes seri-

ous in the places of scattered population. We are, therefore, insisting that commissions be issued only to men whose ecclesiastical standing is Congregational.

The detailed reports from the states and departments are as follows:

### ALASKA.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society has work at four points in Alaska—that is, at Douglas, Valdez, Anchorage, and Nome. Many changes are taking place in the territory. The building of a Government railroad, connecting Seward on Resurrection Bay with Fairbanks on the Tanana River in the interior and opening up the coal fields along and near the route, taken with the unwinding of the red tape with which in the past the Government has made difficult the settlement of the territory and the appropriation of its riches, have meant the introduction of considerable populations of new people and the shifting of former residents of the "Great Country." One of the results is the city of Anchorage on Cook Inlet, springing up over night, with a population of 6,000 to 8,000 people, with many stations and camps near it reaching to the Matannuska coal fields. As soon as apprized of this development, The Congregational Home Missionary Society sent in a missionary instructed to do what needed to be done and where it was called for. Under these instructions, Rev. J. F. Dunstan has done a most worthy work at Anchorage, where property has been secured, and a church is being organized which promises a strength that will more than compensate for losses entailed by fire and mine disaster at Valdez and Douglas.

It is a heroic work our devoted missionaries are doing against heavy odds in the new territory, where the normal moral restraints and spiritual allies are mostly wanting. One result of the labor of Christian missionaries appears in the voting dry of the territory during the year.

### CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN).

Northern California can report that the past year has been one of steady growth. We believe that the figures, when finally compiled, will show the largest advance in many years.

We have placed particular emphasis upon four departments of work:

Decadent sections. Largely old towns in mining districts where the population has been steadily increasing for twenty years, and where there is little or no church life and few or no Sunday-schools. Incomes are small and there are no industries. If ministers and churches are to be maintained it must be by disproportionately large appropriations. Automobiles should be used in caring for these fields.

We have large sections of rapidly-growing country that require prompt occupation, with adequate church buildings, if we are to do anything with it. It is now occupied almost exclusively by two denominations, one of which sends in pastors with good salaries paid by the denomination. Adequate church buildings are also being erected by this church. Another denomination occupies the field with occasional services by neighboring pastors, or by sending ministers to the churches and paying smaller salaries than we can secure men for. So far, we have been able to do very little of this work, owing to our inability, under present rules and with present means, to meet the conditions.



We have been largely engrossed in strengthening the churches already formed. When the State Conference was formed there were more than forty small churches already organized, which the trustees felt compelled to conserve until such time as they should become strong, or until they were discontinued. During these years, therefore, the formation of new churches has just about kept pace with the death of weak, inefficient, or poorly-located churches. The Conference is trying to establish and maintain only work that will be worth while, to do the work it does well, and to do no more than can be done efficiently.

Increasingly, the foreign-speaking work has been a factor in our Conference. Under the Home Missionary Society, Italian, Spanish, German and Armenian work is maintained; under the American Missionary Association, Chinese, Japanese, and Indian. It is all promising or rewarding or both.

A German Conference, related to the State Conference, as associations are related, and nominating a trustee for the state board, has been formed the past year.

Our Armenians are, for the most part, amenable to suggestion, and this work is growing nicely.

The Italian and Spanish work is moving along as well as could be hoped.

The Chinese work is good and is enlarging slowly. The Japanese work is a particularly bright page in our Christian progress. But the greatest need is among our Indians, and the little that we, as Christians or citizens, do is deplorable. They are a dying race. Shall we stand by only to alleviate their sufferings or to see them die?

### CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN).

Perhaps the most outstanding development in our local work is the final accomplishment of a long-desired plan of interdenominational comity. The superintendents and other representatives of the following denominations have organized themselves into a strong and efficient body: Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Methodists, Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, and United Brethren.

A plan of work has been adopted which is awaiting the formal approval of the various denominations at their several annual meetings. Meanwhile, the superintendents have put their plan in operation through monthly meetings. Problems of over-churched communities have been discussed, and means sought to overcome the competition. Entrance into new fields is being carefully investigated, but most outstandingly has the plan been put into operation in the organization of a community church at Owensmouth, a new suburb of Los Angeles.

The entire plan of comity marks a new epoch in our church work in Southern California, and heartens us to the task ahead, since, in place of competition and waste, our new interdenominational policy has become coöperation.

As to our denominational situation, we number one hundred and thirteen churches and seventeen thousand three hundred and eleven members, showing a loss of one church through revision of the roll. There has been a gain of one hundred and seventy-two in church membership and seven hundred and forty-eight in Sunday-school enrollment. We raised for home missions during

the year a total of \$16,230.87, exclusive of a trust fund of \$1,000 and an annuity gift of \$2,000, neither of which is immediately available. This shows a gain of \$1,896.42 over the preceding year. We have aided forty-eight churches, and four have come to self-support.

The comparative receipts for our benevolent Societies show an encouraging gain all along the line; for not only have the contributions to state home missions increased, but those to the other Societies as well, the total gain in gifts to all of the seven Societies being \$4,805.84. Deeper interest and loyalty on the part of our many contributors have been most gratifyingly displayed.

An item of special home missionary interest should be noted in the engaging of Rev. Almon B. Chase as missionary among the Mexicans in Southern California, who number one hundred and fifty thousand. From his years of service as a missionary of the American Board in Mexico, Mr. Chase is especially well adapted to his work and enters upon it with courage and hope. For the present, he localizes his work in Bakersfield, where a large colony of Mexicans offers a needy field for missionary work. It is expected that, ultimately, it will be possible for the services of this missionary to be extended to a wider field.

The general aim has been to strengthen the work already established, rather than to seek to develop new work more rapidly than it can be cared for properly. The outlook is encouraging and the opportunities wide.

### COLORADO.

The year 1916 closed with nearly all of the fields supplied with preaching services and an atmosphere of hopefulness and increasing confidence everywhere apparent.

The year has been characterized by devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of our home missionaries, and the abiding place the church has in the lives of the laymen has been demonstrated again and again. One church that was facing extinction was saved by the sacrifice of its membership, many of the working girls in the congregation receiving six or seven dollars a week giving an entire week's salary, aside from their regular contribution, to tide things over until a better day. We are happy to report that the church is saved.

The condition, not unknown in the past, where the church has been planted in strife and bitterness and rivalry is fast passing. The denominations in Colorado are working more cordially together than ever, with one glaring exception. A little publicity will doubtless clear the atmosphere, so far as this denomination is concerned.

Ministers come and go in about the same proportion as formerly, there having been during the year eighteen calls and sixteen resignations. Twelve good men have been added to the working force, ten of whom are college and seminary men.

Nine hundred and ninety-five were added on confession of faith, and 606 by letter during 1916, making a total of 1,601, giving Colorado today 11,405 members.

Progress has been made in the reduction of church debts, while property valuation has increased.

A fine building was dedicated at East Lake, a promising missionary field

just north of Denver, and many churches have made extensive improvements on their property.

The Cortez problem, now national in its significance, still hangs fire. The Presbyterians have agreed to pay \$3,000 for our church building, but have, through trivial technicalities, been able to postpone the settlement. The reasons for delay are trifling. Other problems have happily yielded. For example, Grand Junction now seems to be definitely saved to the denomination, and the work is going forward with increasing strength.

The Every-Member Canvass is being used by a larger number of churches than ever before. Notable successes have been reported from Montrose, Greeley, Plymouth-Denver, and Longmont.

Under the efficient leadership of Mrs. F. J. Estabrook, the Woman's Home Missionary Union is becoming a stronger factor than ever in our missionary work.

Two outstanding successes are to be recorded in Denver. First, the reorganization of the City Missionary Society, placing it upon a more permanent basis, and second, the coming together of two antagonistic, competing churches in Berkeley. The Methodist and Congregational denominations have been struggling for years, each church far below the line of self-support. We organized first, and hence the Methodists were the aggressors. In July, through a conference with Bishop McConnell and Superintendent Auman, who represented the Methodists, and Superintendents Moore and Allingham, the two churches were united, the Methodists withdrawing and turning their property over to us. The new organization, called the Berkeley Community Congregational Church, is enjoying phenomenal prosperity. The Sunday-school, with cradle roll and home department, totals 207. Preaching services are well attended. Plans are on foot to move the old Congregational church to the new property and convert it into a parsonage. Superintendent Allingham is in charge of the work. We hope to demonstrate by the success of this organization what can be done in the way of comity in sections of many large cities, and in villages and country districts as well.

At present, we are facing most serious problems growing out of the very success of our home missionary work. We have no less than six abnormally large circuits on the Western Slope. In practically each one of these the work has developed so that we will be compelled to divide the fields. Some of these have been self-supporting because we were able to yoke points thirty-five to fifty miles apart. Now that the work has grown and demands division, we must invest home missionary money while making the transition.

A very successful session of the Manitou Conference was held in June, with Professor Henry H. Walker, Ph.D., of Chicago Seminary, as the principal lecturer. This has become an established part of the work of the churches of the state.

A new church was organized at Arickaree in the Eastern Association, and new work is developing in connection with several of our larger home missionary circuits.

Mr. William E. Sweet, Moderator of the Conference for the year, is laying definite plans for the increase of the Every-Member Canvass and the general efficiency of the work in the state.

### CONNECTICUT.

Considered by churches, Congregationalism is numerically one less than a year ago. This is due to the union of the First and Second churches in Bridgeport, and the seeming loss is merely a merger which ought to result in increased strength and enlarged efficiency.

Additions to church membership, both on confession and by letter, are larger than last year, but they are by no means proportionate to the increase of inhabitants. The incoming peoples are either of another sort racially and ecclesiastically, or sufficient time has not yet elapsed or needed desire and skill developed to reap a harvest.

If the tremendous industrial expansion of the last two years does not result in more men and money for the churches, we have lost much soul in gaining the world.

The cause of home missions is close to the heart of our Connecticut Congregational constituency, more churches contributing to this phase of our denominational work than to any one other. The state gives more per capita to home missions than does any other New England commonwealth, and its sixty-per cent to the national work exceeds that of any other constituent.

The rural missionary churches are responding splendidly to their opportunities. They have beheld the vision, and the pastors have enlarged their borders, enhanced their leadership and intensified their influence.

Self-support is coming frequently to the country churches by bequests from those who rest from their labors. This release means to further the work among foreigners, which is immense, increasing, and imperative and requiring heavy expense. The latest work is among the Finns, this making a scriptural number of seven tongues among the fifty-seven varieties in this traditionally Yankee state.

With the cost of living soaring out of sight, it is pleasant to note that the Missionary Society of Connecticut has increased the grant to twenty of its ministers, and in all but two instances the church served matched this increase.

### DANO-NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT.

We give aid to ten Dano-Norwegian churches, served by seven pastors. The average aid is \$185 per pastor, \$285 per church. Five churches are aided by city or state societies.

There are eighty-two groups of Dano-Norwegian Christians in the country, free and independent in spirit and Congregational in method. Twenty-eight of these are affiliated with the Congregational body, twenty-nine are independent, and twenty-six are organized as missions. In addition, there are preaching stations connected with some of these churches. Sixty-eight of the churches have houses of worship, all but two of the Congregational churches, and all but two of the independent churches being provided with buildings. Thirty-three of the pastors of these churches were trained in Chicago Seminary; seven were from the Norwegian Academy and Bible Institute, formerly at Rushford, Minnesota, now at Minneapolis; four were from Moody Institute, and twenty-two were from Norway and Denmark, having practically no theological training.

The independent churches and mission organizations are good fields for us



to cultivate, with a view to drawing them into our fellowship. We are their nearest religious kin. The Superintendent is welcomed to all their pulpits, and would be glad to make better and larger use of the opportunities. However, being tied down to teaching in Chicago, it is not possible to visit them sufficiently often to make an impression on them. They seem to be gradually drawing closer to us. Occasionally we are asked whether we could aid them in the support of a trained pastor. The Dano-Norwegian people have, as a rule, done their own pioneer work, using evangelists who gather the people into tents in the summer time, and into halls and homes and churches in the winter. The greatest difficulty is always to provide for the support of trained pastors after the results are gathered into an organized church.

The Dano-Norwegian churches, aided by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, are among the smallest of the churches, and yet they are not proportionately less important than the larger churches for the saving and training of the people.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the church is growing in numbers, in unity, and in spiritual strength, still carrying bravely the annual obligations on the church debt, and hoping, this year, for aid from the Society.

In Clintonville, Navarino, and Wittenberg, Wisconsin, are three little churches united under one pastor, caring for the people scattered on farms, and sending out young people to the cities. From these little fields came an English-speaking, able Congregational minister, two English-speaking pastors in other denominations, and one efficient minister's wife, now at work in a city church. Quite a number of our young ministers have had their first experience and testing in these fields, and students have learned much by summer work.

Maple Valley, Pulcifer, and Lakewood, Wisconsin, are three churches served by a Norwegian pastor who preaches in English as well as Norwegian in all of them. In addition, he makes trips to the lumber camps, where he can get together as many as a hundred men to hear the Gospel.

Winona, Minnesota. This Scandinavian church has called back a former pastor, who has established regular Sunday evening English services, trying to minister to the unchurched English-speaking population near his church while continuing his Scandinavian work. He is also caring for a new mission in LaCrosse.

The Norwegian church in Tacoma, Washington, has been without a pastor for nearly a year. Services, however, have been kept up by the men, some of them being able to give expository Bible talks in lieu of sermons. A new pastor came in on February 1, and the outlook is good.

The church in Seattle, Washington, has made gains, although the pastor was absent for several months on account of sickness. They worship in a rented hall, but have begun raising funds for a lot and a building.

The organization in Portland, Oregon, has gained in numbers, and has erected and dedicated a substantial church building on a good location. The pastor has access to many families not yet connected with the church, and he expects to win some of them.

The Norwegian paper, *Evangelisten*, reports a hard struggle to continue, with the increased cost of paper and printing; but the people are rallying to its support and are sending in contributions as well as new subscriptions.

The Academy and Bible Institute, formerly at Rushford, Minnesota, which is supported wholly by the churches in these groups, was moved this year to Minneapolis. They wish to develop a theological department for the training of ministers for the Dano-Norwegian churches.

The foreign institutes of Chicago Theological Seminary were discontinued this year. However, provision was made for all but the German Institute in connection with the newly-organized Chicago Christian Institute.

### FINNISH DEPARTMENT.

Our Finnish School has been caring for the preaching points at Chicago, Joliet, and Wilmette, in Illinois.

A lady missionary has been caring for our work in Duluth, Biwabik, and Midway, Minnesota, very successfully. It will, however, be necessary for a minister to take charge of these organizations if they are to become active, permanent churches.

At Butte, Montana, a very good beginning was made the first of the year, but owing to difficulties of various kinds, church work has been practically given up for the present.

Since last June, Rev. Edward A. Hart has been in charge of the Finnish work at Englewood, Jersey City, Montclair, and Tenafly, in New Jersey.

Our work at Astoria, Oregon, has greatly flourished since Rev. Reino Hiironen was established as pastor. The church has been repaired and a new vestry erected. The Young People's Society, consisting of thirty members, has been organized, and there is a Sunday-school, with a membership of sixty.

The work at Portland, Oregon, is being very successfully conducted by Rev. Samuel Nevala since his ordination in July, 1916.

Mr. Nevala, Mr. Hiironen, and Rev. Andrew Ojala have been looking after the congregations at Aberdeen, Brush Prairie, Kelso, Lincoln Creek, Salmon Creek, Seattle, and Winlock. The membership at these places has increased forty per cent during the year.

A church at Lewiston, Michigan, has been dedicated, and we are planning for a new house of worship at Portland, Oregon. A lot for this purpose was recently bought and paid for. Two new churches are in process of erection, one at Lincoln Creek, Washington, and one at Seaside, Oregon.

We are anxiously looking for five good men to take charge of five of our important fields. They are Biwabik, Midway, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Butte, Montana. Two very promising young men, one of them a college man, will graduate from our school next June. I hope provision can be made to put them in the places where they are badly needed.

### GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

In the presence of wars and rumors of wars, we are able to report a prosperous year's work.

New churches have been organized at the following places: Gering and Bayard, Nebraska; Proctor, Illiff, Denver, and Briggsdale (St. John's and Zion), Colorado; Elgin, North Dakota; Quincy, Illinois; Odessa, Washington; Kimama, Idaho; Hope, near Watkins, Montana; and Alpena, South Dakota, thirteen in all.

Nine churches and four parsonages have been erected, and the net increase in members over losses counts up one thousand one hundred and sixty, making our total membership more than sixteen thousand. While we have but one general missionary, and although a brother from Russia, educated in our Institute, deserted from our ranks and fomented the most conscienceless competition, it is most gratifying to be able to report that none of our churches was detached from us, in spite of the most enticing offers.

We are also rejoicing in the success of our North and South Dakota churches in appointing their own general missionary, Rev. Louis Ebertz, who is doing a most valuable work in coöperation with us. At the present time he is completing a month's service among our Canadian churches, for which purpose he was graciously loaned to us.

Colorado Germans were so much encouraged by this example that they voted to secure the appointment of Rev. John Holzer, of Windsor, as their general missionary and proceeded at once to secure the needed funds by subscription. Over \$500 has been subscribed for three years, and it is expected that the greater part, if not all, his salary will be thus provided. We consider his appointment practically assured.

The question arises as to how so much interest in the home field affects the gifts for our missionary Societies. We are glad to report that in no case is there a decrease. On the contrary, the American Board reports an increase of more than \$600 over last year. The total shows a gain of \$3,700 over last year's contributions, while money for "other Congregational purposes" (Redfield chiefly), totaled \$3,518, making a grand total of \$28,451, while the value of church property reported exceeds the one million mark. Considering the crop conditions in our strongest conferences, we believe that the friends of our work may feel well repaid.

The removal of the German Institute of Chicago Seminary to Redfield, South Dakota, was not expected to occur without causing a ripple. It deprived us of the active coöperation of our beloved Professor Obenhaus, and led some of our students to seek a college education. Others decided to remain at the Seminary without the German Department, while a number yielded to the blandishments of another denomination, which seems quite ready to borrow both our churches and our men. How many will remain away from us is yet to be proved. We are learning, again and again, the importance of the Master's injunction, "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest."

Redfield was never so prosperous financially, while the number of German students is the largest on record. A gracious revival under the leadership of Pastor Grove, of Lincoln, Nebraska, left none of our boys floundering in uncertainty.

We are sometimes asked, "How does the war affect your work?" It is probably too early to measure fully, but the following facts have come to my knowledge:

One of our "double-barrelled" ministers had been cultivating a Welsh church with some success, serving it regularly on Sunday evenings, while he cared for the German church in the mornings. Soon after the war broke out our Welsh friends withdrew. A year or more afterward some of our German brethren felt that the evening English service was not expressive of their loyalty

to the Fatherland. The pastor wisely did not try to decide the question *ex cathedra*, but suggested a term of services in English and an equal term in German, whichever services attracted the most hearers to prevail. The services are now regularly conducted in the English language, and without criticism or opposition.

In a certain city a very patriotic Congregational minister preached a "rousing war sermon." It did arouse some good people in our church who feel that the Gospel is the proper theme for the pulpit. Similar cases will doubtless occur now and then, but let us not forget that "one sparrow does not make a spring," and that foolish prejudice here and there in a church does not characterize the whole congregation.

Confident that reasonable support will still enable us to carry forward a growing and valuable work, we set our faces toward the rising sun.

### IDAHO (NORTHERN).

The work of the churches of Northern Idaho during the year has been very satisfactory. The Wallace region has been cared for in a strong way by Rev. Carl H. Veazie, with an assistant. Deary has received into its membership twenty-nine persons, this being done through the splendid work of laymen, on the foundation laid by Rev. Jesse Rollins. Priest River and Newport have received over twenty members. The work throughout the entire district is very encouraging, and nearly every church is manned. Lewiston and Orchards, under the efficient leadership of Rev. F. O. Wyatt, are growing in power and enthusiasm. The country has been generally prosperous, and our churches are trying to benefit by it. The salaries of our missionaries have been very low, but with the better times we are asking that they receive not less than \$800 and a manse.

### ILLINOIS.

The prominent effort that we have made in Illinois during 1916 is to bring the Tercentenary Program strongly before all our churches, and while we have not succeeded very fully in this, we feel that we have not entirely failed. Many of our pastors and not a few of our churches are alive to this opportunity.

Our distinctively missionary endeavor during the year has not been quite as extensive as the year before, owing, in part, to conditions on the field, and, in part, to the dearth of funds at the beginning of the year, and also the fear lest boldness would involve us in embarrassment and the necessity of later retrenchment.

Including our state evangelist, we have employed twenty-two missionaries during the year, and have assisted, in one way or another, and to a larger or smaller degree, twenty-nine fields. We have performed 684 weeks of labor, delivering 2,031 sermons and addresses. The membership of our mission fields numbers 1,193, and the enrollment in the Sunday-schools totals 1,409. The additions to membership in these churches during the year totaled 150.

The activities of our state evangelist have included twelve meetings during the year, which have brought the usual renewal in strength and numbers and courage to the churches. Mr. Spooner has spent a portion of his time also in assisting churches that are in financial straits to put their business in order and



raise their budget. Fewer of our churches than usual have changed pastors during the year, but there have been two or three that have suffered grievously because of lack of pastoral leadership. All of these but one have pastors at the time of this report, and there seems to be a period of real constructive achievement in the immediate future.

Our contributions during the year show a little more than \$400 increase over the previous year, and the balance of receipts in excess of expenditures a little more than \$1,800, enabling us to restore funds borrowed from the emergency fund a year ago.

We have continued our emphasis upon the Every-Member Canvass, making it a part of our condition of granting aid from our treasury, that the aided church order its affairs in a systematic manner, and pay at least the full apportionment for home missions, and as much toward the apportionment for the Societies as possible.

The work of the Chicago City Missionary Society has prospered during the year even beyond its ordinary achievement. Four churches in changing fields have been eliminated without appreciable denominational loss. Three churches, Grace, Maplewood, and Cortland Street, have united in forming a new parish, which is called Fourth Church. It is hoped that this plan will strengthen Protestantism in that part of the city. Their plans call for the employment of a pastor and two special assistants, and the continued use of the buildings formerly occupied by the three churches. Four women assistants, graduates of our best colleges and universities, have been commissioned during the year in some of our larger parishes.

Eight new churches and parish houses have been erected during the year, with an appropriation of over \$35,000 from our treasury. The total expenditure of the City Missionary Society for 1916 was \$78,743.24. Fourteen and nine-tenths per cent of the members of our churches in Chicago are in churches aided by the City Society. Last year these churches received twenty-eight and twenty-five hundredths per cent of the total of members received on confession during the year, and thirty and sixty-seven hundredths per cent of the total additions, while thirty-five and fifteen hundredths per cent of our Sunday-school enrollment is in mission churches.

The Peoria City Missionary Society has continued its good work of reorganization and reinvigoration of the smaller fields in the city. These plans are in process of being worked out, and they have already brought forth encouraging results.

The one interesting addition to the number of churches in the state during the year was in recognition of the Christ German Church of Quincy, which came to us with a membership of 150, which number has been augmented already. The Rev. B. R. Bauman has come to this church from his strong and successful pastorate at Fall Creek, and his leadership insures the wisest and best possible development of this field. The church is seriously handicapped financially, but there is some financial strength in the membership, and the people are not only courageous but determined. There are a number of Germans among the inhabitants of Quincy, and we are hoping that our democratic appeal will not be lost upon this fine element in our population.

## INDIANA.

Indiana, where in past years faith and failure met, has at last turned the corner and entered upon an open road that invites our souls to march breast forward.

Of mechanism there is little; of intelligence there is a good share; but of life we have come to the place where we claim that the promise of an "abundant" life was made to Indiana Congregationalists.

Let us look hurriedly at the machinery of the state organization. We have the district plan of oversight. The state is divided into five districts, each presided over by a strong man whose duty it is to visit the churches in his section for purposes of counsel and fellowship. These men report to the Superintendent at least once a month, and in some cases more frequently. The plan serves not only as an administrative agency but gives us the advantage of an every-church visitation. It cultivates a fine spirit of sisterhood among the churches, operating on the part of the self-supporting churches to create a sense of responsibility, and in the aided churches the sense of confidence and fellowship is engendered.

Under this arrangement the state has awakened to the fact that we are not a forlorn hope. Our very vocabulary is changing, for the new heart must have a new speech. As for the practical results of this plan, they are many, but one must serve as an illustration at this time:

Take the Angola church, John Humfreys, minister. Within easy distance of Angola are two of our weak churches—Lake Gage and Shipshewana. At the last annual meeting the Angola people voted to federate the work of these two fields with their own, and they promptly provided the necessary funds to employ an assistant. If the plan carries, and I believe it will, these churches will have regular Sunday services. Incidentally, the Society will be relieved of the uncertainty of raising the \$200 or \$300 formerly spent on this field. I am quite satisfied that under this arrangement Shipshewana will come to self-support in the next three or four years.

Portland and Ridgeville have been happily yoked under the leadership of one man. Ridgeville will, in a short time, return to its former glory as a self-supporting church, and Portland ought to do as well if the present industrial boom continues.

In a small fashion we have put through church visitation programs with much profit.

Church property is now made sure as a denominational asset by a law to be passed this present session of the legislature.

One of our greatest needs is an educated priesthood. It is not men we want but educated men, filled with a patience to match their vision. Of course, they will have patience if they have education, for patience is a fruit that grows on that tree. We believe we have as fine a group of scholarly, consecrated men as could be desired, some of them being exceptional in respect to mental equipment. But in the past too little attention has been given to this important matter. The living wage program contemplated by the Society will help us keep good men on our fields.

If we look at the tendencies of Indiana Congregationalism today we see

encouraging signs. We see the sisterhood of the churches issuing from out the ancient darkness, and doing so because it is quickened by a fine spiritual life. We see the beginning of a temperament which is full of promise for the future associational consciousness. We see a spirit abroad which breeds impatience with the vague results of past years, and welcomes the advent of consecrated effort which will develop our denominational body into a state worthy of fellowship with the neighboring states—Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois.

For long we have needed a change of mind. When that change comes it will banish apathy and all its fatal consequences. Indiana will yet satisfy the most exacting critic that she can produce something beside poets, novelists, artists, cartoonists, and like fruits of genius. She can and will produce a fine, high type of Congregationalism.

### IOWA.

Since our state work was reorganized six years ago, it has been necessary to make many readjustments so as to correlate our missionary activities. We have four departments of work: State Missions, including the Iowa Home Missionary Society; Religious Education, including the Sunday-school work; Systematic Beneficence; and Pastoral Supply. Although home missions has its distinct department, it is the most unifying agency among all our interests, and of necessity relates itself to all the other departments.

#### Cost of Missionary Service.

The Iowa Home Missionary Society has just closed one of its best years. About forty fields have received financial assistance. Thirty-five men have been under commission, twenty of whom have served through the full twelve months, rendering in all, 325 months of service. This has cost a little more than \$12,000. Included in this amount are the salaries of two general missionaries and the half salary of two university pastors, the Home Missionary Society sharing with the Education Society in the support of the latter.

#### Supervision.

Because of the employment of two general missionaries, one serving in the eastern, and the other in the western half of the state, we have been able to give closer supervision to all our smaller fields. This has meant much in the promotion of fellowship. Churches left vacant for an extended period of time receive an occasional visit from the general missionary. He has brought faith and love where the flickering flame was threatened, and many a church has been helped through a crisis by the sympathetic counsel and interest of these men. While not evangelistic in a technical sense, they have the evangelistic passion, and render assistance in special meetings which have not been spiritually fruitful.

#### New Church Buildings.

Two of our home mission fields have recently completed and dedicated new houses of worship. Plymouth Church, East Waterloo, has a modern equipment, costing \$30,000, and Waveland Park, Des Moines, has moved into a new chapel which cost \$11,000. There are plans on foot here for a church edi-

fice later. Both these fields are missionary projects of five years' standing. The State Home Missionary Society, in coöperation with the Sunday-School and Publishing Society, entered these fields in the spirit of pioneers and pre-empted choice locations for future churches. The Building Fund helped to pay first bills. This encouraged the people of the community, and they rallied to the new enterprise with increasing hope. In the same way we encouraged Edwards Church, Davenport, to reach out into a rapidly-growing residential district, where an open door awaited some denomination. Pilgrim Chapel has been built, at a cost of \$5,000, and the Home Missionary Society is paying the interest on the investment for the first year. A Sunday-school of forty-five has been gathered, and the outlook for that field is most promising.

### **The Financial Outlook.**

Financially, the year 1916 was about the best we have had since 1907. Our receipts were nearly \$18,000, about \$1,500 larger than the preceding year. This can probably be accounted for by the more general acceptance of the Apportionment Plan and the introduction of the Every-Member Canvass. A very strong contributing influence in this direction is the inspiration and uplift of the Tercentenary Program, which has stimulated our fellowship in a remarkable way, and set our hearts and hands toward the achievement of larger things.

### **KANSAS.**

We wish to report for Kansas that we are moving hopefully forward, with the Tercentenary Program as a challenge for the years before us. The churches are optimistic relative to it, and we hear no dissenting voice. On the contrary, the trend of the testimony is that our program is none too large and that Kansas is equal to the part assigned her, viz., 11,000 new members, \$30,000 annually, the largest number of young men and women interested in missionary activities in her history, and a growing and hearty interest in the sharing of the large annuity fund for Ministerial Relief.

We must report for the first time in the history of Kansas Congregationalism that six young men offered themselves for ordination during the last six months. We report, also, the first joint installation and ordination service, which occurred last October, when the church at Manhattan called a council to install the new pastor, Rev. John H. Voris, who came to this pastorate from the Presbyterian church at Laramie, Wyoming, and, at the same time, to ordain the student pastor of the church, Rev. William I. Jones.

At the present time we are passing through a very restless period so far as churches and pastors are concerned. During the past sixty days more changes have occurred than at any like period in the service of the present Superintendent. We are losing through these changes two of our very best and most effective ministers—Rev. Noble Strong Elderkin, of Plymouth Church, Lawrence, and Dr. W. W. Bolt, of College Hill Church, Wichita. We hope these churches may be favored in finding equally strong men to take the places thus left vacant.

Financially, 1916 was the best year we have ever had, as far as home missionary interests are concerned, and we have no doubt that when the figures for



all the Societies are available there will be an equally encouraging report. Our aim for the state work, or, in other words, for home missions in Kansas, is \$10,000. We have never reached this sum, but this past year, from January to January, our receipts were \$9,762.70. About \$700 of this sum was contributed on a deficit which we carried over from 1915, owing to the destruction of crops that season, which prevented many churches from reaching their full apportionment. We are carrying one hundred and fifty churches on our roll, one hundred and thirty-one of which may be rated as active, or, if not all active in the sense in which we use the term, they are alive and hopeful. The remaining twenty are scattered mostly in outlying districts, a few of this number having been lately dropped from our roll on account of the fact that every Congregational family had removed from the community. It is a common saying that if any one leaves a community, it is a Congregationalist, but this will not hold universally, as within the past months we have had two staunch Congregational families come into one of our towns, to the great rejoicing of those already there. The pastor reported that there was great excitement over the bringing of some real Congregational folks into their midst and that the church had taken on new life since this occurrence.

The Every-Member Canvass and the visitation campaign of our pastors among the churches in the various associations are bringing fine returns. The budget system of raising the church finances is a growing one in our state at this time. More churches are favoring it than ever before, and fine reports relative to this effort reach our office. Last year, with this system, Central Congregational Church of Topeka raised about \$10,000, \$2,600 of which was for benevolence.

We have had splendid gains in membership. Total figures are not in yet, but many of the churches have had large additions. One church had a larger growth during the past twenty months than in all of its combined past history, covering forty years, there being fifty-two additions to this church coming from six denominations, and no special evangelistic effort being put forth. Not one person of the above number came from a Congregational church.

### MAINE.

The reports of the work from various sections of the state show that steady progress was made during 1916. There was an increase in membership of 383 as against an increase for the previous year of 287, it being the largest gain in many years. The full membership of the churches is 21,624. There was a decrease in only one department, that of debts, which we are glad to report are \$19,402 less than twelve months ago. One church raised \$19,402 to liquidate mortgages on its buildings. Members of the Christian Endeavor Society vary four from former figures, being that many less. The Sunday-school membership has increased 451; apportionment benevolences, \$1,237; home expenses, \$2,224; value of property, \$166,775.

The shadow of debt which has been hanging over us for four years has disappeared, and for this we are profoundly thankful to Almighty God. During the campaign to clear this debt, most cheering responses have come from the churches and from individual givers. Some of the gifts received have been prompted by

the appeal for the debt, but were not given for that purpose. The special gifts during the four years amounted to about \$15,000, of which \$4,500 was given to start a Legacy Equalizing Fund, and \$1,000 was contributed to the Permanent Fund. In addition, there are promised two amounts of \$500 each for the Equalizing Fund.

There were three new churches added to the roll, and one was restored after having been dropped for several years. The latter has only three members, and is not likely to have many more. But a fund of \$9,000 has been created from the sale of timber on an old parsonage lot, and there was no way to administer it without reviving a dormant, if not dead, parish. Two of the new churches will probably not show any great growth, but were organized for administrative purposes. The third new organization is the Italian church of Rumford, the first to be organized within the state by any denomination and starting with seventy-two members.

There seems to be a hopeful, expectant spirit manifest generally throughout the state, though there are some weak places. The hopeful, expectant spirit has shown fruit in two ways, one being in additions to the churches. Since the close of the year, with its increase of 383 members, there have been some large accessions to the churches. The second way in which results have been made evident has been in the increased use of the Every-Member Canvass. While some churches are having a hard time raising money, those which have adopted the "Every-Member" plan have met their obligations, increased their benevolences, and, in some cases, also increased the ministers' salaries.

A hopeful and encouraging sign has been the coming to self-support of six fields comprising seven churches and releasing \$670 in appropriations. The Sunrise State of America is still on the map Congregationally, and it is going to stay there.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Whatever else the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society does or leaves undone, it cannot be absolved from the obligation to sustain the churches in the smaller country towns. These churches, if they have a work to do, and need help in the doing of it, have the first claim upon home missionary funds.

Congregational churches in Massachusetts are so distributed that to them come the heaviest responsibility and the largest opportunity for ministry in the rural sections. Their pastors are finding "a man's job" even in the smallest fields, because of the manifold forms of their service to the community. Their ministry is often spread widely. Of the fifty missionary pastors giving their entire time to the work in the rural fields, only fifteen are limited to one preaching station; some of the others reach three, four, or five points in their regular schedule of work.

The question of pastoral supply for the country churches has been less troublesome than usual, during the past year. There have been few long intervals between pastorates, few changes, in our aided churches.

The work of sustentation in the changing life of the cities also has brought to the Massachusetts Society large responsibilities. Five churches, formerly self-supporting, on budgets too small to ensure effective service, have come to us

for aid during the year, and the larger budgets thus made possible give promise of good returns.

The work among the non-English-speaking peoples has been continued with undiminished energy. Not less than fifty missionaries have been enlisted in this service, which reaches people of twelve languages.

The federation movement has made gains. In two fields missionary churches have federated with other churches, and have thus been able to undertake self-support. The progress toward self-support in other fields is encouraging. Since the centennial year of the Society in 1899, fifty-one churches then aided have become self-supporting.

Financially, the year has been a good year. The permanent funds of the Society have been augmented, and the contributions of the churches have been larger than for the preceding year. Several trust funds have been put under the care of the Society, by which churches will be benefited. The responsibilities which the Society must face are heavy, however, and will require the most loyal support on the part of the churches of our order in the old Bay State.

### MICHIGAN.

One hundred and nine churches and outstations were served during the year by sixty-eight missionaries, who rendered a total of 621 months of service. This was an advance of thirty-eight months over the previous year.

We began the year with a debt of \$939. We paid to home missionary pastors \$489 more than the preceding year, and closed the twelve months with all bills paid and a balance on hand of \$189.

One church has been organized, a Swedish-Finnish church, situated in the northeastern part of the Lower Peninsula, in the open country, where a few years ago extensive lumbering operations were being carried on. The pastor is a recent graduate of the Chicago Seminary Institute. In addition to caring for his local church, he visits regularly, once a month, three groups of his countrymen, situated from thirty to one hundred miles distant from his home.

The Hartford church, which was rescued from death by the Home Missionary Society five or six years ago, has become a strong, efficient, self-reliant church, and has just assumed self-support, paying a salary of \$800.

Mayflower Church, Lansing, is justifying the wisdom of the Home Missionary and Church Building Societies in coming to its aid four years ago. It is meeting its obligations to both Societies, asks less home missionary aid this year, and, in addition, has increased its pastor's salary.

Pilgrim Church, Detroit, grows over night. Its facilities are greatly overtaxed. An addition to the chapel, doubling its capacity, has been planned, and building operations will begin this spring.

Our Detroit pastors report not less than five good openings for Congregational churches in that city, but we are unable to finance a new enterprise at this time. It is a great pity, for here is our greatest opportunity for expansion in the state.

The general character of our work remains unchanged. The country churches, in the sections that were swept clean by the vanishing lumber industry, are gradually being gathered to their fathers, while the churches in growing

agricultural centers are being strengthened. By this process the number of churches diminishes while the total church membership increases.

There is a growing Congregational consciousness and loyalty to our work among our home missionary churches. The pastors are getting larger programs of community service, and are realizing the need of long pastorates in order to actualize their ideals. At a recent meeting of rural ministers, held at the State Agricultural College, our Congregational pastors, by general consent, were accorded first place because of their constructive work.

The spirit of evangelism is growing. The Every-Member Canvass, because of its conspicuous success in several of our churches, is gradually making itself felt in the home missionary field. It is not only solving financial problems but is also revolutionizing the life of the church. The vacant churches have been fewer than usual. Salaries have been rising, but in the majority of the churches the salaries are still pitifully small.

The Tercentenary Commission, under the leadership of Dr. Herring, with his associates, Drs. Burton, Strong, and Scudder, held a series of group conferences in seven important centers in November. Twenty-nine audiences were addressed. More than half the pastors of the state were present, and many churches were represented by delegates. The meetings were most stimulating, and through their influence the churches, large and small, are planning to make the Tercentenary Program central in all parish activities.

### MIDDLE ATLANTIC DISTRICT.

It has been a most encouraging year for the churches of the Middle Atlantic District. Thirty-eight missionaries have served forty-two churches. Fifteen of these men have received salaries of less than \$800 and house each. Only one American white aided church failed to make a contribution to the Home Missionary Society. One of the effects of the war upon the churches of this district is due to the fact that it includes many of the great munition factories of the country. The unusual wages offered in these plants have drawn men from their established homes. As a result, some of our churches have lost for the time many of their contributing members. As the year closes, Rev. Charles H. Small, D.D., takes up his residence in Washington, D. C., to develop two very promising suburban fields.

### Pennsylvania.

Four churches have been dropped from the roll within the year. One was never in spirit a member of our denomination. One had served its purpose and the other two were Welsh churches which had clung to their native tongue until they had long since lost their young people. The Kingdom will not suffer from the closing of these churches. The property interests have been conserved to the denomination. Only ten churches failed to contribute to The Congregational Home Missionary Society. The total contributions from all the churches were \$1,725.89, which was sixty-two dollars above the apportionment. The aided churches enrolled 3,395 members and maintained twenty-nine Sunday-schools with an enrollment of 4,036 members. They received 196 persons on confession of faith. A new church has been organized in the thriving city of Chester, which



gives promise of large usefulness. The State Conference has greatly improved its organization, and is prepared to hold and administer property in trust for the denominational interests in the state.

#### **New Jersey.**

Nine fields have been served by eleven missionaries who have rendered 80.5 months of service. Three of these fields have come to self-support within the year. Every American aided church made a contribution to the Home Missionary Society. Their total contributions amounted to \$142.66. These churches received 178 members, 129 of whom were on confession of faith. They have a total membership of 993, and enroll in their Sunday-schools 1,432 members. The Christ (colored) Church of Orange, has called a permanent pastor and has fine prospects. Our aided churches are fortunate in the standards which the churches of the state are setting for them. The apportionment for New Jersey was increased \$6,000 over 1915, and yet the contributions were \$650 in excess of the full apportionment. Seventeen churches met or exceeded their apportionment, and three missed it by three dollars or less each. The home missionary work of the state is greatly helped by the New Jersey Home Missionary Society. This organization is fostering three young enterprises and makes generous contributions to the expenses of administration in the state.

#### **Virginia.**

Three churches have received aid in Virginia. They have been served by three missionaries. Herndon has engaged the full time of Rev. J. O. Knott, and has assumed self-support. These churches have 180 members and enroll 228 in their Sunday-schools. Vanderwerken is reducing the amount of aid received.

#### **Maryland.**

Three churches in Maryland are receiving aid. They have a membership of 263, having received during the year sixty persons, fifty-two on confession of faith. This is an increase of twenty per cent of the number on the rolls at the beginning of the year. Baltimore Second, received twenty-nine, twenty-seven on confession of faith. Frostburg has suffered more than any other church through loss of population in the town. Many families have been attracted to Pittsburgh by high wages offered in the iron mills.

#### **MINNESOTA.**

Minnesota is one of the great home missionary states. Home missions occupy the center of interest. How to care for the needs of our extensive frontier and how to enlist and enthuse our churches with the sense of the Divine privilege and responsibility of such service, and to multiply the power for such service, is the great question before us. The home missionary field has grown no smaller. On the contrary, it has grown larger and will continue to enlarge for a score of years to come. The great north will continue to be settled until its vast acreage of excellent agricultural land is all taken up. Hundreds of cities and villages are destined to be built in this resourceful region. The southern part of the state will have its missionary problems so long as population continues to change and so long as over-churched conditions continue to exist.

### **A Year's Record.**

During the year the Conference has cared for sixty-one mission churches and thirty-two stations. Organized Sunday-schools are to be found in all these places. The churches have a total membership of 1,535, while 4,216 are enrolled in their Sunday-schools. Our mission churches, as a class, lead all others in the state in the number of members received during the year. These small churches received during the Conference year 336 into their membership, of which number 228 came on confession. These seventy-five mission churches and stations are cared for by thirty-one missionary pastors. Two district superintendents and one general missionary for the Twin Cities have immediate oversight of this work.

### **Sunday-School Work.**

No department of our state work is more vitally important than the Sunday-school work. Under the reorganized Conference, instead of one man giving all his time to Sunday-school work, as heretofore, we now have three general workers, besides the Superintendent of the Conference, and thirty-one missionary pastors, whose duties are as much the care of Sunday-schools as of home missions. We receive no money from the national Society in the support of Sunday-school work, where formerly we had about \$2,500. We still ask from the national Society, as the need requires, free grants of literature and Sunday-school supplies, together with such efficiency help as the Society is able to give.

Under this system the Sunday-school work in the state has suffered no loss. We believe it has made substantial and permanent gains. The total number of schools in the state is approximately 325, with a membership of 26,535. The revised list of mission Sunday-schools numbers seventy-five, with a membership of 4,006. Six Sunday-schools have been organized since January 1.

The total receipts for Sunday-school work in the state from January 1, when the new arrangement with the Sunday-School and Publishing Society became effective, are \$1,544.03. Five per cent of this amount is sent monthly to the Sunday-School Society, and the balance is used for Sunday-school work in the state. By combining home missionary and Sunday-school work, which in reality are one, our Sunday-schools are well cared for, the work is put on a permanent basis, and in many cases churches are growing out of these Sunday-schools. More Sunday-schools, larger Sunday-schools and better Sunday-schools is our constant aim.

### **Income and Expenditures.**

Our income at the closing of the year is the largest in the history of the Conference. Last year we reached the high-water mark, but this year the stream of benevolence has taken another rise. Including receipts from churches for Sunday-school work our income is over \$1,600 more than last year.

Our expenditures have also increased over \$2,500. Our budget for the coming year should carry at least \$25,000 in appropriations. The need for this is very great. The opportunities for church and Sunday-school extension are on every hand. The calls, as truly Macedonian as the call that came to St. Paul, come continually, and we must have a larger income if they are to be heeded.

## MISSOURI.

The outstanding features of our work during the past year have been the gain in membership, the state survey, the progress in collections of special funds by the Woman's Boards, developments on three new fields, the creation of the Cameron Memorial Fund, and the organization of the Tercentenary campaign.

The year 1916 shows the following gains in Missouri: Churches, one; membership, 496; Sunday-school pupils, 231; Christian Endeavor membership, 66; benevolence, \$2,107. For all these we thank God and take courage.

The survey conducted by a committee of the Board of Trustees, after a review of the work in home mission fields during the past decade, adopted this sevenfold policy in the state:

1. That in the conduct of our work we fix natural centers and develop therefrom.

2. That whenever possible the churches be led to develop outstation, branch, or mission work.

3. That we should withhold aid from churches that, judging from their history and present condition, give no reasonable promise of genuine success—a success measured not simply by finance, but by the number of children, young people, and adults brought under the influence of the church, the conversions reported, and the growth in Christian character and grace that is manifested.

4. That we aid as strongly as possible, with such money as may be needed, and also with personal service, those fields that properly related to the chosen centers give promise of real achievement.

5. That in the choice of pastors we insist on strong men, adequate for the work, and that when they are not forthcoming, we wait with regular supplies until they shall be forthcoming. In this connection, we would recommend the employment of a pastor-at-large, a part of whose duties would be the care of pastorless churches.

6. That by every means in our power, we lead the churches to carry forward a strong work with the children and young people, and this in addition to an earnest effort to evangelize the unreached multitude of adults in our own communities and in foreign lands.

7. That we clearly recognize that the source of our power is not money, or a natural constituency, or popular dogmas, but the Spirit of God, and that our success depends upon our singleness of purpose, fellowship with God, and our unselfish and continuous service—service that pre-eminently has in view the bringing of men and God together, and helping men to become Christlike, recognizing that all other service is contributory thereto.

The two Women's Boards met their aims for their fiscal year. Missouri Branch, W. B. M. I., has subscribed more than half of their \$15,000 aim for the Jubilee Fund. The Missouri Woman's Home Missionary Union has completed a plan of campaign which will bring their Tercentenary gift of \$15,000 for Christian education to the attention of every Congregational woman in the state.

Some work at each end of the state encourages us. Elmwood Church, Kansas City, has just completed a tasty bungalow church at a cost of about \$2,000. Glendale, a suburb of St. Louis, is just being entered with a promising Sunday-

school. Duval, a rural church in the open country, in Barton County, begins a promising organization with fifteen members.

For the first time in its history, our state Sunday-school work has brought its income up to the figures of its outgo, making Missouri self-supporting in this department. To its splendid program of general work, it has added this year a Pilgrim League, which aims to encourage worship in the home.

Cameron church, finding itself unable to carry its work further, because of a period of removals, united with a local organization of Presbyterians, and signals the completion of fifty years of splendid service by deeding its church and parsonage property to the Missouri Congregational Conference, the proceeds to be held as the First Congregational Church of Cameron Memorial Fund, the income to be used in home missionary work.

The State Tercentenary Committee, with a branch in each of the four district associations in the state, is bringing Missouri in line with the Tercentenary plans of the denomination. Every church in the state will be visited, fellow-shipped and encouraged to take its part in the movement.

Missouri churches have come to be a denominational unit, with common aims and common activities.

### MONTANA.

A few years ago, Mr. Hill, "the empire builder," made a prophecy that Montana was destined to become the greatest agricultural state in the Union. He compared it with Iowa, and said that after excepting its timber lands, mountain ranges, and rough pasture lands, it had, above and below the irrigation ditch, an area equal to that of Iowa, where exceedingly profitable crops could be raised. Nearly all this territory has been homesteaded or bought up, and it is now in the process of going under the plough. Thirteen million acres of land were so taken in the past three years. In 1915, one-third of all the homestead lands taken in the entire country were located in Montana.

An area one-half the size of Illinois has been settled and lies back from the railway lines. Two thousand miles of surveyed right of way for railroad lines is found in these great areas of new settlement. Towns are springing up and cities are growing rapidly. Oil has been found, and Montana bids fair to become a large exporter of the product. Woman's suffrage has come in, and the "wettest" state has been voted "dry." A woman has been elected to Congress, and the "restricted district" in the largest mining city in the world—Butte—has been ordered closed.

About thirty Sunday-schools have been organized, and some of them have agreed to adopt the new missionary efficiency plan. The new Assistant Superintendent is giving special attention to the Sunday-school educational work. The community church idea is striking root in many places.

Nine years ago we set out with the slogan, "Ten churches a year for the next ten years." The past year we fell behind in our standard, but were enough ahead of it for other years to make good this slowing down. More than thirty of our churches are without a meeting house of their own. It is a pleasure to be able to report that eighteen of our organizations have met their apportionment, and the every-church-visitation plan is under way.



Four new parsonages and several new church buildings have been secured, and the community church at Billings has been financed. Our churches have added ten per cent to their membership, and one organization has come to self-support.

Our new work, in a rapidly-growing section of Butte, is strongly under way. A vigorous Tercentenary Program has been adopted, and the State Federation of Churches has been organized within the year. The Polytechnic Institute at Billings, with property worth \$200,000 and two hundred students, has come fully into our fellowship. We regard this as a most significant forward step. Billings, six hundred and fifty miles west of Fargo College, six hundred miles north of Colorado College, eight hundred miles east of Whitman, and three hundred miles south of the Canadian border, in the fertile Yellowstone Valley, has become as really a Congregational institution as Grinnell or Carleton. Last, but not least, we of this fellowship organized the Yellowstone Congregational Club in December, 1916.

### Our Special Needs.

We need to place special emphasis on evangelism, and we should have another general worker specially fitted to lead in such work. With this help we should double the membership of our churches in three years and lift a number of them to self-support.

There are some growing cities where we should establish churches, and in at least two of them there should be a second church. Some of our large fields ought to be divided. We have several four-church fields, and one with sixteen points which are served by one missionary.

We need a dozen additional workers to occupy the great areas which have been settled and where two hundred towns and villages will be located on the two thousand miles of new railway, when money is again available. We should have \$7,500 additional missionary money to enable us to adequately care for this state of unusual promise and push the Pilgrim work to its proper place.

### NEBRASKA.

The past year has been a good one for the Nebraska work. During the year many of the churches have conducted evangelistic campaigns, resulting in large accessions to the membership. The total received on confession during the year is only a little less than 2,000, with nearly 700 additional received by letter, making the grand total over 1,000 greater than for the previous year.

A "Get-Together Campaign" was inaugurated early in the year, in which the effort was made to visit every individual church in the state. The plan was successfully carried out and with good results. The expenses of the campaign were met in full by the offerings received at the meetings held.

Nebraska is one of the first states to be canvassed as a state in the interests of the Annuity Fund. The churches and individuals responded generously in most cases, Dr. Hayes being able to report at the annual meeting of the Conference in October about \$17,000 in cash and pledges, with a number of churches yet to visit.

A vigorous campaign for a "dry" Nebraska has placed the state in the

"dry" column with such a decided majority that no one has any doubt what the people mean.

The home missionary interests of the state have been well cared for the past year. As all know, Nebraska is a state of small churches. Of the 170 enrolled in the state only seventeen have a membership of over 200, and only five a membership of over 400. But 109 of the number are self-supporting, and only thirty-three have been aided. Some fifteen or twenty more would need aid if pastors could be found for them. One hundred and eleven churches brought up their full home missionary apportionment the past year. We closed the fiscal year September 30th, with all debts paid and the best record of receipts which the state has made thus far. The point of interest about this is that it all comes from the regular apportionments and not from special gifts solicited to meet a deficit. This we count a decided and permanent gain.

The annual meeting of the Conference held in October was one of the largest in attendance and best in spirit and general interest held for many years. The Tercentenary objectives were strongly emphasized, and, in fact, the whole program was built up around the ideas involved in that movement.

A number of new and costly houses of worship have been dedicated the past year, notably that of Plymouth Church, Lincoln. The buildings at Beatrice, at Grand Island, and at Salem (German) Lincoln, have also been dedicated. Several churches, less expensive, have been completed during the year.

A new industry in the alkali resources of the state has sprung up during the past few years and the war in Europe has given it a tremendous impetus in recent months. Nebraska now leads the world in the production of potash, and nearly \$1,000,000 have been invested in developing the several plants now in operation. This has caused several stations along the railroad in the vicinity of these industries, until recently regarded as being unimportant, suddenly to develop into good-sized towns with hundreds of men, some with families and some without, flocking into these newly-established centers. This is one of the new and interesting problems we have to meet in the immediate future, and creates an imperative demand for men and means with which to take up and carry forward religious work at these points with as little delay as possible.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Judged by the standard of money received and expended this has been a poor year for the Granite State. Income from the quick (and some are quicker than others) is slightly in excess of last year. Income from the long dead did not fail, owing to a sound investment policy. But income from the recently translated has been \$3,000 short in each of the last two years.

A balance of that amount brought over from 1916 kept the Society afloat for the year ending March 31. But when April Fool's Day dawned \$95 was the total cash in the treasury and there was no more in sight. But as the Almighty is able to make the wrath of man to punish him, so does He sometimes make the poverty of man a means of grace.

Not only has it brought needed discipline to executive officers, but it has been of even greater value to the dependent churches. The secretary has given rather more attention to the business side of the work, with the result that four

churches which have been on our list for years, and have settled back comfortably to the enjoyment of the vested rights, have been brought to self-support, and a dozen others have done the work with smaller grants. One field has been given the choice of yoking with a stronger neighbor or of going hungry. They are still begging hard and feeling terribly abused, but in the end they will accept the counsel of the Society.

In addition, two other churches, until now self-supporting, have applied for aid. Aid has been granted, but not the financial kind. Both have lifted their salary \$200, and are securing it on the field.

No field has been abandoned, and grants have been made to three churches never, or not recently, on the list, while two summer fields have been permanently occupied. Salaries have been increased in some cases, and that \$95 is still in the treasury.

The field force has been unusually stable. There have been some exchanges, but we have lost only three men from the state and only five have been imported. Four men have been ordained and four churches organized. Three of them are among the Finns in the Milford Mission, and have been brought along by John Liljberg, whom his brethren call the steam roller or the man of thunder. He was a policeman, then a captain in the Salvation Army in his home land. There is a suspicion that he resorted to conscription in gathering these churches, but at any rate there they are—three Congregational churches of between twenty-five and thirty members each, and with the male element largely predominant.

The other church is in Errol, on the Maine border, on the edge of our Black Forest. For sixty years work has been done there intermittently, but no body of confession has ever been gathered. This year a student from Union Seminary, Smith by name, destined for the foreign field, was borrowed from the Maine Missionary Society for one-day-a-week visitations and evening service. At the end of the season he had gathered a little church of eight members, had aroused the community to a new sense of religious need, had formulated plans for permanent work, and had gone back to his studies, carrying with him the gratitude and good will of every one. Today that little church has reorganized its parish society, has bought, paid for, and furnished a new parsonage, and is joyfully awaiting the coming of a new minister, for Errol is to be the headquarters for an extended mission, including three stations in Maine and the whole lumber region about, in which one company has 1,500 men.

The other interesting piece of work of the year is at Durham, the seat of New Hampshire College, a splendid institution, growing steadily in numbers and influence and standards. Here, there are between seven and eight hundred students. Ours is the only church in the town. Being a state institution, religion is not stressed by the college. Our church, while a strong country church, meeting well its opportunity from the town, has never risen to its great opportunity created by the college. The termination of one pastorate was the occasion for reviewing the whole situation. Neighboring pastors, among them Dr. Thayer, advised putting in more money and securing a strong man for the field. The New Hampshire Society offered to help if the church would also do more. As a result, the church has raised \$300, and a strong man is settled as pastor at this strategic point. The missionary grant was raised outside of our regular budget by personal solicitation and has already been secured.

### NEW YORK.

The Empire State contains one-tenth of the population of the United States and one-twelfth of the membership of our Congregational churches. Last year it gave one-eighth of our entire apportionment and added one-twelfth of our total increase in church membership.

With five-sevenths of its population living in cities, its problems are pre-eminently metropolitan. The City of New York carries on its electric roads every day more people than all the railroads in the United States, and its tax valuation exceeds that of all states and territories west of the Mississippi River.

Congregationalism is practically a new thing in New York. Under the plan of union we contributed four hundred and fifty Congregational churches to the Presbyterian denomination. We can say of our early home missionary work what was once said of our Church Building Society—that their glasses were so focused they could not see a Congregational church or opportunity east of the Great Lakes. Connecticut sent her missionaries to the Western Reserve and beyond. The national Society sent its Illinois Band and its Iowa Band, its Kansas and its Dakota Bands, but the Empire State attracted practically no attention as a field for denominational development.

We must remember, therefore, that Congregational home missions are a comparatively new thing in New York, being antedated by our work in all the states and most of the territories from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast. Today we have 300 Congregational churches. Our missionaries are working in English, Welsh, German, Armenian, Polish, Danish, Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian, Italian, and colored churches.

I have heard it said that in one of our states there is not a single opportunity to start another English-speaking Congregational church, but opportunity and appeal meet our Conference at every turn.

The four hundred and fifty churches which we contributed to the Presbyterians were mostly city churches. Today they are downtown churches, and are dying. The opportunities for new work in rapidly-growing residential sections of our new suburbs are almost beyond conception. Could we put Congregational churches into our state in the same proportion to the population as we have put them into Vermont, we would have to establish two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two new churches in New York City, and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four in the state.

Last year our national Society spent, and wisely spent, \$125,000 in missionary grants on ten million people west of the Mississippi River. For another ten million in New York State, just as needy and proportionately no better churched, we had \$25,000.

Could the Church Building Society give us \$30,000 a year, and our missionary department contribute an equal amount, in five years we could re-establish much that we lost fifty years ago, and make our state the leading Congregational state of the nation.

To illustrate. The expenditure by our New York Church Extension Society of \$128,000 has given us twenty-two strong, and with five exceptions, self-supporting churches, whose property valuations are over a million, and whose benevolences since they were first aided has exceeded \$11,451.84. We could du-



plicate this showing in our city with another \$100,000, and we could duplicate it a second time in our state cities if we had the means to do it.

The year has been the most important in the history of our Society, our contributions from churches and individuals being twenty-five per cent larger than four years ago. The ability to secure an Assistant Superintendent who shall give his entire time to the state and rural work is the culmination of a ten-years' effort.

The adoption of the big brother plan, by which several of our strong city churches have taken the pastors of rural churches to be their special missionaries, is awakening a new interest in the maintenance of the religious consciousness in our rural communities, and is also developing a fellowship which looms large in the future of our denominational life.

Our immigration problem is illustrated by a statement made by Commissioner Watchorn just before he left Ellis Island: of the last million immigrants passing through the Island, fourteen thousand went South, forty-seven thousand went west of the Mississippi, and four hundred and ninety thousand remained in the city and state of New York.

While other states may present needs equal to ours, I do not believe that there is within our nation's boundaries the opportunity to establish, at less expense, and within so short a time, a group of churches that will bring more strength to the denomination, prestige to our national Congregationalism, and effective support to our church of the future than we have in New York today

### NORTH DAKOTA.

From a material point of view the past year has not been so prosperous as the preceding one. Early in the season the crops gave promise of most abundant returns, but just at the critical time great heat and much rain brought blight and rust which occasioned perhaps the most serious failure in the history of the state. A winter of unusual length and severity added greatly to the burden. In spite of these conditions, however, the people have been hopeful and courageous. These unfortunate circumstances have been really a blessing in disguise. From them the people will learn better methods of farming and a spirit of industry and frugality.

In spiritual matters it has been a good year, none better in the history of the work. The churches have been kept open, the pastors have been paid, and in a number of cases the salaries have been raised. The benevolences have been quite as good as in any previous year, and quite as many members have been added to the churches on confession of faith. Somehow, I think that sometimes when there is less of material prosperity the opportunity is better for the highest spiritual returns.

### Some Special Features of Work.

A growing interest in the Sunday-schools. There has been great improvement along this line during several years past and perhaps this has not been more marked than in the year just closed. The schools are much better graded than ever before, teachers' training classes are being established as never before, and the children are receiving more concrete instruction regarding the different church benevolences than has previously been the case.

We are recruiting the church from the Sunday-school. Our pastors are coming to realize the importance of this movement. Systematic efforts are being made to gather the young into the church. There are very few pastors who, at some time during the year, do not have a class of young people to take into the church, particularly at Easter.

There is a better spirit of coöperation with sister denominations. It means a very great deal that in seventy-five per cent of our fields we have all the English-speaking and Protestant work to ourselves. It is a significant fact that there is but one denomination that divides our smaller fields with us.

The Every-Member Canvass is helping our work very materially. Scarcely any of our better churches but is making that a special feature of the program each year. The greatly increased number of givers has placed the church on a more substantial basis in each case where it has been undertaken.

We have been able to so adjust our work that but little missionary money is expended in the older parts of the state. In a few cases we are obliged to help churches that have been helped for a number of years, but these instances are comparatively rare. At three points we have federated with another denomination, and are thus able to save missionary money.

No denomination has the opportunity that we have for reaching the young people in our various state institutions. We have churches located near every state school, except the Manual Training School at Ellendale. A new Normal School at Dickinson will give us further responsibility in that respect. We hope to build a \$40,000 house of worship at Dickinson in the near future, and at Minot plans have been laid to go ahead with a substantial building.

Our gifts to the Home Missionary Society have been materially increased, and we are contributing more to all our benevolent agencies than was the case a few years ago. We were also able to pay better salaries to our pastors.

One of the most interesting results secured the past year was in a country district where the pastor did the work himself, holding a tent meeting and gathering a goodly number into the Kingdom. We hope for several such outpourings before long.

We are planning for the best year in our history this coming season. With our churches well supplied, with a splendid spirit of unity, and a desire to do team work the outlook for the future is full of encouragement.

### OHIO.

The year 1916 was one of growth and strengthening of the work in Ohio. Thirty-three churches were aided the whole or a part of the time. Thirty-two missionaries, giving a service of two hundred and seventy-five and a half months, were commissioned. The total membership of the aided churches was four thousand and sixty-six, and the additions to membership were five hundred.

Four foreign-speaking churches were among those aided. The Finnish church in Ashtabula has a membership of fifty-four. Mr. Lehtinen, the pastor, conducts regular services at Conneaut, Ohio, and Erie, Pennsylvania. He visits Cleveland frequently for a service among the one thousand Finnish people who are almost without religious opportunities in that city. Bethel, Cleveland, is a Dano-

Norwegian church, struggling successfully with a heavy debt, and extending its ministries throughout the entire city. Cyril, Emmanuel, and Mizpah, Cleveland, are Bohemian churches. Mizpah is self-supporting, except that the salary of a church visitor is paid from the home missionary treasury. Birmingham Church, Toledo, is located in an almost entirely foreign-speaking community which has a mixed population. It is doing a fine work, although its services are held in the English language.

Among the aided churches three have completed fine and well-equipped buildings. Nottingham, Cleveland, has a beautiful colonial structure, costing a little over \$25,000, and said to be one of the finest pieces of church architecture in Cleveland. Lakewood, in Greater Cleveland, has completed the auditorium unit of its plan at an expense of about \$60,000, and Canton, First, has completed its building, which cost about \$80,000. This structure is fully equipped for every sort of modern church work. The auditorium will seat 1,500 people. Its unique feature is a great roof garden. All these new churches have an adequate social equipment, all have gymnasiums, and two are supplied with bowling alleys.

The following churches have come to self-support: Glenville, Cleveland; Lakewood in Greater Cleveland; Canton, First, and Steubenville, which, because of change in location and the consequent dropping of a good many of the old members, required help for two or three years.

Columbus has reorganized its City Missionary Society and has come into the same relation with the state work as Cleveland and Toledo, namely, that of an unaided church. This plan seems as nearly ideal as any that could be devised, making the entire state work a unit.

Financially the year has been the best in home missionary history. The deficit of \$600 from 1915 was cleared away and all bills paid. From all sources \$17,526 was received, \$600 more than in any previous year.

The churches of Ohio have accepted enthusiastically the Tercentenary Program. The number of accessions to the churches has not come up to the needed fifteen per cent annual increase, but the churches are seriously undertaking the great evangelistic program. A majority of the churches have undertaken, or will undertake, the Every-Member Canvass, and most of them are studying the history of Congregationalism.

Each year the organization in Ohio becomes stronger, and the work is being established on a firmer basis as well as enlarged. The cities, Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus are doing strong and aggressive work. Cincinnati is holding her own, and we hope to be able to readjust the work in that city so that, while it may never be large, it may be strong.

The salaries paid the pastors of the aided churches have constantly increased, and our policy has been to decrease the number of churches aided and to increase the efficiency in leadership, much to the advantage of the work.

### OREGON AND SOUTHERN IDAHO.

The past year in Oregon Congregationalism has been full of encouragement, notwithstanding the general financial depression, due in part to the closing of the world's markets to our principal industry—lumbering. What this means to

our churches will be readily seen when we remember that more than fifty per cent of the people of Oregon who are employed work at the lumber industry. The recent experience of the church at Rainier is a striking example. The largest lumber mill in the district was destroyed by fire recently, and will not be rebuilt until there is an improvement in financial conditions. As a result, several of our best Congregational families must move from the community, and the church is asking for aid from The Congregational Home Missionary Society, to help them in the emergency.

Many of the problems which caused serious concern at the beginning of the year have been successfully solved. Ashland, overwhelmed with paving assessments, thought for a time it would be necessary to close the church. A new pastor has taken the leadership, however, and some progress is being made. Beaverton appeared to be in a condition of dormancy, but is now rejoicing in a full-time pastor and a fine new modern parsonage. The project for a new church building at Corvallis, where the Oregon Agricultural College is located, has made great progress, and we hope to see a new house of worship during the coming spring. Scappoose has a new building, and our forces there are rallying for future service. Sherwood threatened to leave the Congregational family, but has now united with the Oswego church in calling a pastor. St. John's Church, Portland, which was closed for some years, has been revived, and is making progress. Sheridan, for a long time pastorless, is now supplied. The Hillsboro church has been in a critical condition for some time, but we hope that a pastor will soon be called to this field. The Tualatin church, which has been closed for some time, was destroyed by fire within recent months. It is proposed to rebuild in a better location, and the work is showing evidences of new life.

The first year's work of the present Superintendent has had for its purpose the gathering together of the Congregational forces of the state, the opening of closed churches, and the strengthening of work already undertaken. We have, at the present time, thirty-six English-speaking home missionary churches in Oregon. They are supplied by twenty-four home missionary pastors. There are seven self-supporting churches, making a total of forty-three.

The missionary possibilities are indicated by the fact that two-thirds of the territory is unoccupied and undeveloped. By far the greater part of the population is west of the Cascades. To the east of the Cascades are the wide, sweeping, arid plains which will some day be reclaimed by irrigation. The state of Oregon is larger than the combined area of the states of Illinois and Indiana, with their population of nine millions, while that of Oregon is only eight hundred thousand. Surely it is a state in the making! But slowly and steadily the interior is being opened up by settler and railroad. The people believe in the future of the state, and likewise believe in the increasing power of the Kingdom of God within her borders.

### Southern Idaho.

The past year has been a difficult one for this section. Our churches are dependent almost entirely upon agriculture, and, excepting a few scattered dry-farming districts, there is no cultivation of the soil possible without irrigation.



In some cases the experimental stage in the development of irrigation projects has been safely passed, but very generally the difficulties incidental to the successful establishment of an irrigated farm home must still be endured. Southern Idaho will be for many years to come the land of the pioneer, and will therefore present intricate missionary problems. Isolation from friends and congenial surroundings, an appalling absence of everything which we have come to feel is necessary to a comfortable environment, working among people who are struggling to escape the clutches of poverty and straining every nerve to begin a home in the desert, make the lot of the home missionary unattractive and call for the highest type of Christian heroism. It is a trying field for the Superintendent. An apparently promising missionary work suddenly languishes and dies, as dry-farming crop failure succeeds crop failure, until the homesteader's money and faith are gone, and he must leave to find new opportunities.

In the Raft River Valley we have several preaching stations and Sunday-school points which are in evidence if the crop is good, but apparently die under adverse conditions. However, some day people who are better equipped to meet conditions will come in, and our work will succeed.

Our efforts are bearing fruit. Slowly but surely some of the churches of the sage brush plains are coming into a place of power. Such are the churches in the Grand View Valley and the group in the Bruneau Valley. During the past year these churches have been unable to purchase any property, but recently each secured a church site and is planning to build a parsonage.

Wright Church, near Boise, has struggled through a difficult financial situation in connection with the new building. The congregation is rejoicing in the payment of all the debts and the leadership of a pastor who gives them full service.

We have thirty-three English-speaking home missionary churches in Southern Idaho, supplied by thirteen home missionary pastors. There are five self-supporting churches, making a total of thirty-eight churches and preaching stations.

### RHODE ISLAND.

The seventeen directors of the incorporated Conference, men of strong ability and business standing, have endeavored, in regular monthly meetings, to consider broadly the needs of the churches of the state. Counsel is frequently sought for self-supporting churches, as when a committee was granted to give comfort to the Plymouth Church, Providence, in raising funds to complete its noble building, or when it considered at length, and finally received, the property of the disbanded Pilgrim Church in the same city.

Its state missions have been somewhat hampered in the hard times by a falling off of funds from the churches. It has encouraged the gradual lessening of the grants to the aided churches, and so, in the next three years, a coming to self-support. Hopeful new work has asked assistance. The Woman's Home Missionary Association has helped three interests to the extent of \$620. Including this the grants to fourteen interests and to the state missionary has totaled \$4,355. In addition twenty per cent was sent to The Congregational Home Missionary Society at New York.

The state missionary acted for months as a supply at the Academy Avenue Church, Providence, and the building received needed repairs. At length a settled pastor has taken up this work with great hopefulness. The mission at Bliss Four Corners, Tiverton, after fifteen years of aid, and a chapel built in a needed country field, has been organized into a thrifty little church of young people under faithful pastoral care. The work in Rhode Island is rendered difficult by a foreign, shifting population, ninety per cent, in cities and summer resorts. But our large churches are well organized and have a desire to help needy fields.

### SLAVIC DEPARTMENT.

Sixteen Slavic churches, nine missions, and a missionary at Ellis Island, New York City, are counted as belonging to our Slavic work. According to the Year-Book figures the membership of the churches is 1,098, or an average of sixty-eight per church. The Sunday-schools have a membership of 1,649, or 109 per school. Additions to membership for the year were 103, or six per church. The value of church property is \$138,000. The money raised for current expenses by the churches was \$17,100, or about \$1,000 for each church; for benevolences \$1,855, \$111 per church.

In Virginia the incoming of new Slavic settlers continues. The land in Prince George County is pretty well taken, and values are high, so the settlers are going south into Sussex County. To provide for them our church at Begonia has erected a second house of worship in Disputanta, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad. This building was dedicated in December, and the cost was met, except the amount of loan and grant by the Church Building Society. Thirty miles lie between the two extremes of this parish, the pastor holding services at three points—Begonia, Disputanta, and Bohemia, and making occasional excursions southward toward Emporia.

In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the church at Woods Run is improving in system of work. Midweek Bible expositions and occasional stereopticon talks, added to the regular services, increase the interest. In warm weather many are touched by the street meetings. Picture leaflets, with a typewritten message on the back, prepared by the pastor, are distributed among the people. Improvements, costing over \$600, have been made in the property.

The old Slovak church at Braddock, Pennsylvania, has not gained in membership, but it has gained spiritually and in more harmonious activity on the part of its congregation. One of the members, working in the Carnegie steel plant, gathers his fellow workmen together at noon, and holds a Bible study class.

At Duquesne, Pennsylvania, the Slovak church holds its own in spite of removals. The little church building is too small. A larger building, with provision for some institutional features, would greatly increase the influence of this fine group of Slovak Congregationalists, who are striving here, and at McKeesport, to bring a vital Gospel to their people.

At Stockdale, Charleroi, and Monessen, Pennsylvania, are three preaching places cared for by one Slovak pastor. We have only one building, in Stockdale, which was the original field of work. Only two families remain here, and

the property was to be sold. However, the Steel Corporation has purchased land here, and since a steel plant is apparently going up, it has been thought best to hold the property for a possible need by an increased Slavic population. The principal work now is in Charleroi, where the congregation is planning to build. Our work here is so appreciated by Christians of other denominations that they are contributing to the support of a trained woman missionary to assist our pastor.

Our Bohemian church at Vining, Iowa, is the only one in town. It has competition from a Bohemian "sokul" or society. The pastor reports that out of twenty inhabitants in the town, sixty were present at the Easter services, and of the twenty-two children, seventeen are in our Sunday-school. The pastor's religious ministrations are in demand both in the town and the surrounding country, by Protestants and Catholics alike. He also serves the church at Luzerne, and holds occasional services at several other points.

In South Dakota, Mr. Kocerha continues to preach among the Bohemians, widely scattered in Hyde and Hand counties. He has not yet organized a church, but fourteen persons are ready to become charter members when the time comes to organize. He has reached out to two other communities, largely Scandinavian, where he is preaching acceptably in English. He finds the best opportunity to get the Slavic people together is at funerals. They come en masse, and he makes good use of such opportunities. A Bohemian whom he met at a funeral told him he had not heard a sermon for thirty years.

The Bohemian church at St. Paul, Minnesota, holds together well, in spite of the attempted break by the introduction of a Methodist Slavic work in the same parish. Some who had left are coming back, and the pastor feels encouraged by the loyalty of the people to the work.

Our Slovak church at Holdingford, Minnesota, is gaining in strength and numbers. The people have voluntarily increased their contribution to the pastor's salary. He is not only serving Slavic parishioners, but has revived a Swedish church some miles away, which was practically dead until he took hold. At these services Slavs and Swedes mingle in a pleasant fraternal spirit.

I am not reporting on the Slavic work in Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, Silver Lake, Minnesota, Detroit, Michigan, and Ellis Island, as it does not come under my immediate oversight. On the whole, although our Slavic work is slow in securing results that can be tabulated in statistical form, there is faithful and important work being done for the Kingdom all along the line.

### **SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT.**

Home missionary work in the South Central District has maintained its customary standard of efficiency. In certain details, such as keeping churches supplied with pastors, and achievements in particular fields, it has risen to reasonable success. About forty missionaries served some sixty-seven churches, reporting over 380 accessions. The total membership is about 3,000, and the Sunday-school enrollment 4,000. A district per cent of accessions to membership of 14.5 is reported, while two states, taken separately, made a percentage of 18.7 each. Two new churches have been organized, one in Bellaire, Texas, and one in Elton, Louisiana.

I desire to emphasize the growing evidence of the importance and promise of this district as a home mission field. The growth of population is one evidence. Since the census of 1910 Oklahoma City has advanced from 64,000 to 80,000. Incidentally our churches there are making good. Pilgrim Church has increased its property holdings by \$25,000, and is entirely free from debt, having added to its equipment a fine community or parish house in a needy missionary field in the city.

Dallas, Texas, has grown from 92,000 to 131,000. Our two home mission churches have maintained the Tercentenary percentage of growth, and made their best record in the year 1916.

Port Arthur, Texas, has increased from 7,700 people to 17,000. This church has called one of our ablest Oklahoma pastors. He began work on January 1, just as new city developments put emphasis upon the fact that we have one of the best locations in the place for a growing church.

Increase of wealth does not mean success along home mission lines, but it is a basis of calculation for Christian opportunity and obligation. The year 1916 has been a great year. This empire of the Central South is possessed of resources and attractions that insure wonderful development, uplift, and up-building in the coming days. It is such an opportunity as rarely presents itself to any people.

I want to emphasize an item or two of typical missionary achievement:

Houston, Texas. Last April we had a downtown lot, with a country cross-roads meeting house for equipment, a property worth about \$25,000. The location involved a program of impossible competition with strongly-established and wealthy congregations in the city center. We had one of the ablest, most versatile, and determined men in the denomination as pastor. The team work between the city, state, and national home missionary forces was splendid and effective. The result was that on January 1, 1917, we had the old lot mortgaged to the extent of \$8,000 at seven per cent, a superlative manse meeting house, on a \$2,000 lot, with pastor's living rooms upstairs and first-floor facilities for the beginning of a Sunday-school and church. This parsonage property is worth nearly \$10,000, and is practically paid for and unencumbered. We also have the adjoining lots for a future church, and they are worth \$6,000. A payment of \$1,000 has been made, leaving five annual payments of \$1,000 each to be met, with interest at seven per cent. We have an ideal location in the heart of the largest and finest residential section of the city, and there is renewed courage and interest among the members.

The total value of our property holdings has been increased approximately \$2,000 in the process, and with the spirit and pluck of our pastor, Dr. Harrison, there is a fine fighting chance to build up the spiritual side of our Houston work. If there is among us, as Congregationalists, the spirit of coöperation in the romantic and statesmanlike fight for victory in a strategic center of power, I know nothing in the United States that offers a better opportunity than Houston, Texas. If, somehow, payment can be made for these church lots, or of even the \$1,000 due next June, we shall hope to see a work in that city which will abundantly justify this venture of faith. Dr. Harrison has preached in the suburb of Bellaire, and organized a church of fifty members, again proving



our Congregational adaptation to the needs of a community of various credal and sectional elements. We are not yet out of the danger zone in our Houston enterprise, and we still need faithful denominational team work. But so far, a strong record of achievement has been made.

The church at Elton, Louisiana, was organized in December, under the efficient leadership of Dr. Murphy. Intelligent and capable elements of the community have been brought together in its membership, which numbers about thirty. Located only nine miles from our Kinder church, with this splendid beginning, if an efficient pastor can be secured, there is every promise for a useful community church that can render service never before realized and which will be of untold value in the community.

These instances must be taken as types. The village and rural churches afford material for stories of splendid service. But let me say that the schedule for the South Central District represents actual work, urgent needs, and that the whole situation demands more oversight and field work. The hour has struck when one or more general missionaries are absolutely necessary, if we are to meet the demands of an increasing population and the needs of this rapidly-developing and important district.

### **SOUTH DAKOTA.**

South Dakota is a state 200 by 400 miles, of potential agricultural and stock-raising resources, which as yet have not been developed, but which are being progressively discovered. The state has not been troubled with booms, but neither has it had serious setbacks in the last twenty years. The portion of South Dakota east of the Missouri River is more than twenty years ahead of the western half. In such a country pioneers have a few years of financial struggle, but when once established, they become prosperous, and church organizations move steadily forward into strength.

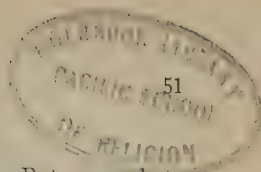
#### **A Decade of Development and Progress.**

From 1905 to 1915 two churches, with two hundred or more members, increased to six; six churches, with 150 members and over, increased to eleven; seventeen, with 100 or more, increased to twenty-four; forty-two, with fifty and over, increased to sixty-nine. The number of churches increased from 164 to 226, and the total membership from over 7,000 to more than 10,000. Home expenses have grown from \$103,359 to \$140,446, and benevolences from \$10,185 to \$24,212, an increase of 138 per cent.

#### **The Present Task.**

Our home missionary work today lies largely west and south of the Missouri River. This part of our state has resources which have been sufficiently tested to assure a future. Large districts are as yet thinly populated, but settlers are steadily coming in. This fall, at the land office in Belle Fourche, 200 registered filings in one day, and for several days over 100 registered at the land office in Rapid City, and there are several land offices in our state.

New houses and barns are taking the place of shacks and of sod and thatched roof barns. Shipments of grain and stock are on the increase. Land values have doubled in many parts in three years.



### **Spiritual and Financial Problems.**

This work at present calls for large missionary support. But we seek to give Gospel privileges to the large rural districts of scattered population at a minimum cost. Most of our missionaries are caring for large districts (some of them for one or two counties each), and for the most part each one is caring for some strategic center of county influence in districts where, without them, the country would be without the Gospel.

Throughout the state we are seeking to give up entirely any overchurched work where we can do so without loss to the denomination or with a gain to match, and we seek to strongly man all worth-while work, believing it to be good economy and essential to efficiency. The Every-Member Canvass is solving many financial problems. Better Sunday-school methods are being adopted under the lead of our most progressive pastors. A new era of church building is moving steadily forward in our older churches and larger cities, and better parsonages are being provided.

Our present task is to strengthen the work we already have, rather than to reach out to take in new missionary fields. We are seeking to do more intensive work and to adopt efficiency programs. If the present work, with its large outreach, can be sustained and developed as the country develops, it will repay the denomination for its investment of life and money, and will do much to shape the destinies of a new commonwealth.

### **SOUTHEAST DISTRICT (THE).**

During the past year the Home Missionary Society directly helped one hundred and thirty-one churches, by paying a part of the pastor's salary. Through the work of the field men, all of the two hundred and twenty-seven Congregational churches in the eight Southeastern States were given some measure of help. The seventy-one pastors and six field men put in a total of seven hundred and fifty-one months of service. The year has been one of growth and blessing. More church buildings and more parsonages have been completed than in any other year in the history of the work.

At present practically all of our churches have pastors, and there is a fine spirit of enthusiasm in the work. The meeting of the Southern Congregational Congress, in connection with the dedication of the fine new building which has been erected by Pilgrim Church in Chattanooga, Tennessee, marks the beginning of a new era in our Southern work. There has been steady growth in the past. A larger growth may be confidently expected in the next few years. There is a growing welcome for the church of the Pilgrim Fathers in the South. There is, on the part of many, a longing for democracy and breadth, the larger vision, and the emphasis upon essentials of Congregationalism at its best.

Through the 1916-17 home mission textbook, "The South Today," there is, in all parts of the country, a new interest in the South, as well as in America as a mission field.

### **Some Interesting Statistics.**

Some figures taken from "The South Today" may serve as a basis for emphasizing our duty and our responsibility:



In the sixteen slave-holding states of the Old South there are thirty-two million people. Of these twenty millions are outside the membership of all churches. Of the twelve million church members, four millions are Negroes, leaving the white church members eight millions. There is evident need for Christian work to reach the many who are outside the churches. A more analytic study emphasizes the need of added effort.

The South is distinctively a rural section. According to the United States census seventy-nine per cent of the people live in the country. Dr. Moore says that ninety-five per cent of all the churches are "once-a-month" churches, that is, ninety-five per cent of the churches in the country meet twelve times a year. He also says that three-fourths of the children in the country are in no Sunday-school. Surely these facts present a Macedonian cry to the churches of America. While the call should go home in a special way to the stronger churches of the South, we of the Pilgrim faith cannot escape our responsibility. If, as has been so well said, "Congregationalism is not a sect for a section, but a program for a nation," then surely we must do our part toward solving the great rural church problem. Until quite recently, most of our Southern churches were rural churches. We cannot escape the responsibility for some part of this religious neglect in the rural districts of the South.

The cotton-mill village presents a distinct type of church life. There are in the South about one million cotton-mill employees. Taken with their families these will represent a population of four or five millions. For most of these cotton-mill villages there is the prevalent "once-a-month" type of church, which prepares men for heaven and is largely oblivious of the fact that they live on earth—that there are sanitary and other social needs. The cotton-mill village presents a Macedonian cry which should reach all the churches of America. Here, again, we have a distinct responsibility for a goodly number of these villages. There is also the added responsibility which comes from the fact that many of these mills are made possible by Northern capital.

The cities of the South present to us of the Pilgrim faith the loudest of the Macedonian calls of the South. It is true that there are fine churches, and that these churches of various denominations are doing a good work. It is also true that in practically all of the Southern cities there is a large, neglected class of people—those who love democracy and freedom, those who prefer a Twentieth Century statement of religious truth, rather than a dogmatic clinging to the statements of bygone centuries. The great work of the year has been in cities like Chattanooga and Memphis, Tennessee, Asheville and Salisbury, North Carolina. We have had splendid success in these places, and there is a call to extend the work to many other cities.

The tourist community in the South presents to us a problem which should have attention. Over a million tourists go to Florida alone, and large numbers to other Southern states during the year. Who are they? The old and the worn-out, the sick and the weary, the pleasure-seeker and the novelty-hunter—all kinds and classes, and all needing the saving Gospel of Jesus Christ. We have done good work in the tourist centers. We ought to do more and better work. We are, in a real sense, caring for our own.

The pioneer new community is found all over the South. The population of Florida is increasing more rapidly than that of any other state in the Union.

The same call that sent our missionaries West in the decades that are passed, should send them now to the new, rapidly-growing and rapidly-changing South.

### **SOUTHWEST DISTRICT (THE).**

Our work in the Southwest has passed through three periods. The first, beginning in 1880, might be called

#### **The Period of Pioneer Work.**

Conditions were then so hard and uninviting that nobody cared for the field. Consequently, The Congregational Home Missionary Society, true to the Pilgrim spirit, and actuated by real missionary zeal, took it. Churches were started in several towns, and a noble, disinterested work was done.

#### **The Period of Piracy and Sectarian Rivalry.**

This period began about 1890 and lasted almost to the present time, or until conditions in the Southwest had so improved that everybody wanted the field. Churches were organized beyond the ability of the population to sustain. Our work accordingly suffered, and for several years maintained a precarious existence, some churches decreasing in strength and membership, and in some cases ceasing to exist.

#### **The Period of Progress and Hopeful Development.**

We have now, I believe, entered upon a period of wonderful progress and development. Our towns are growing up to their institutions, and a successful, self-respecting life is possible for our churches. We have many difficulties to contend with. Sectarian rivalry is still intense. Populations are fickle and changing. Economic conditions are variable, a large proportion of the people are irresponsible and irresponsive with regard to religious things. Nevertheless, we have won through the hard, discouraging years. Better times have come, and still better times are ahead.

In the three years from the beginning of 1906 to the end of 1908, our churches suffered a loss of fifty-nine members. The latter date marked low ebb in Southwestern Congregationalism. Then the tide turned, and our churches have slowly but steadily advanced, gaining thirty-three per cent in the seven years ending December 31, 1915.

#### **The Present Outlook.**

The past year has been the best in our history. One new church has been organized; another, long suspended, has been revived. Extensive material improvements have been made, half of our churches having been engaged in these operations. To this advance material prosperity has contributed, but the main factor has been that our churches have been better manned than ever before.

The gain in membership has been far larger than at any previous time, being about twenty-five per cent. No great advance has been made in benevolent contributions, owing in part to the fact that so many churches have incurred large expenses for improvement of their property.

The Southwestern border has been discovered during the past year by a



considerable portion of the people of the United States. For some time Americans had been pretty lonesome down here. Consequently they were not really expecting a hundred thousand of their fellow citizens in khaki to appear among them suddenly. Among these soldiers were a considerable number of Congregationalists, whose character and conduct were such as to make us proud to claim them as co-religionists. Especially was this true at Nogales, where two regiments from Connecticut were stationed, with two faithful Congregational chaplains, Berg, of Hartford, and Petty, of New Haven. Dr. Petty pitched right in and helped us open up the Congregational church, which had been closed for some years by reason of sectarian pressure. This gives us three active churches on the line, thus filling the gaps between our work on this side and that of the American Board in Mexico.

### SWEDISH DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-six Swedish churches were aided by the national Society during the year. Of these two are located in the state of Washington, namely, the churches at Hoquiam and Aberdeen. Rev. J. J. Huleen, who for eight years faithfully served as pastor at Aberdeen, has moved to Minnesota, and the pastor at Hoquiam also serves the Aberdeen church. However, a pastor will be called to this church as soon as possible. The church at Everett, which received aid for some years, has come to self-support.

The little organization in Portland is our only aided church in Oregon.

The largest number of Swedish churches are located in Minnesota, and ten of them are aided by the Home Missionary Society. Our General Missionary in the Northwest has organized a church at Danforth, nineteen miles from Sandstone, where there is a church which formerly received aid. It is our plan to unite these organizations under one pastor. The churches at Birchdale and Cannon Falls do not receive any aid at present, but our pastors at Rosewood and Lake City preach regularly to these congregations. The minister at Culdrum serves four outstations regularly. The new church at Happyland, beautifully located near Bear Creek, was dedicated last summer. The church at Wondel Brook has built a parsonage near the house of worship, and has now a fine property.

In Wisconsin five churches have been aided. The pastor at Clear Lake has taken up regular work at Clayton. The pastor at Glenwood City also preaches to the churches at New Richmond and Star Prairie. Our young pastor at Merrill, who was graduated from our seminary last June, has met with great success in his work. He is also serving an outstation. Another of our graduates, the young pastor at Siren, also serves the church at Wood Lake, which has two houses of worship. Both these men are American born and they preach in both Swedish and English.

We also have five churches in Pennsylvania, two of them, the largest of all our organizations, being located at Pittsburgh and Warren. They should soon become self-supporting. The churches at Warren and Titusville have taken in the largest number of new members. Our minister at Dubois has three outstations, and the student-pastor at Renovo serves two outlying points. This student went to Renovo last June, and has met with some success. He was asked

to remain after the summer vacation closed. He ought to return to our Christian Institute next fall, and the church should receive aid toward the support of a permanent pastor, for the work there seems to be most hopeful again.

There are three aided churches in New Jersey. Last summer one of our students served as pastor in Dover, with Morristown as an outstation, and when he returned to our school last fall, one of his classmates, a former Salvation Army captain, took his place, and has received many new members into his church. The minister of the Plainfield church preaches also at Perth Amboy, as was the custom several years ago, when the Perth Amboy church had no pastor. The little organization in the city of Paterson has had a pastor only a short time at the beginning of the year.

These twenty-six churches have nine hundred and nine members. Sixty-six members were received in fifteen churches, according to the reports of the pastors. This is about twice as many as the previous year.

The General Missionary in the Northwest, Rev. J. Albert Peterson, has tried to take up work in new places in order to organize churches, has preached to the pastorless churches, and has aided ministers in their work.

The churches and pastors in Minnesota and Wisconsin are organized in two Associations, which held a joint annual conference in Minneapolis last June. The meeting was well attended, helpful, and inspiring.

### TEXAS—THE PANHANDLE.

The little group of churches in the part of western Texas known as the Panhandle has had a good year, the best in their history.

The fields have been fully manned, and with men who fit. Material improvements have been made on every field. I think every church has been painted. Some have been enlarged or otherwise improved. One church built a commodious basement, with kitchen, at a cost of nearly \$2,000. They asked no help from the Building Society. The people are finding themselves religiously, and taking pride in the work.

Numerically there has been a gratifying growth. There has been a remarkable increase in the Sunday-schools and a substantial growth in the churches. Every church has an active, spiritual young people's society. These societies frequently conduct the Sunday evening services. One of the strongest features of this frontier work is the development of Christian character among the young people. Five young men went from these churches to Kingfisher College this year, a distance of four hundred miles, and four of them are preparing for the ministry. In my judgment this alone is worth more than we put into the work last year. And could you see these splendid, stalwart, unspoiled fellows from the plains, you would say, "Amen."

We may not meet the Tercentenary ideal in finances, but we shall more than make up for it in additions and life recruits.

We are building community churches. I mean Congregational churches which include the whole community and which meet its needs. These are a credit to us and an example to others. In three community centers we have the fields to ourselves.

As regards comity, we may be a little primitive, but this is our plan: Fill

the places occupied with so much efficient work that others will have not only no excuse but no chance to come in. At first we are sometimes condemned as selfish bigots, but if we are given time enough we are commended as community benefactors.

These community churches minister to a wide area, each reaching in a radius from ten to twenty-five miles. We, too, have installed the Ford system. We are not, however, making our appeal on the basis of square miles, but on actual needs, which are being well met.

These churches entertained the Texas State Conference last fall, and the Sunday-schools in this district have won the Texas State Efficiency Banner for three consecutive years.

### UTAH.

The work has gone forward as usual, all the pulpits except Park City having been supplied with preaching services. Mr. Brainerd has continued at Ogden, developing the mission at Five Points into an earnest working church. Rev. Ludwig Thomsen, formerly Superintendent of Idaho, is doing work of the highest order at Provo, aside from teaching at Proctor Academy. A movement is on foot at Provo to unite the Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational churches. We have by far the strongest church of the three. It would seem, therefore, that we should not be the one to retire. Rev. George Downey continues to serve both the church and the school at Vernal, and we are most fortunate to secure the services of Rev. James E. Butler for the large circuit which includes Bountiful, Sandy, and Plymouth Church, Salt Lake City. The gift of an automobile is announced for this circuit. We have been unable to do anything for Park City, except through occasional supplies, and are undertaking no new work. A notable piece of missionary work has been done by a lady, Mrs. Rand, in the Kamas Valley. She has for years made her living by running a newspaper and a job press, for the sake of living in the Valley to carry on a Sunday-school and otherwise serve among the people whom she has learned to love. They not only thoroughly respect and admire her, but are inclined to follow the teachings she has been giving.

The following comparisons are suggestive: According to Bishop McConnell of the Methodist Church, the Presbyterians are spending nearly \$30,000 in Utah and the Methodists \$15,000. Our appropriation has been \$1,500, which has been increased to \$2,000 for the coming year.

### VERMONT.

The yearly review brings out few salient features. The movement toward bringing into closer relationship some of our larger churches with a contiguous dependent organization, under a form of federation, has made progress. Its success gives promise of a solution of some of our difficulties. In one instance the associate pastor has been installed over a smaller church. Increase in salaries has been secured in some instances, showing a growing list of churches that have taken advantage of the "dollar-for-dollar" offer. But this increase has far from kept pace with the growing need in the rapidly-rising cost of living.

There have at times been indications that the urgent demand for qualified men for rural communities would secure for us our quota of recruits. But as yet this has proved little more than an unrealized ideal. The truth is constantly brought home that it is the personal equation that stresses most largely in any success in our work. In the matter of finance, much as money is required for the prosecution of our plans, it is not for want of funds that more and better men are not secured. The endowment of our churches increases apace, and the condition of our treasury warrants any expenditure that men who can give value received in fruitful work may require.

An Associate Secretary, Rev. Charles C. Merrill, has recently entered upon the duties of his office, having given one month in the closing of the year to his initiative. With his coming there is the promise of new life and fresh aggressiveness, especially as he is to be brought into closer official relations to the larger body of self-supporting churches. The much-abused term, "efficiency," has been brought to the fore; and in the closer bond of fellowship that our reorganization contemplates it may be expected that the modern ideal will be realized and the popular goal attained.

### WASHINGTON.

For the Washington Congregational churches the past year has been one of quiet progress in the presence of somewhat unusual difficulties. The removal of Superintendent Scudder from the state after thirteen years of service, left us rather at sea. We gave him up to a larger service with unfeigned reluctance. Washington will hold his name high among her patriotic leaders for many a long day.

We are glad to say that in some notable matters the past year was a record one with us. Particularly is this true in the matter of evangelism and the addition of members to our churches on confession of faith. While the story is far from ideal, there has been a very real endeavor to win new recruits to the Kingdom of God. And the promise for the coming year is even more hopeful. The financial problem has been a very difficult one. For a while it looked as though we were to finish the fiscal year with a very serious deficit. And it was only by calling on some faithful and liberal givers at the last moment that a big debt was avoided. As it turned out, we were able to pay our way and also get rid of a debt accumulated during the two or three years preceding.

We consider ourselves fortunate in the coming to the field of our new Superintendent, Rev. Lucius O. Baird, D.D. This state presents a fine appeal to the ambition of a builder within the Kingdom of God. Development is going on at every hand, and the population is increasing rapidly. Dr. Baird has a splendid task before him, and we believe he is the man for the task. Congregationalism in Washington is rallying faithfully around him, and we are looking forward to years of great progress in the church life of the state.

### WISCONSIN.

The plan of uniting church and Sunday-school missions under a district superintendent has had a year's trial. The state has been divided into three dis-



tricts, including three of the conventions of the state. A district superintendent has been appointed for each district, to administer church and Sunday-school missions and to handle such other denominational interests as may be committed to him. The men chosen for this important work are the Rev. Homer W. Carter, D.D., former home missionary secretary of the state; Rev. O. L. Robinson, the former Sunday-school secretary, and the Rev. F. N. Dexter, former home missionary assistant to Dr. Carter in north Wisconsin. Happily, these men know the state and its work, and under their wise leadership readjustment to new conditions has gone forward rapidly and smoothly. The general superintendent has oversight of the missionary and other denominational interests, coöperates with the field men, and carries out the general policies approved by the board of directors. The plan works well. A more intensive work is possible; wider coöperation of pastors and laymen is secured; overlapping of effort in many directions is avoided; church and Sunday-school missions are more closely related—in some things united.

Wisconsin has a frontier. In the twenty-eight counties in the northern part of the state there are ten million acres of undeveloped land, a territory of fifteen thousand square miles. This cheap, rich land, so near Chicago, is being discovered. Into northern Wisconsin thirty-five hundred families are moving each year. Of this incoming population three-fifths is native born. They are from the farms of near-by states and from the southern part of Wisconsin. This rapid development presents a problem and makes a strong challenge to our Wisconsin Congregational fellowship. The apportionment income for home missions is inadequate. To meet the emergency we are raising a special fund of three thousand dollars a year, for five years, to develop new churches in northern Wisconsin. The church at Sheboygan has generously adopted one of these important fields as its own, making the home missionary pastor its assistant, and giving, in addition to its apportionment, the sum of one thousand dollars a year.

The coöperation of the Milwaukee Congregational Union and the State Association in extension work in Milwaukee has led to the organization of the Sherman Boulevard church, which gives promise of becoming one of the leading churches of our denomination in Milwaukee. The first unit of a fifty-thousand-dollar building has been completed. A new type of work is stressed in the Hanover Street church, situated in a downtown district and surrounded by peoples of southern European nationalities. The plant is being used in a special effort to reach the children of these foreigners. The Rev. L. A. Convis, the pastor, has given special attention to this type of work.

In Madison the generous gift of \$2,000 by the First Church to Plymouth, with the strong leadership of its pastor, the Rev. Henry Harris, made possible the dedication of a fine new house of worship in a community rapidly growing and depending entirely upon one church for its religious life.

During the year 1917 two churches were organized and thirty home missionaries were employed. Two hundred and seventy-two, including one hundred and ninety-seven on confession, were received into membership in our home missionary churches. There is a fine spirit of coöperation on the part of pastors and laymen in Wisconsin, and there is an earnest purpose to keep pace with the Tercentenary movement of the denomination in the growth of missionary and self-supporting churches.

### WYOMING.

Wyoming is proving her right to a prominent place on the national map. Her wonderful deposits of oil have scarcely been tapped. Companies are being incorporated almost daily to search out her hidden wealth in oil and coal.

New towns are springing up in all parts of the state, and people are rushing in to take advantage of the recently enacted and generous land laws, or to secure a bonanza in oil.

Three beet sugar factories have been erected and three more are in process of erection.

In agriculture Wyoming outranks her live-stock industry, so that farming, both dry and by irrigation, is the state's most profitable income-producer.

Immigration has begun, and every train is bringing in people eager to secure a homestead or a share in her undeveloped wealth.

One result of this rapid development is shown in the increased demand for missionary work and for the establishment of churches, Sunday-schools, and missions.

The ministers are of necessity being overworked. The sixteen Congregational pastors who are laboring under the Home Missionary Society are caring for seventy-six churches and missions. This is too much, and something must be done to relieve the pressure, or the men will break down under it.

The shortage in the pastoral working force has necessitated the Superintendent's undertaking an unusually large amount of pastoral work during the year, having covered over 40,000 miles. This was done in order to supply the outlying communities with occasional Sabbath services. This mileage was largely increased by the field work the pastors willingly undertook at his request.

One church and seven new missions have been established during the year. One church building has been erected, and a new parsonage is well under way.

There is no field more promising for missionary activity or investment than Wyoming offers today, and there is no work more important or far-reaching in results than that of laying Christian foundations for a new and growing state.

The state executive board, after a long and careful survey of the field, unanimously decided that it would require not less than \$9,500 to carry on the work already undertaken and provide for an adequate ministry. They ask this amount from the Home Missionary Society.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
1-26-27	1	120	5	33	1	160
2-27-28	5	130	9	56	..	201
3-28-29	72	127	23	80	2	304
4-29-30	107	147	13	122	3	392
5-30-31	144	160	12	145	2	463
6-31-32	103	160	10	166	1	500
7-32-33	230	170	9	185	3	606
8-33-34	287	201	13	169	6	676
9-34-35	280	216	18	187	9	719
10-35-36	319	219	11	191	15	755
11-36-37	331	227	11	195	22	786
12-37-38	288	198	8	166	24	684
13-38-39	284	198	9	160	14	665
14-39-40	290	205	6	167	12	680
15-40-41	292	215	5	169	9	690
16-41-42	305	249	5	222	10	791
17-42-43	288	253	7	291	9	848
18-43-44	268	257	10	365	7	907
19-44-45	285	249	6	397	6	943
20-45-46	274	271	9	417	..	971
21-46-47	275	254	10	433	..	972
22-47-48	295	237	18	456	..	1,006
23-48-49	302	239	15	463	..	1,010
24-49-50	301	228	15	488	..	1,032
25-50-51	311	224	15	515	..	1,065
26-51-52	305	213	14	533	..	1,065
27-52-53	313	215	12	547	..	1,087
28-53-54	292	214	11	530	..	1,047
29-54-55	278	207	10	537	..	1,032
30-55-56	276	198	8	504	..	986
31-56-57	271	191	6	506	..	974
32-57-58	291	197	3	521	..	1,012
33-58-59	319	201	..	534	..	1,054
34-59-60	327	199	..	581	..	1,107
35-60-61	308	181	..	573	..	1,062
36-61-62	295	87	..	481	..	863
37-62-63	281	48	..	495	..	734
38-63-64	289	44	..	423	..	756
39-64-65	293	58	..	451	..	802
40-65-66	283	64	4	467	..	818
41-66-67	284	66	5	491	..	846
42-67-68	307	73	7	521	..	908
43-68-69	327	73	8	564	..	972
44-69-70	311	71	6	556	..	944
45-70-71	296	69	5	570	..	940
46-71-72	308	62	3	588	..	961
47-72-73	312	49	3	587	..	951
48-73-74	310	58	7	594	..	969
49-74-75	292	67	7	586	..	952
50-75-76	304	72	8	595	..	979
51-76-77	303	70	6	617	..	996
52-77-78	316	70	6	604	..	996
53-78-79	312	57	10	567	..	946
54-79-80	327	57	9	622	..	1,015
55-80-81	321	62	9	640	..	1,032
56-81-82	328	56	17	669	..	1,070
57-82-83	326	68	61	695	..	1,150
58-83-84	334	77	63	868	..	1,342
59-84-85	349	93	123	882	..	1,447
60-85-86	368	99	134	868	..	1,469
61-86-87	375	103	143	950	..	1,571
62-87-88	387	110	144	979	..	1,620
63-88-89	414	109	127	1,109	..	1,759
64-89-90	441	121	150	1,167	..	1,879
65-90-91	446	141	186	1,193	..	1,966
66-91-92	437	151	196	1,202	..	1,986
67-92-93	437	153	203	1,209	..	2,002
68-93-94	458	167	230	1,174	..	2,029
69-94-95	484	154	220	1,167	..	2,025
70-95-96	456	151	229	1,227	..	2,063

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS—Continued.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
71-'96-'97	454	139	234	1,226	..	2,053
72-'97-'98	458	119	210	1,094	..	1,881
73-'98-'99	466	119	199	1,064	..	1,848
74-'99-1900	412	121	191	1,063	..	1,787
75-1900-'01	438	147	209	1,092	..	1,886
76-1901-'02	444	116	207	1,101	..	1,868
77-1902-'03	454	122	214	1,117	..	1,907
78-1903-'04	469	130	220	1,118	..	1,937
79-1904-'05	453	124	187	1,032	..	1,796
80-1905-'06	443	124	159	934	..	1,660
81-1906-'07	450	116	157	862	..	1,585
82-1907-'08	454	132	155	951	..	1,692
83-1908-'09	451	116	162	923	..	1,652
84-1909-'10	476	118	148	935	..	1,667
85-1910-'11	465	122	152	953	..	1,692
86-1911-'12	460	122	157	1,039	..	1,778
87-1912-'13	471	129	149	1,021	..	1,770
88-1913-'14	449	128	155	1,056	..	1,741
89-1914-'15	448	134	120	1,033	..	1,735
90-1915-'16	461	137	128	1,058	..	1,723
91-1916-'17	455	128	171	970	..	1,724



### DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	EASTERN STATES.					MIDDLE STATES.				SOUTHERN STATES.																		
	Maine.	N. Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Arkansas.	Florida.	Texas.	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Mexico.
1-26-27			1				120	1	7				1	1						1								
2-27-28	1	2	2				120	1	9																			
3-28-29	40	2	29	1			117	1	10			2	3	0	2	3	3											
4-29-30	47	29	27		3	1	133	1	13					4	1	2	3											
5-30-31	54	31	35		3	21	148	2	11			2	2	3	2	2	1											
6-31-32	62	40	32	1	3	25	156	2	10					2	1		3	1										
7-32-33	66	50	38	55	4	26	151	3	16					1			4											
8-33-34	83	63	42	62	3	34	177	3	20	1		3	2	2			6											
9-34-35	87	40	42	68	6	37	185	6	22	3	1	4	3	3			4	2										
10-35-36	90	59	53	71	6	40	183	5	20	2	1	3	1	1			1	1	4	2								
11-36-37	107	63	50	74		37	186	6	34	1	1	5		1			1	3										
12-37-38	71	56	52	76		33	161	7	29	1	2																	
13-38-39	70	48	47	80	5	34	148	8	41	1	3	3					1	1										
14-39-40	71	55	51	73	2	38	105	12	27	1	2						1	1										
15-40-41	74	47	50	82	4	35	167	11	35	2	1	2																
16-41-42	73	50	54	83	3	42	187	11	40	2	1	1	1															
17-42-43	68	47	53	78	3	39	193	10	47	3	1	1	1	2														
18-43-44	75	42	40	64	5	42	201	10	54	2	2	1	2	2														
19-44-45	82	45	39	66	7	46	188	10	41	1	1	1	1															
20-45-46	80	45	45	56	8	40	211	6	53	1	1	1	4															
21-46-47	86	44	43	60	6	36	198	7	47	2	3	1	3	1														
22-47-48	91	46	45	62	10	41	187	4	45	1	3	2	5															
23-48-49	89	41	50	67	10	45	186	4	49		4	2	7	1														
24-49-50	92	40	58	60	6	45	173	6	47	2	1	2	9															
25-50-51	91	46	61	61	7	45	170	11	42	1	2	1	11															
26-51-52	96	44	60	54	7	44	157	10	44	2	1	1	8	2														
27-52-53	101	46	68	54	9	45	158	9	45	3	1	1	6															
28-53-54	93	44	57	46	10	42	154	10	44	2	2	1	6															
29-54-55	92	48	45	43	7	43	146	11	49	1	1	1	7															
30-55-56	97	43	43	42	7	44	137	13	48																			
31-56-57	91	43	53	38	6	40	133	12	46				6															
32-57-58	91	45	77	34	8	36	133	14	49	1	1		3															
33-58-59	92	45	97	38	8	39	135	12	53	1	1																	
34-59-60	81	52	99	43	8	44	138	12	48	1																		
35-60-61	86	51	75	44	8	44	121	12	47	1																		
36-61-62	88	39	64	47	8	49	80	3	4																			
37-62-63	82	39	60	45	6	49	43	2	3																			
38-63-64	77	34	58	60	6	54	42		2																			
39-64-65	77	39	61	59	5	52	53		5																			
40-65-66	78	39	53	61	7	45	58	1	5																			
41-66-67	82	38	65	63	6	39	57	2	6																			
42-67-68	94	45	66	61	4	37	57	4	12			2																
43-68-69	85	48	79	70	6	36	57	5	11																			
44-69-70	89	42	65	74	6	34	55	7	9																			
45-70-71	95	38	60	64	6	33	52	7	10																			
46-71-72	110	35	58	61	8	36	49	7	6																			

### DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.																									
	Tennessee	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado.	Wyoming.	Montana.	Utah.	Nevada.	Idaho.	California.	Oregon.	Wash'ton.	Alaska.	Cuba			
1-26-27	2	4	16	3	2	3	4																					
2-27-28	2	4	27	9			5	5																				
3-28-29	3	3	43	12	3	6	5																					
4-29-30	7	5	64	18	12	6	10																					
5-30-31	5	9	74	23	17	5	12																					
6-31-32	7	13	74	24	20	12	16																					
7-32-33	11	13	80	26	23	12	20																					
8-33-34	10	9	68	29	24	13	16																					
9-34-35	13	7	85	26	29	10	16																					
10-35-36	12	9	80	24	32	12	17	1	2																			
11-36-37	12	7	72	31	31	9	29	1	2																			
12-37-38	7	1	64	29	27	14	22	2	1																			
13-38-39	6	1	56	26	31	12	22	3	3																			
14-39-40	7	1	54	25	39	9	24	6	3																			
15-40-41	8	1	53	21	42	5	26	8	6																			
16-41-42	8	1	66	24	50	6	36	19	12																			
17-42-43	6	1	75	33	65	20	46	28	16																			
18-43-44	4	3	91	36	87	21	63	30	29																			
19-44-45	3	7	99	46	95	20	65	34	28																			
20-45-46	6	6	103	51	98	25	67	36	24																			
21-46-47	6	8	95	59	92	21	77	44	20														2					
22-47-48	7	9	102	52	101	21	80	40	35																			
23-48-49	7	7	94	51	110	25	73	58	33													2						
24-49-50	6	7	97	59	114	33	74	63	37	2												2						
25-50-51	6	6	93	59	110	29	80	72	41	4												2						
26-51-52	5	6	93	63	117	29	77	84	50	4												2						
27-52-53	5	6	96	58	118	30	80	83	55	6												6						
28-53-54	3	6	110	43	105	28	76	87	56	8												7						
29-54-55	4	1	101	35	102	24	77	100	63	10	3											12						
30-55-56	2	1	80	36	93	21	72	87	73	14	3	1										13						
31-56-57	1	1	70	33	88	16	68	84	87	24	3	2										15						
32-57-58	1	1	76	38	82	5	65	93	90	33	12	2										10						
33-58-59	1	1	77	29	93		65	102	102	34	14	4										6						
34-59-60	2	2	79	29	100		68	108	115	41	17	5										10						
35-60-61	3	3	75	21	89	2	71	100	127	46	10	5										12						
36-61-62			54	15	83	2	59	82	103	45	18	4										12						
37-62-63			38	5	83	2	62	76	81	34	12	3										5						
38-63-64			38	5	94	2	62	73	79	38	15	3										8						
39-64-65			37	7	95	4	70	68	98	35	15	7										10						
40-65-66	2	2	33	7	78	19	67	72	104	35	17	9										17						
41-66-67	2	2	38	4	78	25	71	103	41	19	10											18						
42-67-68	1	1	43	5	86	31	73	64	110	40	23	12										25						
43-68-69	1	1	40	7	86	32	85	68	125	41	33	11										26						
44-69-70	1	1	34	9	72	36	77	76	124	41	39	14										26						
45-70-71	1	1	30	10	71	42	67	77	112	40	60	18										30						
46-71-72	2	2	32	10	93	40	60	77	112	43	62	25										36						
47-72-73	1	1	30	9	59	35	78	70	100	48	67	35										36						
48-73-74	2	2	37	5	53	35	80	69	100	49	70	44										35						
49-74-75	1	1	39	6	51	33	78	67	94	56	69	41										31						
50-75-76	2	2	27	10	54	28	76	72	92	60	75	40										33						
51-76-77	1	1	21	8	45	30	85	69	83	61	85	67										33						
52-77-78	2	2	26	8	44	32	85	66	89	55	91	52										27						
53-78-79	2	1	23	7	43	28	75	56	86	55	90	49										24						
54-79-80	1	1	25	7	55	21	87	59	85	60	102	52										28						
55-80-81		1	21	8	48	30	95	54	76	58	107	59										29						
56-81-82		1	26	8	44	27	93	57	67	70	93	56										35						
57-82-83	1	1	33	9	45	36	112	57	62	71	89	61										36						
58-83-84	2	2	41	13	51	45	130	51	62	08	102	83										24						
59-84-85	2	2	39	13	60	51	135	64	74	87	105	91										58						
60-85-86	2	2	43	8	54	54	126	46	78	101	97	87										62						
61-86-87	3	3	38	8	60	54	123	56	79	102	105	113										76						
62-87-88	3	3	47	11	60	48	131	72	80	92	102	90										76						
63-88-89	2	1	43	25	63	56	148	83	90	115	98	95										94						
64-89-90	2	1	46	31	68	56	149	89	105	133	79	90										94						
65-90-91	1	2	49	40	72	62	124	87	108	121	78	89										6						
66-91-92	1	1	41	36	76	64	126	100	114	141	65	97										6						

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	EASTERN STATES					MIDDLE STATES				SOUTHERN STATES																		
	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Virginia	W. Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Florida	Texas	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Arizona	Mexico
67-92-93....	124	68	59	131	14	53	94	16	40	..	3	1	2	2	2	..	25	25	..	9	3	1	12	33	..	11	3	..
68-93-94....	140	64	61	124	14	55	104	14	45	..	3	1	2	2	2	..	27	32	..	12	10	32	13	14	41	6	2	..
69-94-95....	141	71	66	132	15	59	95	12	44	..	3	..	1	1	4	..	26	33	..	9	9	29	13	9	40	2	..	..
70-95-96....	116	54	73	141	12	60	92	10	45	..	4	..	..	1	2	..	23	35	..	6	6	38	8	8	44	3	..	..
71-96-97....	112	59	65	136	14	68	87	10	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	23	41	..	8	8	35	7	9	46	2	..	..
72-97-98....	108	56	62	142	15	75	72	12	31	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	20	47	..	5	5	53	7	5	38	3	..	..
73-98-99....	107	54	60	148	15	82	66	10	39	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	18	40	..	5	5	53	7	5	38	1	..	..
74-99-1900...	73	52	56	141	16	74	68	11	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	20	38	..	5	3	33	12	..	45	3	..	..
75-00-01....	82	54	56	141	16	87	82	13	46	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	22	37	..	6	2	27	13	..	45	3	..	..
76-01-02....	87	56	57	154	15	75	57	9	45	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	25	48	..	4	3	33	12	1	50	8	..	..
77-02-03....	89	51	62	161	17	74	62	9	46	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	35	35	..	2	2	30	10	1	50	8	..	..
78-03-04....	98	51	53	159	20	85	76	9	41	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	40	31	..	2	2	28	11	4	56	5	..	..
79-04-05....	88	53	56	157	14	85	71	11	39	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	43	16	..	5	2	27	9	6	39	3	..	..
80-05-06....	95	50	48	147	17	86	76	10	34	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	32	9	..	4	1	25	9	5	40	3	..	..
81-06-07....	97	47	58	151	14	83	71	8	34	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	32	10	..	3	1	31	9	3	31	3	..	..
82-07-08....	96	48	50	165	15	80	82	10	36	..	3	1	3	..	3	..	26	19	..	8	1	17	16	..	44	5	..	..
83-08-09....	94	51	49	163	14	80	66	9	38	..	2	1	3	..	3	..	25	15	..	8	1	22	13	..	46	4	..	..
84-09-10....	97	67	52	162	15	83	70	11	35	..	2	3	..	3	..	3	..	26	15	..	6	1	18	13	..	40	6	..
85-10-11....	102	67	47	163	15	71	69	11	38	..	2	1	2	..	4	..	28	12	..	7	1	18	10	..	45	6	..	..
86-11-12....	90	63	45	163	12	87	65	18	39	..	2	1	3	..	4	..	27	13	..	7	1	19	9	..	47	15	..	..
87-12-13....	96	57	41	163	15	83	72	18	38	..	3	1	4	..	8	..	19	13	..	7	1	22	17	..	33	5	..	..
88-13-14....	102	57	40	148	16	86	70	18	40	..	3	1	4	..	10	..	18	14	..	4	1	33	20	..	34	5	..	..
89-14-15....	97	54	43	155	15	84	72	20	41	..	3	..	2	..	8	..	22	12	..	3	1	24	10	..	22	6	..	..
90-15-16....	96	53	47	163	16	86	76	13	37	..	3	..	3	..	8	..	13	10	..	3	1	24	14	..	31	8	..	..
91-16-17....	97	50	42	168	17	81	73	18	37	..	4	..	4	..	9	..	19	13	..	7	2	27	14	..	32	15	..	..

Each State is here given credit for services of minister, though he may have served in other States.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.—1. At the organization of The American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, the Missionaries of the United Domestic Missionary Society, whose responsibilities it assumed, were transferred to it, and the greater portion of them were in commission in the State of New York.

2. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, became integral parts of the National Society in the second year of its operations, the Maine Missionary Society in the third year, and the Connecticut Missionary Society in the sixth year.

3. In 1845 the missions of this Society in Canada were, by an amicable arrangement with the British Colonial Missionary Society, transferred to the care of that institution.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin	Iowa	Minnesota	Kansas	Nebraska	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado	Wyoming	Montana	Utah	Nevada	Idaho	California	Oregon	Wash'ton	Alaska	Cuba	
67-'92-'93....	2	1	44	26	86	58	126	91	123	108	67	104	42	93	42	12	13	15	1	8	104	30	62	...	...	
68-'93-'94....	4	...	47	34	79	46	119	82	114	112	61	108	40	96	37	12	14	9	2	7	99	28	66	...	...	
69-'94-'95....	3	...	44	29	75	47	136	87	109	101	59	94	35	97	51	12	11	10	2	8	94	31	71	...	...	
70-'95-'96....	2	...	47	30	154	54	88	84	91	116	60	101	36	95	55	15	10	11	1	8	105	29	79	...	...	
71-'96-'97....	4	...	48	33	138	51	76	87	90	108	69	103	43	93	49	18	9	10	1	8	106	32	87	...	...	
72-'97-'98....	3	...	35	30	102	45	69	81	94	100	50	97	38	96	40	17	8	6	2	10	100	29	82	...	...	
73-'98-'99....	2	...	38	29	97	41	71	86	91	101	40	94	41	99	43	14	9	11	1	14	85	26	73	1	...	
74-'99-'1900...	2	...	40	31	82	38	74	86	95	96	41	89	41	96	40	15	9	13	1	13	85	29	74	2	6	
75-'00-'01....	2	...	36	28	99	43	82	69	93	111	34	80	45	98	43	13	12	11	3	13	94	26	85	5	3	
76-'01-'02....	2	2	37	29	92	32	85	75	95	105	30	97	50	88	57	11	15	7	1	16	87	28	79	5	4	
77-'02-'03....	2	1	37	28	90	37	79	75	95	102	36	97	55	96	47	14	15	12	1	19	84	28	83	4	6	
78-'03-'04....	2	1	31	31	78	33	81	63	86	111	40	94	68	88	53	17	19	11	...	19	94	33	80	4	6	
79-'04-'05....	2	1	34	24	78	33	81	68	86	98	40	75	51	79	44	12	15	10	...	17	86	26	80	2	7	
80-'05-'06....	3	1	42	20	79	27	74	57	75	85	49	70	51	72	35	9	13	8	...	18	74	27	60	2	7	
81-'06-'07....	2	1	38	18	40	26	57	68	75	72	50	77	45	70	30	14	16	8	...	18	83	22	51	2	5	
82-'07-'08....	2	...	39	14	30	16	76	69	69	100	56	43	66	78	40	14	15	5	...	15	93	34	78	...	7	
83-'08-'09....	3	...	42	14	40	18	72	65	70	74	40	42	69	68	34	20	26	6	...	13	88	40	81	1	7	
84-'09-'10....	2	...	41	14	47	21	80	59	66	78	39	46	76	59	39	18	30	6	...	16	90	28	89	2	...	
85-'10-'11....	2	...	39	18	37	23	70	64	64	67	39	48	88	73	41	17	47	6	...	13	94	29	84	3	...	
86-'11-'12....	2	...	43	21	77	24	78	74	55	59	33	44	80	76	47	25	52	6	...	16	97	27	100	4	...	
87-'12-'13....	1	...	41	19	103	26	74	74	53	36	25	42	92	76	49	25	53	6	...	17	99	37	96	2	...	
88-'13-'14....	1	...	44	22	116	26	73	68	44	48	30	38	85	73	40	26	76	4	...	27	85	39	89	3	...	
89-'14-'15....	2	...	43	20	115	40	69	55	42	45	35	34	91	68	34	19	61	4	...	33	102	40	80	3	...	
90-'15-'16....	2	...	44	15	92	39	64	49	39	46	31	42	92	71	37	21	56	6	...	27	113	39	71	3	...	
91-'16-'17....	9	3	42	16	97	28	71	42	40	52	33	45	93	67	43	18	66	4	...	29	104	38	42	3	...	

4. In the Table will be seen the progress which has been made year by year in the newer States of the West, as they have severally come into being and presented fields of peculiar promise for missionary culture. When this Society was formed, *Indiana* and *Illinois* were in their infancy; *Michigan* was at that time, and for ten years subsequent a Territory; in 1825 it had but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and he was a missionary. *Wisconsin* remained, eight years after the organization of this Society, the almost undisputed home of the Indian. *Iowa* was not organized as a Territory till 1838. *Oregon* was reached by our first missionary there in the summer of 1848, after a voyage of many months by way of the Sandwich Islands. Our first missionaries to *California* sailed from New York in December, 1848. Our first missionary to *Minnesota* commenced his labors at St. Paul in July, 1849.

5. It should be borne in mind that the number of missionaries in these newer States and Territories, as well as those that have been longer cultivated, gives but an imperfect idea of the ground that has been occupied by missionary enterprise. Churches every year become independent, and others are taken up in their stead.



## GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Society's Year, (beginning 1826)	Receipts	Expendi- tures	Number of missionaries	Not in com- mission the preceding year	Churches and preaching sta- tions served	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense per year's labor	Average ex- pense per missionary
1-26-27.....	\$18,140 76	\$13,984 17	169	68	196	110	not rep.	not rep.	127	83
2-27-28.....	20,035 78	17,849 22	201	89	244	133	1,000	306	134	80
3-28-29.....	26,997 31	26,814 96	304	169	401	186	1,678	423	144	88
4-29-30.....	33,929 44	42,429 50	392	166	500	274	1,959	572	155	108
5-30-31.....	48,124 73	47,247 60	463	164	577	294	2,532	700	160	102
6-31-32.....	49,422 12	52,808 39	509	158	745	361	6,126	783	146	104
7-32-33.....	68,627 17	66,277 96	606	209	801	417	4,284	1,148	157	109
8-33-34.....	78,911 44	80,015 76	676	200	899	463	2,736	.....	172	118
9-34-35.....	88,863 22	83,394 28	719	204	1,050	490	3,300	Pupils	170	116
10-35-36.....	101,505 15	92,108 94	755	249	1,000	545	3,750	65,000	160	122
11-36-37.....	85,701 59	99,529 72	810	232	1,025	554	3,752	80,000	180	123
12-37-38.....	86,522 45	85,066 26	684	123	840	438	3,376	67,000	194	124
13-38-39.....	82,564 63	82,655 64	665	201	794	473	3,920	58,500	175	124
14-39-40.....	78,345 20	78,533 80	680	194	842	486	4,750	60,000	162	115
15-40-41.....	85,413 34	84,864 06	690	178	862	501	4,618	54,100	169	123
16-41-42.....	92,403 64	94,300 14	791	248	987	594	5,514	64,300	159	119
17-42-43.....	99,812 84	98,215 11	848	225	1,047	657	8,223	68,400	149	116
18-43-44.....	101,904 99	104,276 47	907	237	1,245	665	7,693	60,300	157	115
19-44-45.....	121,946 28	118,360 12	943	209	1,285	736	4,929	60,000	160	126
20-45-46.....	125,124 70	126,193 15	971	223	1,453	760	5,311	76,700	166	130
21-46-47.....	116,717 94	119,170 40	972	189	1,470	773	4,400	73,000	167	123
22-47-48.....	140,197 10	139,233 34	1,006	205	1,447	773	5,020	77,000	180	138
23-48-49.....	145,925 91	143,323 46	1,019	192	1,510	808	5,550	83,500	178	141
24-49-50.....	157,160 78	145,456 09	1,032	205	1,575	812	6,682	75,000	179	141
25-50-51.....	150,940 25	153,817 90	1,065	211	1,820	853	6,678	70,000	180	144
26-51-52.....	160,062 25	162,831 14	1,065	204	1,948	862	6,820	66,500	189	153
27-52-53.....	171,734 24	174,439 24	1,087	213	2,160	878	6,079	72,500	190	160
28-53-54.....	191,209 07	184,025 76	1,047	167	2,160	870	6,025	55,400	192	176
29-54-55.....	180,136 69	177,717 34	1,032	180	2,124	815	5,634	64,800	218	171
30-55-56.....	193,548 37	186,611 02	986	187	1,965	775	5,602	60,000	241	189
31-56-57.....	178,060 68	180,550 44	974	203	1,985	780	5,550	62,500	231	185
32-57-58.....	175,971 37	190,735 70	1,012	242	2,034	795	6,784	65,500	240	188
33-58-59.....	188,139 29	187,084 41	1,054	250	2,125	810	8,791	67,300	231	178
34-59-60.....	185,216 17	192,737 09	1,107	260	2,175	868	6,287	72,200	222	174
35-60-61.....	183,761 80	183,762 70	1,062	212	2,025	835	5,600	70,000	220	173
36-61-62.....	163,852 51	158,331 33	863	153	1,668	612	4,007	60,300	259	183
37-62-63.....	164,884 29	134,991 08	734	155	1,455	562	3,108	54,000	240	184
38-63-64.....	195,537 89	149,325 58	756	176	1,518	603	3,902	55,200	248	198
39-64-65.....	186,897 50	189,965 39	802	199	1,575	635	3,820	58,600	299	237
40-65-66.....	221,191 85	208,811 18	818	186	1,594	643	3,924	61,200	325	255
41-66-67.....	212,567 63	227,963 97	846	208	1,645	655	5,959	64,000	348	269
42-67-68.....	217,577 25	254,668 65	908	250	1,710	702	6,214	66,300	364	282
43-68-69.....	244,390 96	274,025 32	972	246	1,956	734	6,470	75,300	374	282
44-69-70.....	283,102 87	270,927 58	944	246	1,836	693	6,404	75,750	390	287
45-70-71.....	246,567 26	267,555 27	940	227	1,957	716	5,833	71,500	368	284
46-71-72.....	294,566 86	281,182 50	961	237	2,011	762	6,358	76,500	369	293
47-72-73.....	267,691 42	278,830 24	951	216	2,145	714	5,725	74,000	391	293
48-73-74.....	290,120 34	287,662 91	969	241	2,195	726	5,421	74,700	395	297
49-74-75.....	308,806 82	296,789 65	952	214	2,223	701	6,361	80,750	423	311
50-75-76.....	310,027 62	309,871 84	979	240	2,525	734	7,836	85,370	422	317
51-76-77.....	293,712 62	310,604 11	996	234	2,196	727	8,065	86,300	442	312
52-77-78.....	284,486 44	284,540 71	996	209	2,237	739	7,578	91,762	385	286
53-78-79.....	273,691 53	260,330 29	946	199	2,126	710	5,232	87,573	367	275
54-79-80.....	266,720 41	259,709 86	1,015	256	2,308	761	5,598	96,724	341	256
55-80-81.....	290,953 72	284,414 22	1,032	255	2,653	783	5,922	99,898	363	276
56-81-82.....	340,778 47	339,795 04	1,070	262	2,568	799	6,032	104,308	425	318
57-82-83.....	370,981 50	354,105 80	1,150	301	2,659	817	6,527	106,638	433	308
58-83-84.....	385,004 10	419,449 45	1,342	401	2,930	962	7,907	116,314	449	341
59-84-85.....	451,767 66	460,722 83	1,447	380	2,990	1,017	8,734	118,000	453	318
60-85-86.....	524,544 93	498,790 16	1,460	372	3,005	1,058	9,050	120,000	471	324
61-86-87.....	482,979 60	507,988 79	1,571	392	3,063	1,117	10,031	129,350	454	312
62-87-88.....	548,729 87	511,641 56	1,584	361	3,084	1,173	10,012	129,462	436	323
63-88-89.....	542,251 00	597,049 11	1,723	478	3,155	1,249	10,326	134,395	478	347
64-89-90.....	671,171 30	603,978 31	1,849	452	3,251	1,294	10,650	141,975	467	327
65-90-91.....	635,180 45	671,297 23	1,912	496	3,270	1,318	11,320	154,722	509	351
66-91-92.....	662,789 28	686,395 01	1,986	441	3,389	1,360	9,744	159,206	505	346
67-92-93.....	738,081 29	689,026 12	2,002	464	3,841	1,391	11,232	159,300	494	343

## GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS—Continued.

Society's Year, (beginning 1826)	Receipts	Expendi- tures	Number of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion in the pre- ceding year	Churches and preaching sta- tions served	Years of labor	Addition to Churches	Sunday-school and Bible class pupils	Average ex- pense per year's labor	Average ex- pense per mis- sionary
68-'93-'94..	\$621,608 56	\$701,441 16	2,010	547	3,930	1,437	12,784	164,050	\$488	\$349
69-'94-'95..	627,699 14	678,003 50	1,997	655	4,104	1,439	13,040	180,813	472	340
70-'95-'96..	777,747 95	699,855 36	2,038	693	4,110	1,509	12,138	186,343	464	343
71-'96-'97..	588,318 52	651,491 11	2,026	411	3,091	1,477	11,796	172,784	441	322
72-'97-'98..	592,227 86	590,597 45	1,859	380	2,758	1,431	9,193	159,116	413	318
73-'98-'99..	516,245 79	535,037 49	1,824	464	2,875	1,357	7,794	146,604	394	293
74-'99-1900.	532,336 08	520,835 82	1,762	459	2,951	1,339	7,400	142,812	389	296
75-1900-'01.	538,986 35	494,139 71	1,863	484	2,741	1,323	8,115	147,274	373	265
76-1901-'02.	602,462 24	548,676 55	1,845	422	2,484	1,359	7,305	133,378	404	297
77-1902-'03.	560,517 30	547,014 51	1,871	397	2,573	1,350	8,250	141,269	405	292
78-1903-'04.	444,501 27	570,629 91	1,916	388	2,613	1,357	8,940	140,680	420	298
79-1904-'05.	476,760 54	534,921 17	1,781	335	2,302	1,298	6,618	122,769	412	307
80-1905-'06.	494,329 73	497,601 99	1,641	338	2,216	1,157	7,315	115,824	430	303
81-1906-'07.	478,576 57	474,532 01	1,572	344	1,881	1,011	5,547	99,519	460	302
82-1907-'08.	544,720 11	511,079 31	1,677	.....	2,312	1,220	.....	.....	410	304
83-1908-'09.	522,975 51	515,773 41	1,642	.....	2,316	1,161	.....	.....	444	315
84-1909-'10.	662,175 19	519,670 86	1,663	.....	2,304	1,213	.....	.....	428	330
85-1910-'11.	531,999 07	562,260 68	1,677	.....	2,382	1,217	.....	.....	428	308
86-1911-'12.	594,691 18	590,932 81	1,763	.....	2,513	1,338	6,285	111,626	442	332
87-1912-'13.	620,929 06	602,932 92	1,770	.....	2,547	1,256	7,080	123,501	480	345
88-1913-'14.	666,280 77	647,441 91	1,788	.....	2,592	1,261	12,166	144,492	513	354
89-1914-'15.	641,727 12	648,190 36	1,735	.....	2,345	1,208	13,739	131,996	536	373
90-1915-'16.	641,840 32	638,007 17	1,723	.....	2,396	1,389	13,977	143,986	460	370
91-1916-'17.	681,498 74	652,286 22	1,724	.....	2,423	1,301	14,699	145,509	501	378

1. The total home missionary receipts reported for the ninety-one years are \$29,346,051.05.

2. The total years of labor are 80,259.

3. The average expenditure for a year of missionary labor includes the entire cost to the Society of obtaining the missionary, defraying his expense to his field, and sustaining him on it, as well as the average proportion of all the expenses in conducting the work of the Society.

## OFFICIAL CITY ORGANIZATIONS

City.	Corresponding Officer.
Atlanta, Ga.	A. W. Farlinger, Esq.
Boston, Mass.	Fred L. Norton, Esq.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter H. Johnson, Esq.
Berkeley, Cal.	Charles S. Nash, D.D.
Chicago, Ill.	J. C. Armstrong, D.D., Emeritus.
	Reuben L. Breed, D.D.
Cincinnati, O.	Rev. Frederick L. Fagley (Cong. Union).
Cleveland, O.	Rev. Luman H. Royce (Cong. Union).
Columbus, O.	Carl S. Patton, D.D.
Denver, Colo.	Rev. Robert Allingham.
Detroit, Mich.	H. L. Begle, M.D., (Cong. Union).
Grand Rapids, Mich.	George H. Corbin, Esq.
Hartford, Conn.	Rev. Louis C. Harnish.
Kansas City, Mo.	Nat Spencer (Cong. Union).
Los Angeles, Cal.	Rev. George F. Kenngott, Ph.D.
Milwaukee, Wis.	L. G. Millard, Esq., (Cong. Union).
Minneapolis, Minn.	Rev. James E. Parker (Cong. Union).
New Haven, Conn.	Rev. Edward F. Goin (Cong. Union).
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Peoria, Ill.	Rev. Arthur R. McLaughlin.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Rev. Charles W. Carroll.
Providence, R. I.	Rev. Gideon A. Burgess.
San Diego, Cal.	Willard B. Thorpe, D.D.
San Francisco, Cal.	Morris Marcus, Esq.
Seattle, Wash.	Rev. Clarence R. Gale.
Sioux City, Iowa	Rev. Charles E. Tower.
Spokane, Wash.	Rev. Thomas H. Harper.
Springfield, Mass.	Rev. Claude A. Butterfield (Cong. Union).
St. Louis, Mo.	Arthur H. Armstrong, D.D.
St. Paul, Minn.	Rev. Wilbur N. Payne.
Tacoma, Wash.	Frank Dyer, D.D.
Toledo, O.	Charles H. Whitaker, Esq.
Worcester, Mass.	Rev. Ellsworth W. Phillips.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1916-1917

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR

### RECEIPTS

#### Contributions (see table on page 73):

Churches .....	\$54,403.82
Sunday-schools .....	1,975.79
Young People's Societies .....	293.57
Women's Societies .....	18,718.84
Individuals .....	24,809.84
New Jersey Home Missionary Society .....	1,000.00
	\$101,201.86
Less Women's Union collection expenses .....	155.53

\$101,046.33

#### From Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (North) .....	\$ 2,386.06
California (South) .....	517.18
Connecticut .....	7,668.06
Illinois .....	2,947.42
Iowa .....	3,525.77
Kansas .....	427.65
Maine .....	508.57
Massachusetts .....	11,955.35
Michigan .....	2,278.78
Minnesota .....	672.22
Missouri .....	392.87
Nebraska .....	498.25
New Hampshire .....	1,922.10
New York .....	1,204.59
Ohio .....	1,938.41
Vermont .....	682.48
Wisconsin .....	1,316.86

40,842.62

#### Legacies, etc.:

Total legacies for the year .....	\$182,191.78
Matured Conditional Gifts .....	14,490.78

\$196,682.56

Less proportion of annuities .....	\$ 1,958.34
Less legacy expenses .....	1,043.91
To Equalization Fund .....	73,680.31

76,682.56

\$120,000.00

Sundry gains and transfers .....	96.70
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120,096.70

#### Income from Investments:

Total interest and dividends .....	\$ 48,315.71
Less interest added to principal of certain funds .....	\$10,669.50
Less investment expenses .....	1,055.07

11,724.57

36,591.14

**Total Receipts of National Society.....** **\$298,576.79**



**RECEIPTS—Continued.****Receipts of Constituent State Societies:**

Total receipts as reported (see table on next page) \$381,105.41

Less amount received by national Society  
from Constituent State Societies on per-  
centage plan (see list on preceding page).. 40,842.62

340,262.79

Reported by City Societies as Raised for Support of Pastors..... 42,659.16

Total Receipts of National, State, and City Societies..... \$681,498.74

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

Missionary Labor (see detailed table on page 72)..... \$200,996.46

**Paid to Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:**

California (North) .....	\$ 33.22
California (South) .....	137.15
Connecticut .....	4,519.40
Illinois .....	651.30
Iowa .....	64.50
Kansas .....	33.73
Maine .....	400.24
Massachusetts .....	9,267.83
Michigan .....	107.95
Minnesota .....	57.95
Missouri .....	9.50
Nebraska .....	48.50
New Hampshire .....	1,366.64
New York .....	10,343.62
Ohio .....	560.39
Rhode Island .....	689.87
Vermont .....	1,548.33
Washington .....	7.28
Wisconsin .....	131.13

29,978.53

**Administration:**

Salary of C. E. Burton, General Secre- tary (proportion) .....	\$3,166.67
Salary of H. F. Swartz, Secretary of Missions .....	4,000.00
Salary of Wm. S. Beard, Assistant Secretary .....	2,500.00
Salary of Chas. H. Baker, Treasurer (proportion) .....	1,500.00
Salary of Ernest Adams, Assistant Treasurer .....	2,400.00
Salary of Miriam L. Woodberry, Sec- retary Woman's Department .....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,066.67
Clerical Services .....	7,753.10
Traveling Expenses .....	2,844.66
Midwinter Meeting .....	1,575.21
Annual Meeting .....	196.77

27,436.41

**General Expenses:**

Rent .....	\$ 3,338.60
Special Platform Work .....	2,491.90
Inter-society Expenses .....	2,165.22
Postage, Freight, and Express .....	2,054.36

## General Expenses—Continued.

Stationery and Supplies .....	1,912.90	
Office Fixtures .....	1,497.25	
Advertising .....	796.50	
Office Alterations .....	422.04	
Telephone and Telegraph .....	374.39	
Interest on Loans .....	198.01	
Sunday-school Efficiency Program .....	197.56	
Publications—		
"The American Missionary" .....	\$3,272.85	
Books, leaflets, and cuts. \$3,177.36		
Less sales and refunds. 441.16	2,736.20	
Annual Report and Handbook....	569.50	
	<hr/>	
	6,578.55	
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	866.78	
	<hr/>	
		22,894.06
Interest on Conditional Gifts:		
Total interest paid .....	\$16,885.46	
Less amount charged against matured gifts.	1,958.34	
	<hr/>	
		14,927.12
Honorary Secretary, J. B. Clark.....		1,000.00
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements of National Society.....		\$297,232.58
Disbursements of Constituent State Societies:		
Total disbursements as reported (see table below)	\$342,373.01	
Less amount paid by national Society to		
Constituent State Societies on percentage		
plan (see list on preceding page) .....	29,978.53	
	<hr/>	
		312,394.48
Reported by City Societies as Expended for Support of Pastors..		42,659.16
		<hr/>
Total Expenditures of National, State, and City Societies.....		\$652,286.22

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CONSTITUENT STATE SOCIETIES IN THEIR OWN FIELDS.

	Contributions	Legacies	Income from Invest- ments, etc.	Total Receipts*	Expenditure for Mission- ary Work
California (North) ...	\$ 9,661.08	\$15,793.81	\$ 3,275.00	\$ 28,729.89	\$ 15,984.92
California (South) ...	15,882.61	.....	372.50	16,255.11	13,302.40
Connecticut .....	17,679.01	.....	16,643.33	34,322.34	29,662.72
Illinois .....	13,366.94	1,900.00	3,089.85	18,356.79	11,434.43
Iowa .....	15,356.88	50.00	2,376.19	17,783.07	15,550.93
Kansas .....	8,552.98	.....	1,204.04	9,757.02	9,058.99
Maine .....	9,960.75	4,094.32	3,885.01	17,940.08	16,158.13
Massachusetts .....	45,665.27	30,129.94	8,375.85	84,171.06	77,356.87
Michigan .....	18,924.00	100.00	3,814.00	22,838.00	19,376.00
Minnesota .....	17,057.54	.....	3,942.81	21,000.35	21,169.60
Missouri .....	7,838.62	.....	470.06	8,308.68	6,811.86
Nebraska .....	8,938.48	.....	419.65	9,358.13	9,032.84
New Hampshire .....	5,348.42	1,121.20	6,891.79	13,361.41	12,045.42
New York .....	12,337.23	57.33	2,885.01	15,279.57	22,975.22
Ohio .....	16,210.40	.....	341.32	16,551.72	15,822.96
Rhode Island .....	3,257.10	.....	625.68	3,882.78	4,680.00
Vermont .....	3,065.91	2,100.00	7,547.10	12,713.01	7,805.61
Washington (see note)	15,488.43	.....	.....	15,488.43	18,275.10
Wisconsin .....	13,721.03	.....	1,286.94	15,007.97	15,869.01
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$258,312.68	\$55,346.60	\$67,446.13	\$381,105.41	\$342,373.01

\* Not including amount received from national treasury in percentage division.

NOTE.—No report was received from Washington, so for that state last year's figures have been used in this table and in making up the totals of home missionary receipts and expenditures.

# MISSIONARY LABOR DISBURSEMENTS BY FIELDS.

## In Coöperating States and Missionary Districts:

	English-speaking churches	Foreign-speaking churches
Alabama .....	\$ 4,876.64	\$
Alaska .....	1,929.18	
Arizona .....	2,938.29	
Arkansas .....	166.98	
Colorado .....	11,941.18	2,113.55
Ellis Island, New York Harbor .....		1,387.57
Florida .....	9,453.31	
Georgia .....	3,608.69	
Idaho .....	5,604.01	1,019.63
Idaho, North .....	3,302.51	
Indiana .....	4,729.04	446.09
Kentucky .....	912.25	
Louisiana .....	1,062.62	
Maryland .....	1,012.08	
Montana .....	16,265.69	1,931.80
New Jersey .....	3,220.72	1,612.40
New Mexico .....	1,563.34	
North Carolina .....	3,495.63	
North Dakota .....	17,671.27	875.15
Oklahoma .....	10,663.22	414.23
Oregon .....	9,103.18	2,501.86
Pennsylvania .....	6,562.03	4,456.64
South Carolina .....	86.28	
South Dakota .....	17,164.78	1,571.59
Tennessee .....	2,134.10	
Texas .....	3,083.35	
Texas, Panhandle .....	937.49	
Texas, West .....	1,299.71	
Utah .....	3,078.98	
Virginia .....	778.53	182.67
Wyoming .....	7,185.16	
	<hr/> \$155,830.24	<hr/> \$18,513.18

## In Constituent States (foreign-speaking churches):

California (North) .....	\$2,796.20
Iowa .....	228.34
Kansas .....	899.14
Michigan .....	638.58
Minnesota .....	4,986.17
Missouri .....	665.96
Nebraska .....	4,312.73
Ohio .....	1,712.56
Washington .....	2,473.36
Wisconsin .....	2,608.94
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## Specials:

Contributions designated for and forwarded to fields not covered by our regular schedule .....	\$5,331.06
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**Total Missionary Labor Disbursements** ..... \$200,996.46

NOTE.—Our expenditure as shown above of \$39,835.16 (\$18,513.18 plus \$21,321.98) for foreign-speaking work was divided among the different nationalities as follows: German, \$17,223.08; Dano-Norwegian and Slavic, \$11,581.43; Swedish, \$5,459.66; Finnish, \$2,547.72; Italian, \$2,923.27; Armenian, \$100.00.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL SOCIETY IN DETAIL BY STATES.

	Churches, Individuals, etc.	Legacies	Constituent State Societies	Total
Alabama .....	\$ 141.69	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 141.69
Alaska .....	22.00	.....	.....	22.00
Arizona .....	204.30	.....	.....	204.30
California (North) .....	29.50	.....	2,386.06	2,415.56
California (South) .....	142.00	.....	517.18	659.18
Colorado .....	4,975.36	2,798.84	.....	7,774.20
Connecticut .....	18,543.57	34,024.99	7,668.06	60,236.62
District of Columbia .....	895.99	528.43	.....	1,424.42
Florida .....	1,487.38	100.00	.....	1,587.38
Georgia .....	350.09	.....	.....	350.09
Idaho .....	613.09	.....	.....	613.09
Illinois .....	980.89	128.00	2,947.42	4,056.31
Indiana .....	1,366.46	.....	.....	1,366.46
Iowa .....	1,549.40	352.57	3,525.77	5,427.74
Kansas .....	165.60	120.50	427.65	713.75
Kentucky .....	12.38	.....	.....	12.38
Louisiana .....	170.21	.....	.....	170.21
Maine .....	507.91	50.00	508.57	1,066.48
Maryland .....	115.11	.....	.....	115.11
Massachusetts .....	25,568.85	26,574.26	11,955.35	64,098.46
Michigan .....	746.50	1,980.00	2,278.78	5,005.28
Minnesota .....	1,124.83	.....	672.22	1,797.05
Mississippi .....	11.10	.....	.....	11.10
Missouri .....	47.00	1,000.00	392.87	1,439.87
Montana .....	897.66	.....	.....	897.66
Nebraska .....	831.76	.....	498.25	1,330.01
New Hampshire .....	3,464.29	2,259.55	1,922.10	7,645.94
New Jersey .....	9,843.76	.....	.....	9,843.76
New Mexico .....	109.55	.....	.....	109.55
New York .....	6,769.84	104,559.82	1,204.59	112,534.25
North Carolina .....	167.83	.....	.....	167.83
North Dakota .....	2,329.11	.....	.....	2,329.11
Ohio .....	1,204.31	3,133.72	1,938.41	6,276.44
Oklahoma .....	599.80	.....	.....	599.80
Oregon .....	1,624.17	.....	.....	1,624.17
Pennsylvania .....	1,725.89	65.00	.....	1,790.89
Rhode Island .....	735.51	1,000.00	.....	1,735.51
South Carolina .....	454.39	.....	.....	454.39
South Dakota .....	2,982.18	.....	.....	2,982.18
Tennessee .....	108.52	.....	.....	108.52
Texas .....	1,587.97	.....	.....	1,587.97
Utah .....	266.00	.....	.....	266.00
Vermont .....	3,543.80	3,119.07	682.48	7,345.35
Virginia .....	39.90	.....	.....	39.90
Washington .....	931.97	.....	.....	931.97
Wisconsin .....	763.38	397.03	1,316.86	2,477.27
Wyoming .....	279.56	.....	.....	279.56
Canada .....	69.50	.....	.....	69.50
Hawaii .....	100.00	.....	.....	100.00
	<u>\$101,201.86</u>	<u>\$182,191.78</u>	<u>\$40,842.62</u>	<u>\$324,236.26</u>

It will be noted that the contributions of living donors to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, with its Constituent State Societies, were as follows:

To national treasury .....	\$101,046.33
To Constituent State treasuries .....	258,312.68
Total .....	<u>\$359,359.01</u>

This falls short by \$110,640.99 of the total of \$470,000 assigned to us under the Apportionment Plan.



### SUMMARY OF NATIONAL SOCIETY ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Cash on Hand April 1, 1916.....	\$	66.95
Receipts:		
Contributions .....	\$101,046.33	
From Constituent State Societies on percentage plan .....	40,842.62	
Legacies, etc. (net) .....	120,096.70	
Income from Investments (net) .....	36,591.14	
	<hr/>	298,576.79
		\$298,643.74
Disbursements:		
Missionary Labor .....	\$200,996.46	
Paid to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan .....	29,978.53	
Administration .....	27,436.41	
General Expenses .....	22,894.06	
Interest on Conditional Gifts (net) .....	14,927.12	
Honorary Secretary .....	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	297,232.58
Balance on Hand March 31, 1917.....	\$	1,411.16

### AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, together with the vouchers in connection therewith, and find the same correct.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 11, 1917.

## PERMANENT FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Total of Investment Funds, April 1, 1916.....	\$	986,532.51
Additions during Year:		
Legacy Equalization Fund .....	\$73,680.31	
Conditional Gift Fund .....	64,000.00	
General Reserve Fund .....	16,018.99	
Matured Conditional Gifts .....	14,490.78	
N. S. Wordin Fund .....	9,624.37	
George W. Mabie Fund .....	1,600.00	
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund .....	720.75	
George Z. Mechling Fund .....	690.00	
Temporary Funds .....	650.00	
Maria E. McMaster Fund .....	500.00	
Henry Sedgwick Fund .....	500.00	
Helen S. James Fund .....	500.00	
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund .....	225.76	
C. L. Ford Fund .....	75.38	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund .....	51.67	
	<hr/>	183,328.01
		\$1,169,860.52

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT—Continued.

## Reductions during Year:

Conditional Gift Fund .....	\$15,890.78	
General Reserve Fund .....	15,690.13	
Matured Conditional Gifts .....	14,490.78	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund .....	1,199.96	
Temporary Funds .....	100.00	
		<u>47,371.65</u>

Balance of Investment Funds, March 31, 1917..... \$1,122,488.87

## LIST OF SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS, MARCH 31, 1917.

Conditional Gift Fund .....	\$ 335,079.81
Legacy Equalization Fund .....	99,795.58
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund .....	16,072.22
Temporary Investment Fund .....	3,370.00
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund .....	458.05
General Reserve Fund .....	378.86

## Permanent Funds:

N. S. Wordin Fund .....	\$214,616.18
James McQuesten Fund .....	100,000.00
Clara E. Hillyer Fund .....	50,000.00
Swett Exigency Fund .....	50,000.00
A. W. Kenney Fund .....	30,000.00
Harriet R. Ballou Fund .....	30,000.00
Mary E. Wilde Fund .....	22,500.00
Wm. F. Merrill Memorial Fund .....	19,411.25
C. S. Peaslee Trust Fund .....	18,930.22
Sarah R. Sage Fund .....	15,000.00
Walter S. Hogg Memorial Fund .....	15,000.00
Alice E. Luther Fund .....	12,400.70
W. W. Laird Fund .....	10,000.00
C. L. Ford Fund .....	7,575.38
Susan Goddard Fund .....	6,289.05
Dr. M. Spaulding Fund .....	5,431.12
Mary A. Goddard Fund .....	5,171.62
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund .....	5,034.27
Robert Hamilton Fund .....	5,000.00
G. L. Newton Fund .....	5,000.00
S. B. Lord Fund .....	4,975.00
Sarah M. Allen Memorial Fund .....	4,000.00
F. B. Dingley Fund .....	2,754.30
Amory Woodbury Fund .....	2,400.00
Catherine A. Blakeman Fund .....	2,000.00
Martha J. Kimball Fund .....	2,000.00
J. H. Merrill Fund .....	2,000.00
Maria R. Warriner Fund .....	2,000.00
Luther Farnum Trust Fund .....	1,900.00
George W. Mabie Fund .....	1,600.00
Elvira S. Spalding Fund .....	1,532.52
H. G. Story Fund .....	1,450.69
L. S. Baker Fund .....	1,000.00
C. N. Hayward Fund .....	1,000.00
Mary B. Skinner Fund .....	1,000.00
J. S. Stone Fund .....	1,000.00

**SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS—Continued.**

Sarah Townsend Fund .....	1,000.00	
G. W. Tuttle Fund .....	1,000.00	
Edward Taylor Fund .....	900.00	
S. A. Hopkins Fund .....	897.05	
Timothy Moore Fund .....	875.00	
George Z. Mechling Fund .....	690.00	
Maria E. McMaster Fund .....	500.00	
Henry Sedgwick Fund .....	500.00	
Helen S. James Fund .....	500.00	
H. W. Avery Fund .....	100.00	
A. H. Bray Fund .....	100.00	
W. L. Durand Fund .....	100.00	
S. F. C. Selden Trust Fund .....	100.00	
Two unknown friends by Henry C. Ward .....	100.00	
		667,334.35
		<u>\$1,122,488.87</u>

**These Funds are invested as follows:**

Mortgages (see list of securities following)....	\$490,355.68	
Railroad bonds .....	366,334.00	
Railroad stocks .....	33,724.00	
Miscellaneous bonds .....	86,198.75	
Miscellaneous stocks .....	56,214.18	
Real estate .....	6,300.00	
Savings bank deposits .....	200.00	
Promissory notes .....	850.00	
Miscellaneous investments .....	5,200.00	
Uninvested cash .....	77,112.26	
		<u>\$1,122,488.87</u>

**ITEMIZED LIST OF SECURITIES HELD BY THE SOCIETY**  
**MARCH 31, 1917.**

**Mortgages.**

125 first mortgages and one second mortgage* on real estate .....	average rate	5.83%	\$490,355.68
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**Railroad Bonds.**

30 West Shore .....	4 %	30,000.00
10 New York, Chicago & St. Louis .....	4 %	10,000.00
10 Pittsburg & Western .....	4 %	10,000.00
5 New York, Lackawanna & Western .....	4 %	5,000.00
5 Long Island Railroad Ferry .....	4½ %	5,000.00
36 Northern Pacific and Great Northern (coupon)..	4 %	34,807.50
20 St. Joseph & Grand Island .....	4 %	20,000.00
1 Hocking Valley .....	4½ %	1,000.00
27 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe .....	4 %	25,356.25
1 Union Pacific, due 1947 .....	4 %	500.00
26 Baltimore & Ohio .....	4 %	24,826.25
25 Delaware & Hudson .....	4 %	24,872.50
20 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul .....	4 %	19,187.50
25 Louisville & Nashville .....	4 %	24,512.50

\* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

## Railroad Bonds—Continued.

25	Union Pacific, due 2008 .....	4 %	24,321.25
16	Manhattan Railway .....	4 %	15,515.00
1	New York, New Haven & Hartford .....	6 %	1,315.00*
25	St. Louis Southwestern .....	4 %	22,921.25
15	Chicago & Erie .....	5 %	16,725.00
1	Southern Pacific .....	4 %	500.00*
6	New York, New Haven & Hartford debentures..	6 %	654.00*
1	Boston & Maine (coupon) .....	4½ %	1,000.00*
1	Boston & Maine (registered) .....	4½ %	1,260.00*
1	Northern Pacific & Great Northern (registered).	4 %	4,787.50*
1	Erie .....	4 %	680.00*
1	Housatonic .....	5 %	1,000.00*
1	Oregon Short Line .....	6 %	1,000.00*
6	St. Louis & San Francisco .....		800.00*
5	Erie (Genesee River mortgage) .....	6 %	5,187.50
5	Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway ....	5 %	4,825.00
10	Interborough Rapid Transit .....	5 %	9,950.00
12	Rio Grande Western .....	4 %	9,390.00
10	Monongahela Valley Traction .....	5 %	9,450.00
			<hr/>
			\$366,334.00

## Railroad Stocks.

9	shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern .....	\$	900.00*
12	shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, preferred		1,176.00*
3	shares Concord & Montreal .....		450.00*
5	shares Peterborough .....		250.00*
51	shares New York, New Haven & Hartford .....		2,934.00*
20	shares Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie, preferred .....		1,000.00*
30	shares Union Pacific, common .....		3,000.00*
10	shares Illinois Central Leased Lines .....		700.00*
15	shares New York Central .....		1,341.00*
4	shares West End Street Railway, preferred .....		360.00*
5	shares West End Street Railway, common .....		325.00*
10	shares Great Northern, preferred .....		1,000.00*
51	shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, preferred .....		4,998.00*
16	shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, preferred.....		1,600.00*
25	shares Chicago & Northwestern, common .....		2,515.00*
17	shares Delaware & Hudson .....		2,380.00*
27	shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western .....		4,995.00*
30	shares Illinois Central .....		3,000.00*
10	shares Union Pacific, preferred .....		800.00*
			<hr/>
			\$33,724.00

## Miscellaneous Bonds.

10	Bluff Point Land Improvement Co. ....	4 %	\$10,000.00*
15	New York Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co..	4 %	14,250.00*
3	Michigan State Telephone Co. ....	5 %	3,000.00*
6	Independence (Mo.) Water Works Co. ....	5 %	6,000.00*
1	Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.....	5 %	1,000.00*
1	Adams Express Co. ....	4 %	1,000.00*
2	Indianapolis Water Co. ....	4½ %	2,000.00*
2	Middlesex Banking Co. ....	5 %	300.00*

\* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.



## Miscellaneous Bonds—Continued.

1 Watervliet Hydraulic Co. ....	5 %	500.00*
1 City of Elizabeth, N. J. ....	4 %	1,000.00*
5 Securities Co. ....	4 %	675.00*
2 Atlantic City Sewerage Co. ....	6 %	1,000.00*
12 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. ....	4 %	10,718.75
1 American Real Estate Co. ....	6 %	1,005.00*
2 Bridgeport Land & Title Co. ....	5 %	1,950.00*
3 American Hide & Leather Co. ....	6 %	3,000.00*
16 Utah Power & Light Co. ....	5 %	15,200.00
5 May Building Co. ....	6 %	5,000.00*
4 Galen Hall Building ....	5½ %	2,500.00*
2 LaSalle Building ....	6 %	1,500.00*
2 Lake Placid Co. ....	6 %	1,600.00*
3 Anglo-French 5-year External Loan ....	5 %	3,000.00*
		<hr/>
		\$86,198.75

## Miscellaneous Stocks.

36 shares Fairbanks, Morse & Co. ....	\$ 3,240.00*
13 shares Cleveland Trust Co. ....	4,000.00*
460 shares Horr-Warner Co. ....	4,358.40*
25 shares Remington Typewriter Co., second preferred ....	2,500.00*
75 shares Hutchins Securities Co., preferred ....	7,500.00*
25 shares William Street Offices ....	2,500.00*
55 shares Washington Water Power Co. ....	5,500.00*
25 shares American Chicle Co., common....	2,500.00*
6 shares Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. ....	600.00*
20 shares U. S. Steel Corporation, preferred ....	2,000.00*
11 shares United Fruit Co. ....	1,164.78*
31 shares Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co. ....	1,860.00*
6 shares Investment Securities Co. ....	20.00*
5 shares Hardy & Co. ....	375.00*
1 share Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co. ....	100.00*
10 shares Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Co., preferred ....	800.00*
14 shares Seamless Rubber Co., preferred ....	1,260.00*
20 shares North Western Telegraph Co. ....	1,000.00*
6½ shares First National Bank, Greenwich, Ohio ....	650.00*
200 shares Hart-Parr Co., preferred ....	14,286.00*
	<hr/>
	\$56,214.18

## Real Estate.

Chicago, Ill. ....	\$ 800.00*
Denver, Colo. ....	400.00*
Redwood County, Minn. ....	300.00*
Denver, Colo. ....	900.00*
Washington, Conn. ....	1,800.00*
Alamosa County, Colo. ....	500.00*
Chicago, Ill. ....	1,600.00*
	<hr/>
	\$6,300.00

## Savings Bank Deposits.

Metropolitan Savings Bank, New York City ....	\$200.00*
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\* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

**Promissory Notes.**

J. D. Clarkson .....	\$400.00*
Alice E. Wright .....	50.00*
L. D. Platt .....	400.00*
	<hr/>
	\$850.00

**Miscellaneous Investments.**

Deposited with Bank of Star, Star, N. C. ....	4%	\$5,000.00
Participation in third mortgage, Milwaukee, Wis. ....		100.00*
Burr & Knapp account (principal) .....		100.00
		<hr/>
		\$5,200.00

**Uninvested Cash.**

Principal Cash in bank .....	\$36,612.26
Petty Cash on hand .....	500.00
Certificates of Deposit .....	20,000.00
On time deposit .....	20,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$77,112.26

\* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

**AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.**

This is to certify that I have made an examination of the securities—consisting of bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc.,—belonging to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and find the same correctly recorded in the book account, the valuation on March 31, 1917, being \$1,045,376.61, together with uninvested cash of \$77,112.26, making a total for investment funds of \$1,122,488.87.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 11, 1917.

# CONSTITUTION

OF

## The Congregational Home Missionary Society

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### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.

##### NAME.

The Society shall be called The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

#### ARTICLE II.

##### OBJECT.

The object of this Society shall be to assist in their work the Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination in the several states of the Union, to aid congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and, in general, to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States and the West Indies.

#### ARTICLE III.

##### MEMBERSHIP.

1. Life members, who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

2. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational Churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

3. The Society shall designate a list of ninety persons who shall be voting members-at-large, and who shall be chosen in three equal sections, and so chosen that the term of each section shall be ultimately six years, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting held in connection with the meeting of the National Council. In this selection it is expected that there will be included the officers, directors, executive committee-men, superintendents and field workers of the Society, and one-fifth of the said voting members-at-large may be chosen from the organizations for the support of Congregational activities affiliated with the Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

4. Honorary Life Members. Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member with all the privileges of membership except voting.

5. At any Annual Meeting of the Society all pastors of Congregational churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as corresponding members with privileges of the floor but no vote.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a General Secretary, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### ELECTIONS.

1. The President, Vice-President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by the Society at its Biennial Meeting for two-year terms.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected at each Biennial Meeting on nomination by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not more than thirty-six members, namely, one representative from each state organization which is recognized by the National Council of Congregational Churches in the United States as an administrative unit, and Directors-at-Large as herein provided, and shall be elected at the Biennial Meeting as follows:

(a)—Prior to the Biennial Meeting at which the term of its representative on the Board expires, each State Conference or Association recognized by the National Council as an administrative unit, shall have the right to submit to the Nominating Committee the names of two candidates, a minister and a layman, from which nominations an election of one Director for a term of six years shall be made. At the expiration of the term his successor shall be chosen in the same manner.

(b)—Directors-at-Large shall be elected on nomination by the Nominating Committee in such number that there shall not be more than thirty-six Directors at any one time.

(c)—The President of the Society shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all sessions.

(d)—The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board, without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.

(e)—The Directors shall be divided as nearly as possible into three equal sections in such manner that the term of each section shall ultimately be six years and the term of one section shall expire at each Biennial Meeting. When any Director shall have held office for six successive years, he shall be for two years ineligible for re-election.

(f)—No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. Between the meetings of the Board of Directors, the work of the Society shall be under the immediate supervision of an Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of not more than fifteen persons, a majority of whom shall be members of the Board.

(a)—The General Secretary, ex-officio, shall be an honorary member of this Committee. The membership of the Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen. After serving for six consecutive years a member of the Executive Committee shall be for one year ineligible for re-election.



(b)—This Committee shall hold regular monthly meetings and as many special meetings as may be deemed necessary. The actions of each session of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Board of Directors.

5. There shall be a Nominating Committee consisting of the members of the Nominating Committee of the National Council.

6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, and an Assistant Treasurer shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. Vacancies in any office, Board, or Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

## ARTICLE VI.

### VOTERS.

All members of the Society as designated in Article III. of this Constitution who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

## ARTICLE VII.

### THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both of these, any member of the Society, duly chosen, may preside at any meeting of the Society.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and have personal charge of all funds from collections, legacies, or other sources, which are designed for the current expenses of the Society, and the custody of its trust funds, and shall keep them in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse the same as said Board and its Executive Committee shall direct. He shall give bonds annually for such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine, and shall conduct the correspondence and other business of his office under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

## ARTICLE IX.

### THE AUDITOR.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor prior to each Annual Meeting to examine the Treasurer's vouchers, books, and accounts and all certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, and check all investments of the funds of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the same.

## ARTICLE X.

## THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary of the Society, with the aid of his Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, shall conduct all correspondence relating to the office; he shall strive to work in closest sympathy with the State Societies and their Secretaries or Superintendents; he shall make known by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to state and local associations and conferences, to churches and individuals, the object and claims of the Society and its component State Societies, and shall have charge and direction of the work of the Society under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. He shall present the minutes of the Executive Committee and all its transactions to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings; he shall prepare the yearly report of the Board of Directors for the Annual Meeting of the Society, and submit the same for adoption at a meeting of the Board or of its Executive Committee, as the Board may direct prior to the said Annual Meeting. He shall be an honorary member of the Board of Directors and shall attend all its meetings except the executive sessions.

## ARTICLE XI.

## THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Society, and at each annual or other meeting of the Society shall make up a roll of persons entitled to vote at such meeting, as provided in Article VI.

## ARTICLE XII.

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. This Board shall hold its Annual Meeting on the Tuesday after the third Sunday of January and in addition such specially called meetings as may be deemed necessary. All important questions of policy and all major questions of administration shall be reserved for decision at the Annual Meeting. After a due notice of the meeting has been sent in writing to each Director, fifteen shall constitute a quorum. Notices of Directors' meetings shall be given by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At the Annual Meeting the Board shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the states, whether Constituent, Coöperating or Missionary and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work of administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, National and State. It shall assemble at the Annual Meeting, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Coöperating States and Missionary Districts and such other representatives of State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these states may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall annually present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee shall at each Biennial Meeting present nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provision of this Constitution and the action of the National Council relative to the common administration of this and other missionary societies.

### ARTICLE XIV.

#### CONSTITUENT AND COÖPERATING STATES.

For the purpose of carrying on the work of the Society, the States, except those included in the missionary districts defined in Article XVI., shall be divided into two classes, which shall be called Constituent and Coöperating States, respectively.

1. A Constituent State shall be one which has organized and incorporated a Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II., which Society has determined with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society to undertake self-support; has entered into an agreement with said Board similar to that adopted by other Constituent States relative to expenditures within the state and the proportion of its funds to be set aside for The Congregational Home Missionary Society; has agreed to coöperate with all other Constituent States through the Board of Directors in furthering the work and enlarging the resources of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and to send at the close of the fiscal year, April 1, a complete account of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year to the Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, that these may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the National Society. Any Constituent State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Constituent State until restored by vote of the Board.

2. A Coöperating State shall be one which, though unable to undertake self-support, is strong enough to raise a considerable proportion of the total sum required for home missionary work within its borders; has organized and incorporated a State Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II. with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, which State Society has entered into definite agreement with said Board as to the proportion of expenditures within the state to be raised by the state itself; has pledged its utmost endeavor in advancing the work, both in the state and in the nation, and whose application that such state should be entitled a Coöperating State has been approved by the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society. Any Coöperating State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Coöperating State until restored by vote of the Board.

3. The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given state may have charge of the Congregational home mission work in that state, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE XV.

### AUXILIARY CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

1. Any Congregational City Missionary Society or City Church Extension Society may be related to The Congregational Home Missionary Society through the State Society of the state in which such city is located, and in the following manner:

- (a)—Said City Society to become constituent to its State Society by entering into an agreement with the State Society relative to the boundaries of its field and the apportionment of the receipts and expenditures within the bounds of the City Society's field.
- (b)—This agreement as to the bounds and apportionments to be revised, as occasion may require, at a joint meeting of the executive bodies of the State and City Societies or committees of the same.
- (c)—The City Society to report fully to the State Society at times required by the State Society, and at least annually.

2. The Congregational Home Missionary Society, through its general officers or through its state bodies, will hold itself in readiness to assist such related City Societies by counsel, secretarial coöperation, and, under exceptional conditions and when the resources will permit, with funds.

## ARTICLE XVI.

### MISSIONARY DISTRICTS.

All States and Territories within which no State Home Missionary Society has been organized under conditions which the Board of Directors approves, and all such sections of the population, especially those speaking a foreign language, in which the State Societies agree that the Board of Directors and the officers of their National Society shall operate directly as a missionary agency, shall be known as Missionary Districts. In these districts the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee shall have power to appoint Superintendents, to employ



missionaries, to establish churches; and on this work they shall report fully at the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be the constant aim of the Board of Directors, its Executive Committee, and its officers, so to promote the growth of Congregational churches in these Missionary Districts that in the case of the said state approved State Societies may be established, and in the case of said sections of the population individual churches may be brought into such a condition, especially through the adoption of the English language in their public worship and Sunday-schools, that they may be passed under the care of the Home Missionary Society in the states to which they severally belong.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

##### MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually, and in years when the National Council holds regular sessions, the Annual Meeting shall be held in connection with the National Council. This meeting shall be known as the Biennial Meeting. In other years the Annual Meeting shall be held at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

##### AMENDMENTS.

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual Meeting; nor unless the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting, or shall be recommended by the Board of Directors.

THE  
CONGREGATIONAL  
HOME MISSIONARY  
SOCIETY

NINETY-SECOND  
ANNUAL REPORT

1918

OFFICES  
287 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

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# The Congregational Home Missionary Society

## OFFICERS

ROCKWELL HARMON POTTER, D.D., President  
 WILLIAM W. MILLS, ESQ., Vice President  
 REV. T. M. SHIPHERD, Recording Secretary  
 JOHN H. ALLEN, ESQ., Auditor

CHARLES E. BURTON, D.D., General Secretary  
 REV. FRANK L. MOORE, Secretary of Missions  
 REV. WILLIAM S. BEARD, Assistant Secretary  
 CHARLES H. BAKER, ESQ., Treasurer

MISS MIRIAM L. WOODBERRY, Secretary Woman's Department

REV. WILLIAM G. PUDDEFOOT, Field Secretary

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JOHN M. WHITON, ESQ., New Jersey

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WILLIAM H. KEPHART, D.D., Vice Chairman

REV. WILLIAM S. BEARD, Clerk

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 FRANKLIN H. WARNER, ESQ.  
 ARTHUR F. WHITIN, ESQ.  
 JOHN M. WHITON, ESQ.

## SUPERINTENDENTS

MORITZ E. EVERSZ, D.D., German Department.....19 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
 FRIDOLF RISBERG, D.D., Swedish Department.....20 N. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 OTTO C. GRAUER, D.D., Dano-Norwegian and Slavic Departments.....20 N. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 REV. KARL F. HENRIKSON, Finnish Department.....20 N. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
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 REV. CHARLES W. CARROLL, The Middle Atlantic District.....133 S. 63rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 EDWIN H. STICKNEY, D.D., North Dakota.....1117 Fifth St. N., Fargo, N. D.  
 W. HERRERT THRALL, D.D., South Dakota.....702 Dakota Ave., Huron, S. D.  
 ALBERT E. RICKER, D.D., The South Central District.....1707 Main St., Dallas, Tex.  
 GREGORY J. POWELL, D.D., Montana.....Billings, Mont.  
 WILLIAM J. MINCHIN, D.D., Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.....415 Temple Court Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
 JOSIAH H. HEALD, D.D., The Southwest District.....424 S. Edith St., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 REV. ARTHUR J. SULLENS, Oregon and Southern Idaho.....Box 905, Portland, Ore.  
 GEORGE R. MERRILL, D.D., The Southeast.....Central Congregational Church, Atlanta, Ga.



## SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

### CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF MAINE:

Superintendent.....REV. CHARLES HARBUTT, 95 Exchange St., Portland  
Treasurer.....GEORGE F. CARY, Esq., 95 Exchange St., Portland

### NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY:

Secretary.....REV. EDWARD R. STEARNS, 53 N. Main St., Concord  
Treasurer.....ALVIN B. CROSS, Esq., 53 N. Main St., Concord

### VERMONT DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY:

Secretary.....CHARLES H. MERRILL, D.D., St. Johnsbury  
Associate Secretary.....REV. CHARLES C. MERRILL, 112 Loomis St., Burlington  
Treasurer.....JOHN T. RITCHIE, Esq., St. Johnsbury

### MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY:

Secretary.....FREDERICK E. EMRICH, D.D., 609 Congregational House, Boston  
Associate Secretary.....REV. JOHN J. WALKER, 609 Congregational House, Boston  
Treasurer.....REV. JOHN L. KILBON, 609 Congregational House, Boston

### RHODE ISLAND CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Secretary.....JAMES E. MCCONNELL, D.D., 129 Princeton Ave., Providence  
Superintendent of Missions.....REV. GIDEON A. BURGESS, 114 Westminster St., Providence  
Treasurer.....GEORGE H. CAPRON, Esq., Rhode Island Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence

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Assistant Superintendent and Treasurer...REV. WM. F. ENGLISH, Congregational House, Hartford

### NEW YORK CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Secretary and Treasurer.....CHARLES W. SHELTON, D.D., 287 Fourth Ave., New York  
Assistant Superintendent.....REV. GEORGE A. BROCK, 318 Euclid Ave., Syracuse

### CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF OHIO:

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Treasurer.....JOHN G. FRASER, D.D., 1229 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland

### CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ILLINOIS:

Superintendent.....GEORGE T. MCCOLLUM, D.D., 19 S. La Salle St., Chicago  
Treasurer.....JOHN W. ILIFF, Esq., 19 S. La Salle St., Chicago

### WISCONSIN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION:

Superintendent.....LEWIS H. KELLER, D.D., 14 Marston Block, Madison  
Treasurer.....L. L. OLDS, Esq., 14 Marston Block, Madison

### MICHIGAN CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Superintendent.....JOHN W. SUTHERLAND, D.D., 505 Lansing State Savings Bank Bldg., Lansing  
Treasurer.....L. P. HAIGHT, Esq., 505 Lansing State Savings Bank Bldg., Lansing

### KANSAS CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Superintendent of Missions.....REV. WILLIAM E. BREHM, 1612 Mulvane St., Topeka  
Treasurer.....GEORGE A. GUILD, Esq., 1520 Mulvane St., Topeka

### CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF IOWA:

Secretary.....P. ADELSTEIN JOHNSON, D.D., Grinnell  
Treasurer.....S. J. POOLEY, Esq., Grinnell

### NEBRASKA CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Superintendent and Treasurer.....REV. SAMUEL I. HANFORD, 408-409 Ganter Bldg., Lincoln

### NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Superintendent.....REV. LELAND D. RATHBONE, 417 Market St., San Francisco  
Treasurer.....I. H. MORSE, Esq., 417 Market St., San Francisco

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Missionary Superintendent.....GEORGE F. KENNGOTT, PH.D., 831 S. Hope St., Los Angeles  
Treasurer.....FRED M. WILCOX, Esq., La Manda Park

### MISSOURI CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Superintendent of Missions.....REV. ALFRED R. ATWOOD, 618 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis  
Treasurer.....P. A. GRISWOLD, Esq., 924 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis

### CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINNESOTA:

Superintendent.....REV. EVERETT LESHER, 525 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis  
Treasurer.....J. M. MCBRIDE, Esq., 525 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis

### WASHINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE:

Superintendent.....LUCIUS O. BAIRD, D.D., Plymouth Congregational Church, Seattle  
Treasurer.....RALPH C. MCALLASTER, Esq., Plymouth Congregational Church, Seattle

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Each year about August first the Society publishes its "Handbook of Information and Catalogue of Publications." This booklet contains not only a list of the Society's literature and illustrated lectures, topically arranged, the program of home mission study for the coming year and a description of the denominational helps with reference thereto, but also the latest statistics regarding the progress of the Society. This year, for the first time, the Handbook will cover the activities of The Congregational Church Extension Boards, and will give information similar to the above concerning The Congregational Church Building Society and The Congregational Sunday School Extension Society. A post card sent to the Publication Department of any of these Societies, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will secure a copy.

THE MINUTES  
OF  
THE ANNUAL MEETING  
OF  
THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME  
MISSIONARY SOCIETY



NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAY 15TH

1918



## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of The Congregational Home Missionary Society was held in the United Charities Building, New York City, Wednesday, May 15, 1918, at 3 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter, D.D., of Hartford, Connecticut.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Jay T. Stocking, D.D., of Montclair, New Jersey.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Rev. T. M. Shipherd, Rev. William S. Beard, of New York, was elected Recording Secretary pro tem.

By general consent, the docket proposed by Secretary Burton was accepted as an order of procedure for the Annual Meeting.

The following members of the Society were present, the nature of the membership being indicated in connection with each name:

Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D.D.,  
Shelton, Conn.  
Member of National Council

Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, LL.D.,  
New York City.  
Member-at-Large

Rev. Luman H. Royce,  
Washington, D. C.  
Member-at-Large

Rev. Charles W. Carroll,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Member-at-Large

Hon. Alfred Coit,  
New London, Conn.  
Member National Council

Mr. Franklin H. Warner,  
New York City.  
Director

Mrs. Franklin H. Warner,  
New York City.  
Director

Mr. Fred W. Sweeney,  
Washington, D. C.  
Member National Council

Rev. Edwin M. Bliss, D.D.,  
Washington, D. C.  
Member National Council

Rev. Henry M. Brown,  
New York City.  
Member National Council

Mrs. Charles A. Chase,  
Montclair, N. J.  
Member-at-Large

Mrs. Hastings H. Hart,  
White Plains, N. Y.  
Member-at-Large

Prof. William W. Rockwell,  
New York City.  
Member National Council

Mr. John M. Whiton,  
Plainfield, N. J.  
Member National Council

Mr. Arthur F. Whiting,  
Whitinsville, Mass.  
Director

Mr. Lucius R. Eastman, Jr.,  
Montclair, N. J.  
Member-at-Large

Rev. James E. McConnell, D.D.,  
Providence, R. I.  
Member-at-Large

Mr. Warner James,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Director

Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.,  
Montclair, N. J.  
Life Member

Mr. Charles H. Baker,  
Montclair, N. J.  
Member-at-Large

Mrs. Harry Wade Hicks,  
Glen Ridge, N. J.  
Member-at-Large

Rev. Jay T. Stocking, D.D.,  
Montclair, N. J.  
Member-at-Large

Rev. Stephen A. Norton, D.D.,  
Woburn, Mass.  
Member National Council

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D.D.,  
Hartford, Conn.  
President and Member-at-Large

Rev. William S. Beard,  
Flushing, N. Y.  
Member-at-Large

Rev. C. E. Burton, D.D.,  
New York City.  
Member-at-Large

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, held at Columbus, Ohio, October 17, 1917, were presented and approved.

The report of the Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society was accepted and approved, subject to audit.

The report of the Board of Directors having been approved by the Executive Committee was presented, accepted and ordered printed.

As the necrology of the year was read, the members of the Society stood, and a prayer of remembrance was offered by Dr. Phillips, of Shelton, Connecticut.

Under miscellaneous business the following actions were taken:

Voted: That the plan of the Home Missions Council for an Every Community Service Endeavor, designed to coördinate and make effective the work of the several denominations of evangelical Christians in a given state, be cordially approved by The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

Voted: To elect Rev. William H. Spence director from the state of Illinois to fill out the unexpired term of the Rev. William T. McElveen, D.D.

Mr. John M. Whiton, of Plainfield, New Jersey, having brought to the attention of the Society word concerning the sudden death of Rev. Washington Choate, D.D., for eighteen years Secretary of this Society, it was

Voted: That we express our grateful appreciation of the long time service of Dr. Choate in behalf of the work of The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

The minutes were read and approved.

Adjournment.

WILLIAM S. BEARD,  
Recording Secretary Pro Tem.



# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 15, 1918

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In these days when our nation is intense with feeling growing out of the World War, the Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society are particularly grateful to be able to present their Ninety-second Annual Report, bearing ample evidence of the constancy of the Congregational churches of the United States in carrying forward the fundamental work of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, even in the midst of distracting turmoil.

## Necrology.

Following the custom of many years, we present at the outset the names of those who have fallen in the service during the year, recording as we do so the gratitude of the thousands of souls whose lives have been blessed by the ministries of these whom we bear in sacred memory:

Rev. Olaf Adolf Anderson, Rosewood, Minnesota; Rev. Hetta F. Douglass, Santa Rosa, California; Rev. Robert M. Peacock, Vassalboro and Riverside, Maine; Rev. John W. Hird, Interlaken, Stockbridge, Massachusetts; Rev. Olin M. Owen, East Rochester, Massachusetts; Rev. George A. Senter, Hebron, New Hampshire; Rev. Lester Howard, Chepachet, Rhode Island; Rev. George H. Perry, Vershire, Vermont; Rev. John Gibson, Solon Springs, Wisconsin; Rev. David M. Rickett, Lambert, Montana; Rev. John H. Barnett, St. Johns, Oregon.

## Summary of Results.

In presenting the following table of results in comparison with the previous year, it should be remarked that a change has been made in the year reported. Heretofore the effort has been to have the figures cover the year from April 1 to March 31. On account of the difficulty of securing these figures accurately, as compared with the ease of securing the figures for the calendar year, it has been decided to abandon the fiscal year of the Society as the basis for statistical reports, other than financial, taking the calendar year instead. A little different basis has been adopted also of reporting foreign-speaking missions. Applying this basis to the report of last year as well as this, the comparison stands for 1916-17, 408; 1917-18, 410 foreign-speaking missions.

The effect of war conditions is obvious: there were fewer mission stations, fewer members, fewer accessions, fewer new churches organized, fewer missionaries, need of more new men, fewer churches reaching self-support, fewer new buildings and parsonages, all because in spiritual as well



as material things a dollar will not go as far now as in the days before the War. It would be hard to find more conclusive evidence that spiritual returns are immediately dependent upon financial resources, that money may be coined into souls, than is offered in these simple tables.

Presuming that the change of year does not make a great difference in the results, it is noticeable that there has been a falling off in the number of additions to the membership, but when we note the comparative relation of the number of months of service rendered, it is discovered that a month's service produced practically the same results as in the preceding year. The occasion for the falling off was the necessity of employing less service because of the greater expense in war times.

#### Result of Year's Work as Compared with that of Preceding Year.

	1917-'18	1916-'17	Difference
Number of churches, missions and preaching stations .....	2,252	2,423	171 less
Total membership, aided churches, missions and preaching stations .....	101,365	103,839	2,474 less
Total accessions .....	13,157	14,546	1,389 less
Additions on confession .....	8,385	9,284	899 less
Total Sunday School enrollment .....	140,197	145,509	5,312 less
New churches organized .....	54	75	21 less
Number of missionaries .....	1,696	1,724	28 less
Months of service .....	14,812	15,616	804 less
Men needed .....	267	192	75 more
Churches reaching self-support .....	48	51	3 less
Churches asking for renewal of aid .....	18	29	11 less
New church buildings .....	47	65	18 less
New parsonages .....	18	33	15 less
Men serving single fields .....	964	944	20 more
Men serving two or more fields .....	631	656	25 less
Churches, missions and preaching stations among foreign born .....	410	469	59 less

#### Foreign-Speaking Missions.

1917-18.

Twenty-three languages besides English were used last year, as follows:

Albanian .....	1	Italian .....	20
Armenian .....	23	Persian .....	1
Bohemian .....	14	Polish .....	1
Bulgarian .....	2	Portuguese .....	2
Chinese .....	1	Slovak .....	9
Cuban .....	1	Spanish .....	10
Dano-Norwegian .....	26	Swede-Finn .....	3
Finnish .....	67	Swede .....	94
French .....	7	Syrian .....	1
German .....	113	Turkish-Armenian .....	1
Greek .....	6	Welsh .....	5
Indian .....	2	Total .....	410

Divided by states the immigrant stations were as follows:

California, North .....	8	New Hampshire .....	5
California, South .....	2	New Jersey .....	10
Connecticut .....	32	New Mexico .....	7
Colorado .....	21	New York .....	16
Florida .....	1	North Dakota .....	13
Idaho, North .....	9	Ohio .....	5
Illinois .....	12	Oklahoma .....	2
Indiana .....	1	Oregon .....	11
Iowa .....	5	Pennsylvania .....	20
Kansas .....	5	Rhode Island .....	5
Louisiana .....	2	South Dakota .....	9
Maine .....	17	Vermont .....	3
Massachusetts .....	81	Virginia .....	3
Michigan .....	6	Washington .....	24
Minnesota .....	24	West Texas .....	1
Missouri .....	2	Wisconsin .....	23
Montana .....	11	Wyoming .....	1
Nebraska .....	14	Total .....	410

### The Treasury.

The total receipts of the national, state and city Societies for the year ending March 31, 1918, amounted to \$660,764.31 as compared with \$681,498.74 the preceding year, a falling off of \$20,734.43.

A search for the explanation of this decrease reveals the fact that the legacy receipts of the Constituent States were \$28,694.32 less than the preceding year; also that the City Societies report \$12,676.32 less than the preceding year. The gifts of the living to the national and state Societies amounted to \$358,713.94 as compared with \$359,359.01, or a falling off of \$645.07. In this connection the point of loss is in the gifts from individual donors to the national Society. From this source was received during the last fiscal year \$13,671.91 as opposed to \$24,809.84 the preceding year, or a loss of \$11,137.93. Obviously, war conditions have affected the giving of individuals directly to the cause rather than the giving of the people through the churches. Without doubt also the special campaigns which the denominational forces have been engaged in would have carried forward our benevolent giving very materially had it not been for war conditions. As it is, the gifts of the churches and affiliated organizations show a material increase aggregating \$10,337.33.

The legacies of the national Society, as well as of the Constituent States, show a decided falling off, which required taking from the Legacy Equalization Fund the amount of \$29,795.04. Incidentally, the value of the Legacy Equalization Fund is emphasized by the year's experience.

The investment funds of the Society have increased from \$1,122,488.87 to \$1,144,654.58. Of this amount \$363,056.34 produces income with which to pay annuities to donors during the life of beneficiaries. \$236,771.63 produces

income which must be added to the principal for the time being, leaving \$544,-826.61 which produces income available for the current uses of the Society.

For the first time in nine years the national Society has come to the end of its fiscal year with a deficit. The amount of debt on April 1 was \$5,200. The immediate occasion for this situation is the fact that the receipts for February and March suddenly declined very sharply, giving the administration no opportunity to curtail expenditures or to stimulate income in amount adequate to avert what may seem to some to be a catastrophe. The Directors and the Executive Committee will use every endeavor to remove the debt and avoid incurring another, for it is the fixed policy of the Board not to incur debt.

The statement of the Treasurer, given in detail elsewhere, is commended for careful study.

### Per Capita Gifts.

The average gift for home missions for the year from each member of Congregational Churches was 48 cents, as compared with 50½ cents last year.

The following table shows the average gift per member by States.

Alabama .....	\$0.03	Montana .....	\$0.20
Alaska .....	.08	Nebraska .....	.53
Arizona .....	1.16	New Hampshire .....	.50
California, North .....	.54	New Jersey .....	.79
California, South .....	.93	New Mexico .....	.21
Colorado .....	.39	New York .....	.33
Connecticut .....	.52	North Carolina .....	.07
District of Columbia .....	.21	North Dakota .....	.34
Florida .....	.37	Ohio .....	.40
Georgia .....	.04	Oklahoma .....	.18
Idaho .....	.25	Oregon .....	.23
Illinois .....	.64	Pennsylvania .....	.10
Indiana .....	.21	Rhode Island .....	.48
Iowa .....	.39	South Carolina .....	.06
Kansas .....	.58	South Dakota .....	.30
Kentucky .....	.02	Tennessee .....	.07
Louisiana .....	.08	Texas .....	.60
Maine .....	.51	Utah .....	.10
Maryland .....	.12	Vermont .....	.35
Massachusetts .....	.46	Virginia .....	.08
Michigan .....	.55	Washington .....	1.15
Minnesota .....	.79	Wisconsin .....	.56
Missouri .....	1.04	Wyoming .....	.14

### Constituent States.

The coöperative relations between the national Society and the Constituent States continue most happy. The percentage divisions maintaining during the previous year prevailed during 1917-18, and have been approved for 1918-19.

### Administration.

Following the action of the National Council in October, the Church Building Society revised its By-laws, placing its administration under the same Board of Directors, Executive Committee, General Secretary and Treasurer as serve the Home Missionary Society, and The Congregational Sunday School Extension Society was organized as the successor of The Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society in missionary and extension work, taking over those functions on January 1, 1918.

These changes introduced only formal differences into the administration of the Home Missionary Society, inasmuch as for the preceding year the Executive Committee of the Home Missionary Society had served both the Building Society and the Sunday-School and Publishing Society practically as a managing board. The grouping of the three Societies, however, is now complete and the administrative functions are working smoothly. There have been some economies resulting from the new arrangement in the items of office rent, traveling expenses, secretarial salaries and clerical help, aggregating for the three Societies in the neighborhood of \$6,000 annually. Larger advantages seem to the Board to have accrued in the closer cooperation in carrying on the work on the field.

There has been one change in the Secretarial force during the year. In December, Dr. Herman F. Swartz resigned his position as Secretary of Missions to take up the work of Executive Secretary of the Pilgrim Fund Commission. Dr. Swartz served the Home Missionary Society for seven years with the greatest effectiveness. He proved himself to be untiring, patient, ingenious, optimistic, sweet-tempered and fearless under all conditions. By his genial personality and by his persuasive presentation of the cause he won devoted friends for the Society wherever he went. His resignation was accepted with sincere regret, tempered only by the consciousness that the work to which he has given himself is of first importance in itself, and is of no less importance to home missions.

In choosing a successor to Dr. Swartz the Board looked to one who had served the Society a number of years, and chose Rev. Frank L. Moore, then Superintendent of Colorado and Utah. Mr. Moore brings to the work of the Society a rich experience in the pastorate and in the wide field of home missions, together with an acquaintance with the other workers of the Society, all of which are important assets in the new phase of the work which he undertakes.

The Assistant Secretary, Rev. William S. Beard, has continued his effective services in the oversight of the office, the editing of the literature of the Society and in a multitude of detailed activities both in administration and publicity work.

Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary of the Woman's Department, has continued her most acceptable and effective services among the churches, which have called upon her to travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the international boundary. Increased attention has been paid during the past year to the development of the missionary box work, under which our missionaries secure substantial additions to their revenue through the handiwork of the women of our churches.



### Superintendence.

Several changes have been made in the list of Superintendents. Lucius O. Baird, D.D., came during the year from the Chicago district office of the A.M.A., to take the superintendency in Washington; Arthur H. Armstrong, D.D., resigned the superintendency of the Missouri Conference to take up interdenominational work in Toledo, Ohio, and J. P. O'Brien, D.D., is serving as Acting Superintendent in Missouri. Rev. Frank L. Moore resigned as Superintendent of Colorado and Utah to accept the position of Secretary of Missions. After more than thirty years of service with the Society, Rev. W. B. D. Gray resigned the superintendency of Wyoming, which state was added to Colorado and Utah to constitute the Rocky Mountain District, the superintendency of which Rev. W. J. Minchin, D.D., left a successful pastorate in Mason City, Iowa, to accept. Rev. W. H. Hopkins concludes his work as Superintendent of the Southeast on July 1, after five years of fruitful effort, and Rev. C. G. Murphy, D.D., removes from the Southwest to become Educational Secretary under the Board of Religious Education in Nebraska, the Panhandle, which he supervised, being added to the South Central District.

### Publicity.

During the year the regular means of keeping the work of the Society before our constituency have been employed as in the past. Secretaries, Superintendents and missionaries have constantly appeared upon the platforms of local churches, associations and conferences. The printed page and the personal letter have brought appeals to individuals. Increased attention has been paid to the sending of missionaries to local churches by the arrangement of economical itineraries to bring first-hand information to the people. So also more has been done than heretofore in providing stereopticon lectures for the use of the churches. Perhaps the most effective publicity work is done in coöperation with the other Societies and with the officials of the National Council. In such coöperative work the Home Missionary Society has always been found, and is still found, heartily responsive.

### The Midwinter Meeting.

Since the reorganization of the Society in 1906, the Midwinter Meeting of the Board of Directors and the accompanying conference with the Superintendents, have been important features in furthering the work of the Society. These meetings have now been expanded to include the interests of the Building Society and the Sunday School Extension Society. In recent years they have also gathered about them other denominational conferences, and on the occasion of the last gathering a general denominational conference was held for the purpose of enlisting the coöperation of all the denominational forces in a concerted effort to increase the team work of the denomination, and particularly to concentrate forces upon the effort to raise the contributions of the churches, both for their own support and for

the missionary program of the Societies. The outstanding result of this general conference was the planning of an Every Member Drive, under which all the churches of the country are being asked to coöperate in a simultaneous Every Member Canvass on the afternoon of the second Sunday in December, 1918. The administrative officials of the Society are lending their aid in every possible way to make this concerted effort an outstanding success.

### **Salaries of Ministers.**

The effort which began in the preceding year to raise the salaries of underpaid pastors to a minimum of \$800 and a parsonage, or the equivalent, has been carried forward during the past year. The effectiveness of this effort is shown by the fact that the number of missionaries under commission of the national Society receiving less than the above minimum has been reduced from 123 to about 30. Several of the Constituent States have also been pushing toward this standard. We are convinced that it is impossible to overestimate the importance of increasing the salaries of pastors to an adequate scale, and are disposed to keep at the task persistently until the goal is reached.

### **Coöperation.**

Intimate relations have been maintained with other evangelical denominations doing home missionary work in the United States. We are pleased to be able to report that The Home Missions Council has taken a forward step in securing an Executive Secretary who gives his time to carrying out plans made in conference by the representatives of some thirty evangelical denominations in the United States. This movement of The Home Missions Council has in it much of promise relating to the closer coöperation, and even possible ultimate unity, of the several evangelical denominations in America. The Congregational Home Missionary Society takes a leading part in all such efforts and is leaving no stone unturned to avoid wasteful competition in the expenditure of missionary funds. One of the practical steps now proposed is a joint effort on the part of several home missionary societies to cover adequately a given state without overlapping in any point or overlooking the most remote settlement. In this "Every Community Service Endeavor" The Congregational Home Missionary Society is disposed to take a part most heartily.

## REVIEW OF THE FIELD

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The following somewhat detailed reports are of twofold interest: there is the concern of him who is immediately related to the individual field, and there is the interest of those who would study the whole work, especially the workers themselves who would learn from the experiences of others.

By way of digest of the following pages it may be noted that missionary work in America goes on about as usual in spite of war conditions. The reports note the fact of large war service on the part of home missionaries, the lessening of the force of local workers, the establishment of war industry communities and the difficulty of securing an adequate supply of well-equipped ministers. Several of the states call attention to the effort to increase salaries of pastors and make note of success in this endeavor. The importance of the Americanization processes which are going on through our churches should not be overlooked. Congregational home missionary churches, it should also be observed, are giving themselves enthusiastically to community service, endeavoring to meet the all-around needs of the communities in which they are located. As usual, the reports show substantial effort in promotion of comity, federation and unity. Particular attention might be called to those of Colorado and Indiana. It is observable also that the home missionary forces are making earnest preparation to aid in promoting the Every Member Drive which is scheduled for December.

Particular items of interest might be noted as follows: a loan fund for assisting pastors in securing automobiles, Northern California; a plan of convention of ministers, Vermont; a Home Missionary Institute, Washington; the employment of a Financial Secretary, Wisconsin; and effective big brother relations, New York.

There is not a little missionary service which is not included in the reports of any particular state or district. The national Secretaries themselves are constantly forwarding the actual work of home missions. Until the occupation of Ellis Island for war purposes, a representative of the Society, Rev. P. D. Vassileff, was supported at that port of entry, doing important work for the immigrants. During the year a Director of City Work, employed jointly by the Home Missionary Society, the Building Society and the Sunday School Extension Society, has been engaged for work in the cities anywhere in the United States. Rev. Luman H. Royce, until recently Executive Secretary of the Congregational Union of Cleveland, has undertaken this work, his first enterprise being located in Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C., where a new church has been organized under most favorable conditions. Considerable real missionary work, moreover, is being done by local churches and individuals which does not appear in the reports of any state or district.

All in all, a powerful leavening influence is at work through Congregational home missions, tending to Christianize America. The following pages should be read with a vision of the future in the mind.

**ALASKA.**

The far-flung home missionary line is in the territory of Alaska, where in four home missionary churches the voice of the messenger is lifted up. These are at Nome, Douglas, Valdez, and Anchorage.

War conditions have been particularly hard in Alaska, and natural disaster has added to the difficulty of continuing the church work. At Douglas, the location of the Treadwell mines, the ocean broke into three of the four mines, practically paralyzing the community. Nevertheless, the church has been kept open, the Sunday School running and the ministry of the gospel maintained for those who needed it even more than before.

Anchorage is the headquarters of the Federal Railway Commission and is doubtless destined to be one of the leading, if not the leading, center in the territory. Here a property has been secured during the year and a considerable revival of religion has been experienced in the new town. During the year forty-six were added to the membership of these little churches.

A serious proposition has come from one of the leading denominations at work in Alaska, suggesting a union of all evangelical forces in the territory under one Christian church of Alaska. It is needless to say that such a proposition is heartily welcomed by Congregationalists.

**CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN).**

A larger net gain in the membership of our churches than for any year since 1908 is one of the signs of progress in Northern California for 1917. Only one new church has been organized, a Spanish church of sixty-three members, in connection with the Green Street work in San Francisco. This is an outgrowth of the effort that has been carried on in the Italian quarter by Rev. A. B. Apra, and we hope it is only the beginning of helpful expansion in this much needed foreign work.

The work in the more remote sections of the state has been greatly increased in effectiveness by the use of the automobile. The Cutler Fund of \$20,000 for special work, a bequest from a large-hearted layman, has provided an income from which it has been possible to loan money to pastors for the purchase of machines, and several have already taken advantage of the opportunity. In Trinity County, without a railroad, and with the population widely scattered among the mountains, the use of a Ford car has enabled the pastor at Weaverville, Rev. H. E. Anderson, to extend his work well over the county. Mr. Anderson is the only Protestant minister in the section, and therefore is not troubled by competition. Four Sunday Schools have been established and eight regular preaching points arranged, some of them at least seventy-five miles distant from Weaverville. In some cases the machine can be used only for a part of the trip, and on account of the absence of roads, Mr. Anderson has to travel on horseback or on foot from ten to twenty miles over the trails.

Of the fourteen ministers from this Conference who have gone into war work, four have come from our home missionary forces. Our churches as a whole are feeling their responsibility in these days of national crisis, and



the many-starred flags in our churches are a token that our people are ready for whatever may be asked of them. The increase of reported undenominational gifts, from \$4,000 five years ago to \$77,000 in 1917, is another indication of our will for service.

The administration of the Sunday School Extension work in connection with the home missionary work, by the use of two joint missionaries, is proving exceedingly effective, and we believe will result in more carefully coordinated plans and in the doing of the work that is most needed in the best possible way.

The year was also a good one financially, comparatively speaking, notwithstanding the urgent calls for money outside of our denominational work. There was a distinct increase over the previous year, both in the number of churches contributing for home missionary work and in the total amount given.

### CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN).

We started the year 1918 with a good working balance in the home missionary treasury. Since many of the churches do not send in much during the first quarter of the year, such a surplus is necessary in order to avoid borrowing. Continued support of our needy churches in city and country is demanded, and yet we should be undertaking new work which calls to us in San Pedro and Los Angeles.

In coöperation with the other denominations, we are pledged to avoid overlapping and overlooking, so that our pastors and churches are assured that their gifts will be spent wisely and never wastefully. The denominational superintendents, representing a dozen denominations, meet monthly to discuss religious conditions in Southern California, and have already done much to relieve over-churched communities and to give a strong start to the religious life in new sections. Different fields of labor have been assigned to the several denominations after careful, impartial religious surveys.

The district about Firmin, the busy and rapidly-developing seaport of Los Angeles, has been committed to the Congregationalists. Recent canvasses have been made of the fine new residential sections in the west of Los Angeles. The movement of this great city is ever westward to the Pacific, and three, if not five, new churches of different denominations will be established in communities now entirely unchurched, save as the people attend more or less regularly the large downtown churches. As we established the Hollywood church three years ago, so we shall doubtless organize a similar church in West Los Angeles this year.

We also propose to enlarge the sphere of our Mexican Mission, employing Rev. A. B. Case, the author of "Thirty Years with the Mexicans"; Rev. H. M. Bissell, for ten years the missionary to the Mexicans in Pomona and Ontario; and Rev. E. Soto, trained in our Mexican Mission at Chihuahua, for the evangelization of the Mexicans, of whom there are at least 150,000 in Southern California—in Bakersfield, Pomona, Ontario, Chino, Colton, and other uncultivated fields.

In the interests of efficiency and for the sake of conservation of men and women, several fields and churches heretofore served by two pastors, with inadequate salaries, have been combined under the joint pastorate of one minister, with a more adequate salary. For example, Etiwanda, a country parish, has been united with Rincon, a rural community twenty miles distant. The joint salary is now \$1,200 and parsonage, without missionary aid, while Etiwanda alone was formerly ministered to by a resident pastor at a salary of \$720 and parsonage, including a grant of \$240 annually from the Conference. In like manner, Compton and Willowbrook, two miles apart, on the interurban electric car line, have been united in a joint pastorate, with a salary of \$1,100 and parsonage, including a grant of \$100 from the State Conference. There is a distinct improvement in the quality of the service rendered through the giving of a more adequate salary.

There have been two cases of church federation. In Rialto the Congregational and Christian churches have united in the support of one pastor, a Congregationalist, each church preserving its identity while both work as one body in the Christian church. In Monrovia the Congregational and Presbyterian churches have united in the same way, worshipping together in the Presbyterian church, with the Presbyterian pastor in charge. In exchange for this federation the Presbyterians have given up their Miramonte church, to become an integral part of the Grace Congregational Church near by. The Presbyterians have also given up their church at National City, thus strengthening our organization.

There will doubtless be similar readjustments in the coming year, not alone because of the economic pressure of the war, but also because of the need of conserving men and money, and the growing desire to coöperate more closely with other denominations for the upbuilding of what Mulford calls "The Republic of God."

There is great need of union Sunday Schools, with close denominational supervision, in the growing agricultural sections of the Imperial Valley, Kern County, and Antelope Valley, as well as in the new residential sections of Los Angeles and San Diego, for these cities reveal the outdraught from the center to the circumference. In the last five years half a dozen churches with large Sunday Schools have been established in the circumference of Los Angeles. Several circuits in Kern and San Diego Counties include Sunday Schools with and without church organizations. In such fields the Home Missionary and Church Extension Societies unite their efforts. We realize that the strength of our ecclesiastical as well as our political Democracy lies in mobilizing and utilizing all our resources of men and money.

### COLORADO.

It is a fitting time in which to make a five-years' survey of Colorado. During this period there have been about 1,500 additions to the churches, property valuation has increased \$115,000, debts have been decreased from about \$67,000 to \$47,000, half of which is due the Church Building Society, and, in the main, payments have been kept up to date.

### **Team Work.**

Attendance at the meeting of the State Conference and District Association has been increasingly gratifying. Two of the Associations, the Northwestern and the Eastern, stood 100 per cent in attendance at the district meeting. The number of churches has not increased, and practically as many churches have disbanded as have been organized. This is the result of a definite policy of elimination of decaying or hopeless enterprises. Organization has not kept pace with the opportunities because we have lacked funds.

### **Missions Council.**

Congregationalism has had a marked influence on the attitude of the churches of all denominations through the Missions Council. The spirit of coöperation is growing and new work is seldom started by any denomination without the purpose having been declared at some regular meeting or to some committee of this council.

### **The Berkeley Community Church.**

The notable success of the Berkeley Community Church, reported a year ago, continues. The income of the church has now reached \$100 a month as compared with fifteen dollars for the two churches before the union took place. The membership today is 156 and the Sunday School enrollment 328. This conspicuous achievement is attracting much attention throughout the West, and is definitely influencing the thoughts and plans of other denominations.

### **Every Member Canvass.**

The Every Member Canvass is gradually being adopted by our Colorado churches, and at the recent annual meeting plans were definitely formed for a simultaneous Every Member Canvass for the state in 1918.

### **Woman's Work.**

The new plans for the work of the Woman's Home Missionary Union developed under the direction of Mrs. F. J. Estabrook have resulted in progress in every Association. Mrs. Estabrook was able to visit in person the five District Association meetings in the spring, beside making many trips to individual churches and attending the Missionary Education Conference at Estes Park, the State Conference in Pueblo, and the National Council meeting in Columbus. Under her leadership plans are being formulated for a state organization of women that will be broad in its scope and will embrace many ideas that are new in this type of work.

### Fire at Montrose.

In February our church edifice at Montrose was destroyed by fire. Plans have been drawn and money raised for a \$35,000 structure, the building to occupy a splendid site in the center of the town, and provision made for the broadest type of community service. While this church is self-supporting, it is the strongest organization in one of the largest missionary associations, and its leadership is felt throughout that region.

### Calls and Resignations.

During the year there have been nineteen calls and eighteen resignations as compared with eighteen calls and sixteen resignations a year ago. With the exception of two large churches in Denver and four missionary fields, there are no vacancies in the state. We have at this time to report the death of Rev. Frank T. Bayley, D.D., who for many years served on the missionary board, and whose life was bound up with the interests of Congregationalism for twenty-six years. Greatly beloved, far and wide, his influence still goes on.

### Plans for City and State.

The Denver City Missionary Society has recently adopted a new constitution which embraces many features of the Cleveland Plan, with certain modifications for a missionary state. The Board of Directors of this body is an unusually able group of men. They are laying large plans for the coming year, their goal being the raising of a budget of not less than \$2,500. The Board of Directors of the Home Missionary Society has held its usual number of meetings during the past year and is strongly back of every move that is made in the interests of the churches.

### The Plus Plan.

So large an amount was realized on the Plus Plan that an expansion in the work of the state has been made formable in several particulars, while the move under Secretary Swartz to increase the salaries to a minimum of \$800 and a house has been generally complied with, the average salary today being nearly \$200 more than it was five years ago.

### Co-Workers.

General Missionary Thompson has completed ten years of service in the state and his knowledge of individual fields is invaluable. The heartiest coöperation exists between the representative of the Education Society, Rev. F. J. Estabrook, Rev. Robert Allingham, the City Missionary Society's representative, and the other state workers.



**Colorado a Missionary Field.**

While there are many self-supporting churches in Colorado, we are growing into the habit of thinking of the state as a mission field in which self-supporting churches, as well as those receiving aid, regard themselves as dependent upon the generosity of people beyond the bounds of the state.

**CONNECTICUT.**

The year 1917 has been one of lights and shadows in Congregational circles. No new church has come into existence, and, on the other hand, none has demitted this life. It has simply been a case of holding our own.

The net additions to membership have been pathetically small. A few large churches show splendid and substantial gains, but many reveal a loss, and in this loss the home missionary churches share pronouncedly. This is in contrast to the extended record of the past, for the percentage of gain in membership is usually in favor of the aided churches.

This record, in spite of the emphasis on evangelism and the Tercentenary appeal for growth in membership, is certainly not encouraging. The widespread stagnation or shrinking in church membership can only be explained by the spiritually benumbing and service diverting conditions occasioned by the war.

The silver lining to this cloud of gloom is the splendid showing for home missionary benevolence. The total amount exceeded that of 1916, and this in the midst of drives, intense and innumerable, for war prosecution and war relief. Home missions has on its list the largest number of contributing churches. Pastor's salaries have been increased in many instances, though probably none equals the increased cost of living.

In this world war the youth of our foreign-speaking home missionary churches have responded to enlistment and draft in a way that thrills. French, of course; Swedish, a splendid lot; Italians, a cohort calling for a centurion command; Persians and Assyrians, transformed in spirit by donning the khaki, and rendered robust and vigorous by military drill. Last, but not least, our single German church gives its choicest youths, not a few, to positions of rank and responsibility, to fight, not against the land of their fathers but against those who have been false to their fathers.

**DANO-NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT.****Oregon.**

The Norwegian church at Portland has a good field and a new building, and is now in need of an aggressive and efficient leader. The call has been extended to a well-equipped young man, who, we hope, will build up this work and be able also to give some help to the Norwegian church at Canby.

### Washington.

The Norwegian church at Tacoma has been handicapped by the removal of several families to another state and by a change in population which makes its location inconvenient. The congregation is trying to overcome the difficulty by enlisting new members and by seeking a better site for the church.

The Seattle church is erecting a new house of worship in the Ballard section where many Norwegians have settled recently. They have a good field and a hopeful outlook.

### Wisconsin.

The services at Maple Valley are still held in Norwegian, but the church is yoked with three others where the pastor preaches in English. These groups are constantly sending young people into the cities who carry with them the Christianizing influences of these country parishes.

Owing to enlarged war industries Clintonville is growing some and our Norwegian church there is rejoicing in a larger attendance and some new members. It is yoked with two other rural fields—Navarino and Wittenberg—all requiring the Gospel in the Norwegian language. From one humble farmhouse in this section two preachers have gone forth.

Our Scandinavian church at Winona has adopted the policy of holding regular services in English in addition to its one Norwegian service. The Woman's Society has also adopted English, and consequently the church is touching the community life more fully. The pastor at Winona is also caring for a new Norwegian church at La Crosse, Wisconsin. At Dawson, where a group of Norwegian free church people have held meetings for several years, a new church was dedicated in December. The Superintendent shared in the services, and after he had given a talk on the Pilgrim faith and polity, the people voted to apply for membership in the Minnesota Valley Congregational Association.

### New Organizations.

The Superintendent took part in a recognition council for the new Norwegian church at Tottenville, New York. Reports have been received of new organizations of free churches in Connecticut, Minnesota, and Canada, effected by Bible-loving and liberty-loving Norwegians who desire to further evangelization among their countrymen. Their most natural affiliation is with our denomination, and they ought to be cultivated and made to feel that we are interested in them.

### New Pastors.

Four Norwegian students will soon graduate at the College in Chicago and go immediately into pastorates to which they have been called. They are all bilingual men, able to preach in Norwegian and English. It is

noticeable that our Norwegian churches, large and small, are increasingly making use of the English language, especially where the young people are being held in our fellowship.

### FINNISH DEPARTMENT.

"Behold, I have set before thee an open door."

The Superintendent has just been looking over the reports of the work on the Finnish field, and has before him three letters—one from Minnesota, one from Montana, and one from California. These letters all contain the following words: "Here is an open door before you, and no man can shut it." There is a further explanation in one of the letters: "We are tired of these hierarchical religions, and are looking to you for the democratic type of religious work which you have already started in the Eastern States and also on the Pacific Coast—the work which we think our Lord meant when he sent out His apostles with these significant words: 'All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to Me. Therefore, go and make disciples of all the nations baptizing them into the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to put to heart all the commandments that I have given you.' The fields are large and already ripe for the harvest. Are you coming to reap them before the ruining blizzards destroy them?"

Four years ago we had only two missionaries in the Western States, and no organized church nor organized mission. Now we have six missionaries in that section, seven organized churches and sixteen mission stations, with 534 enrolled members. There are also eleven Sunday Schools, with 435 members, and an organized Finnish Congregational Western Conference. The income from these churches during the year 1917 was \$5,463. The increase in membership for the past twelve months has not been large, only eighty-five in all. However, when it is taken into consideration that three of these seven churches have had permanent ministers during the year, and that each of these ministers has had four mission stations to take care of besides his own parish, we may well feel encouraged. We are gaining ground, step by step, as fast as we can prepare men for the work and get the means to carry it on.

To aid in the task of training men for the ministry in our fields, the Education Society has reorganized the Finnish Department in the Union Theological College, in order to meet the requirements of our times.

### GERMAN DEPARTMENT.

Rumors in circulation that the preaching of the Gospel in German may soon be interfered with in some states, that the study of German may be prohibited in some of our public schools, and the uncharitable sentiments openly expressed concerning those who have German blood in their veins, can hardly be counted favorable to a rapid growth of our work.

We therefore consider the record of the year's work as a remarkable re-

affirmation of the confidence of our people in the church of their choice and in the work it is doing among them through the Home Missionary Society. Our coöperation in this work was represented in 1917 by seventy-five appointments. Making allowance for the ten men who each served two fields, there were sixty-five workers actually engaged for the year or a part of it. Seven of these were students.

Considering only those who are under the appointment of the national Society, we have fifty-eight men caring for 105 congregations, some of them serving in both English and German, and reporting a membership of 5,739, of whom 660 were received on confession and 300 by letter, making a total of 960 additions. They have also had the general supervision of ninety-two Sunday Schools, with a membership of 5,287.

Turning now to our entire German constituency, it is of interest to note the organization of ten churches during the year and the building of ten houses of worship and four parsonages. The total membership reported is 16,536, of whom 1,323 were received on confession of faith and 571 by letter, making a total of 1,894 accessions. All this, however, does not denote solid growth. The year has witnessed an unusual number of changes, both in our ministers and people. The fact that we lost ten ministers from our roll because they each served two different fields, and the dropping of 533 from the membership list by "revision of the rolls," is quite suggestive. Nevertheless, considering the unfavorable circumstances, such as changes in economic conditions and the sharpness of competition, we still have a net gain of 969 over all losses to report. With young men unhesitatingly responding to the call of their country (some of the churches giving ten of their members), it is most encouraging to be able to report 2,971 members of the Y. P. S. C. E., a total we have rarely surpassed.

The offerings of the churches have been the largest in the history of our work. We rejoiced last year in the increase of \$3,700 in contributions to our Missionary Societies, and it is encouraging to note that \$2,282 more has been received this year, while offerings for other Congregational purposes have amounted to \$13,529, and for interdenominational objects, such as Red Cross work and Armenian and Syrian relief, \$8,894 is reported, making a grand total of \$36,562—the largest gift on record from our German churches. If "money talks," is not this a loud testimony to their faith in us?

But if we are to show all that we are doing, we may not pass over our work in Canada, carried on by our General Conference in connection with the Canada Congregational Union. Seventeen churches are reported this year, and six pastors, all drawn from our work, are serving across the border. These seventeen churches report 619 members, of whom sixty-four were received in 1917. The gifts for all Congregational purposes, outside of home expenses, total \$10,440. The people of these churches contribute generously to our Missionary Societies, dividing their offerings equally between us and the Canada Congregational Union.

Our general missionaries, Dr. Seil and Mr. Holzer, have given most valuable service. Dr. Seil has not only cared for the German churches of "Mighty Montana," but many of Dr. Powell's churches have heard the Gospel from him in the King's English, while brethren in Nebraska, Idaho,



and Wyoming have called him to their assistance on numerous occasions. An urgent call for his services from one of the strongest churches in Montana could not disengage him from his love for the German work.

Mr. Holzer is really a product of our German work. He has demonstrated his interest and energy beyond the borders of his own state, having responded to calls for his services from Kansas and Oklahoma. He is fulfilling the expectation of the churches of Colorado which provide one-half his salary as a special gift to our work.

The building of beet sugar factories in regions suitable for raising beets always stirs up special interest and unrest among some of our people. The pastor of one of the older churches reports more people headed for the sugar beet fields this year than ever before.

Our German Pilgrim Press is doing its work in meeting the needs of our churches, although its success has been somewhat hindered by the great increase in the cost of publishing our papers. It is at least holding its own.

Redfield reports a slight increase in students, in spite of the fact that some ten of its young men have responded to the Nation's call. The finances are steadily becoming more stable under the able guidance of the president and his financial assistant.

Conscious that we are facing difficult times, whose effect upon our work no one can foresee, but trusting that the great Captain of our salvation will still guide us, we await His orders.

### IDAHO (SOUTHERN).

Our Southern Idaho work has problems similar to those of Oregon, but they are more difficult because of the pioneer conditions. Churches which are established in new communities with every indication of permanency, flourish for a few years, and then comes crop failure succeeded by crop failure until the hopes of the people are shattered, their financial power is exhausted, and they move to other places to try again. Such are our Arbon, Highland, Sublett, and Idahome fields. Our work makes excellent progress if the crops are good and almost disappears with the coming of bad years. Some day these fields will emerge from the difficulties and discouragements of the pioneer days into the brighter ones of prosperous agricultural communities.

Disappointments in other directions sadden the heart of the home missionary. For example, our work at Meadows was thriving and a good church building was erected by the people with the aid of the Home Missionary Society and the Church Building Society. After a time came the railroad, but it left the town three miles distant and gradually the place has dwindled away.

Communities spring up under the lure of the new irrigation project, but it takes many years of patient, hard, and discouraging work on the part of the settlers before the victory is won and the permanency of the home is assured. The home missionary work also suffers and triumphs, even as the community. One of the serious difficulties is the finding of adequately equipped ministers to shepherd these people. A heroism far greater than

is often demanded by the foreign missionary service is required of the pastors of the home missionary fields. The war has increased the problem. All arrangements were made to serve ten to twelve of these fields during the summer of 1917 by means of students from our seminaries, but war was declared and the young men were called into other service.

Twenty-six churches and preaching points have been cared for by eleven pastors. The membership of the aided churches is 508, and these added during the year fifty-eight new members. A fine new church building was erected at McCall. Grandview has purchased a church site and will erect a parsonage at once. Bruneau obtained its new church building during the year. The church at Pocatello, which had been pastorless and in a distressing condition for some time, is now having a very gratifying and vigorous development. Rev. J. E. Ingham began work as Assistant Superintendent in the joint service of the Home Missionary Society and the Sunday School Extension Society for Southern Idaho on August 1, and we are anticipating a year of successful work under his leadership.

### ILLINOIS.

The home missionary activities in Illinois during the past year have been fairly normal, except for the fact that more of our churches than usual have remained without pastors for a considerable length of time. The difficulties in the way of securing good pastors seem to be more numerous and more persistent than ever before. Our work for the year has been on about the same basis as last year. Our home missionary churches have kept fully abreast of the churches of the state in additions to membership and in their benevolent contributions. A number of fields have shown considerable advance.

Dixon made substantial progress in the last twelve months, adding to its membership a considerable number, increasing its pastor's salary, and asking for a reduced amount of home missionary aid. A similar report can be made of East St. Louis.

The Union Church at Moline has come to self-support, and removed its building to a new site. This organization is making advance all along the line.

Our mission at Champaign has decided to dispense with the leadership of a pastor and is attempting to carry on a modified program at considerable reduction in its expense budget.

After a long and careful discussion of its future prospects, the church at Albion decided to disband.

The Italian work, which has been carried on under the joint auspices of the Conference and the Fox River Association, has suspended operations for the present at least.

The work at Pana has come to the point where there is need of a settled pastor on the field, and we are looking forward toward the early securing of a man for the leadership of this very important point.

During the year we have been able to make small offers to a few of the churches in the direction of salary increase. We have not stressed this ap-

peal in Illinois as yet, possibly to our detriment, for where it has been tried it has thus far brought about most excellent results.

We are planning for a strong, organized, determined effort to put over the Every Member Canvass in Illinois, in the hope that we shall have larger resources upon which to draw for enlarging work in our mission field.

The work of the Chicago City Missionary Society has been carried on during the year with its usual vigor and growing success. The Society has adopted a somewhat increased budget for the new year, and is looking forward with determination to broaden and deepen its ministry to one of the greatest and neediest centers of the country.

The Peoria City Missionary Society is prosecuting its work with wisdom, foresight, and efficient determination. Plymouth Church, under the stimulus of its new leadership, and with the encouragement of the City Society, is making very satisfactory progress.

### INDIANA.

With no slacking and no begging for favors Indiana is making good. The state is facing its situation with faith and in the knowledge that its bit will help to bring up the average in the nation-wide fellowship circle. Now and then there is a church which is inclined to hold back from participating in the larger movements within the state, but such instances are rare and steadily tend to diminish.

The outstanding news item for the past year is the successful organization of the Community Church near the college town of Franklin. In this movement a Baptist, United Brethren, Methodist Protestant, and a considerable number of Presbyterians united in forming a strong and active Congregational church. The effect of this union has been far-reaching and promises to set the standard along lines of interdenominational fellowship and union. A year ago there were four independent churches in this community, not one of them daring to call its life its own. Today there is one well-housed and flourishing organization, meeting with entire success in ministering to the social and religious needs of one of Indiana's richest farming communities. You are certain to hear more of this Community Church as time passes.

Notable developments have been taking place in the Calumet section. Every church in that district has made most encouraging gains, both in point of organization and in spiritual attainments. Under the leadership of the pastor at Whiting, team work is being developed. This is but one illustration of the new spirit that is coming to the front in our state. The men in the larger and smaller churches are coming to understand that there can be no permanent growth for the individual church without there being, at the same time, a development of the entire state program, and right royally are they throwing themselves into the district and state work, with the result—well, keep your eye on Indiana.

Brightwood Church, Indianapolis, has entered upon self-support under the leadership of Rev. Frederick Kempster. Last year that church received \$425 from the Society, and now the people are brave enough, in the face of the trying conditions of this present time, to assume self-support. Every

church in the state is to reduce its amount of aid, and at the same time there is a general state-wide development in increased gifts to the denominational Societies.

The pages of Indiana Congregationalism show no greater spirit of faithfulness and sacrifice than that of the present hour. As a state, we welcome an opportunity to express our loyalty in terms of service.

### IOWA.

In a state like Iowa, where the whole field has been occupied by religious forces and where the population does not appreciably increase, the home missionary task takes on no unusual aspect. The lack of efficient leadership is the ever unsolved problem. Under the most favorable circumstances it is difficult to find well-equipped men. Under present conditions the difficulty is vastly increased. It is heart-breaking to leave a church uncared for; it is almost criminal to place an incompetent man in charge of a needy field. But in spite of these untoward conditions, our home mission fields have been reasonably well cared for this last year. Of the thirty-three churches receiving missionary aid, fifteen have been supplied through the twelve months, and the total months of service aggregated 355 as against 345 the preceding year. The membership of these fields is 2,148 and the Sunday School enrollment is 2,584. There have been 184 members received on confession and eighty-three by letter, making a total of 267.

Some of these fields have made notable and encouraging progress. The church which has outdistanced all others is Union Church of Waterloo. Seventy accessions are reported. The membership is made up of wage earners and there is not a well-to-do family among them, yet a remarkable showing has been made, not only in membership growth, but in missionary giving and in advancement toward self-support. Eddyville, after receiving aid for fifty-two years, has become financially independent. This achievement is due to the effective leadership of the present pastor. North Riverside Church of Sioux City has been spiritually and materially strengthened, and is preparing to meet the enlarged opportunity which is coming to it through industrial changes in the community.

The State Conference employs two General Missionaries, and shares with the Education Society in the support of two student pastors, who are looking after the religious interests of our Congregational young people at the State Agricultural College at Ames and at the State University in Iowa City. The Conference has acquired, within the year, two well-equipped Conference Houses, located at these institutions. These provide a home for the student pastor, and serve as a rallying center for the social and religious life of the students who are affiliated with us. The Conference also pays twenty dollars a month to provide a pastor's assistant at Cedar Falls, to work among the large number of students at the State Teachers' College. By this work among the students we hope to hold our young people in loyal sympathy with the church, to strengthen their faith in eternal things, and to develop the sense of responsibility for leadership.

The financial support of the work has been encouraging. Our income



from all sources amounted to \$18,500. Our disbursements were a trifle more than \$20,000. A good balance on hand at the beginning of the year saved us from a debt and enabled us to close our books with a balance of nearly \$1,400. The more general acceptance of the Apportionment and the fine results secured through the Every Member Canvass sustain the income on a higher level and prevent serious fluctuation of receipts. Yet the present world situation has been more or less disturbing to our missionary income. A bequest of \$1,000 has been added to the permanent funds of the Conference.

On the whole, the missionary situation in Iowa is in a healthy condition. The home missionaries are meeting the added responsibility of these distracting times with faith and courage, and hopefulness prevails throughout our fellowship.

### KANSAS.

The year 1917 was, in many ways, the best that Kansas Congregationalism has ever experienced. We entered upon the year with an indebtedness of more than \$1,500, and we closed it with less than \$500 to raise, in spite of the fact that more money was used for home mission churches than in the previous twelve months.

#### Missionary Work and Workers.

Twenty-eight men were commissioned for all or part of the year. They ministered to 2,261 members of missionary churches, with a total Sunday School membership of 2,561. One new church was organized, and one church built at a cost of about \$4,000, the entire sum being raised before the day of dedication, thus eliminating the call for money at that time. A plan is on foot for the erection of two new churches in the near future.

#### A Self-Supporting Organization.

Central Church, Kansas City, has justified the wisdom of the Home Missionary Society in coming to its aid six years ago by declaring itself self-supporting. It has also met its obligation to the Church Building Society, which came strongly to its assistance in the erection of the new building.

#### Additional Equipment.

Splendid new parsonages, costing about \$3,000 each, have been built at Downs and Lenora; also at Arvonja. Several churches increased their facilities by adding new basements or have added other needful equipment. This is especially true of the church at Olathe. An addition was built there to accommodate the Young Men's Brotherhood Class, which, in less than one year, grew from six to 150 men under the efficient leadership of a young business man, who carried practical business methods into his class work and won.

#### Some Cheering Facts.

There is a growing consciousness of loyalty on the part of many of our churches and pastors. The men are getting a larger vision of the community

service idea, and are showing in as forceful a way as possible that the church must hold her place in the life of the community, and that while unusual calls, financial and otherwise, face the church, yet there is but one thing to do so far as the church is concerned, and that is to support her work a little more vigorously than ever before, if it is possible to do it. We have had some able additions to our ministerial roll, and some of the churches have increased the salary from \$100 to \$400 per year. Taking it all in all, the work is moving hopefully forward.

### MAINE.

The year 1917 in Maine was, on the whole, a good one. We have no great advances to record, but we more than held our own. The good example of the previous year, which showed an increase in membership and a balance in the treasury, was followed, so that we began 1918 with plain sailing before us.

The report of the registrar shows a clear gain in the membership of the churches. In the matter of finances we fell off a little, the treasurer's report showing receipts of \$577 less than the previous year, but a corresponding decrease in expenditures left a balance of over \$700 in the treasury.

In regard to our contributions for missions, things do not look quite so encouraging, a decrease of \$2,017, or six and a fourth per cent, being recorded against us in our gifts to the eight Societies. The decrease affected all but one Society, the Church Building Society, which showed an increase of ten and three-fourths per cent. We are not proud of our showing, but hope in some way to redeem ourselves this year.

Maine has done a little better in the matter of ministers' salaries and has lifted the average from \$1,060 to \$1,086, not much of a gain, but if we can keep on doing a little each year it will tell in the long run. We are confronted with a shortage in the supply of men for our smaller fields. If the average salary is over \$1,000, there are a great many churches which pay much less, and too large a proportion of them are pastorless. To help meet this difficulty we are grouping churches, four or five of them together under one pastor, giving him a lady helper, if not for the whole year for the summer time at least. Six such group plans are being tried out at present, one of which is self-supporting, one worked in conjunction with the Baptists, two Congregational and five Baptist churches being in the group.

We are also federating single churches with churches of other denominations, though this moves along too slowly. In one case the federation is with a Universalist church, the Congregational pastor and deacons being retained. By these means we hope to find some relief in meeting the problem of the minister.

Our churches have been doing their part in response to all the national calls, and this in a measure accounts for the falling off in gifts to the mission boards. In some places our churches are the headquarters of the Red Cross and our congregations furnish the bulk of the workers.

Ten ministers have resigned to take up Y. M. C. A. army work permanently or on long leave of absence. It seems to be a fair quota for this state,

yet we wish to do our part, and if more go, it will be with our blessing and benediction.

We are not doing all that we ought to do, or doing it as well as it ought to be done, but we are doing a little better than marking time, and in some places we can point to a satisfying growth.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The year has been one of small legacy receipts and diminished contributions. The obligations have been met only by a heavy draft upon the contingent fund, which has been accumulated through the reservations of a portion of the legacy receipts in previous years.

The missionary service rendered by our more than 150 workers has been unusually successful, especially as measured by the accessions of the churches. The missionaries have met the demands of these critical times with courage and resourcefulness. Particularly valuable has been the service given by those ministering to non-English-speaking peoples. The stress of the times for these people, who had thought of America as a land of enduring peace and of assured exemption from compulsory military service, has been most severe. For the most part they have met the new situation with high patriotic devotion, and the contributions toward this end which have been made by our missionaries have been most important. The nation has received large returns upon the investment made in this form of home missionary service. Because of evident need of intensifying the processes of Americanization, such service must surely be maintained with the highest possible efficiency.

One Swedish church has become self-supporting during the year. One of the oldest of our Finnish churches has taken the same step—the first of our Finnish churches to reach this goal. All the Finnish work has advanced in strength and efficiency. Among the Greeks the work has been handicapped by our inability to secure competent workers to fill vacant places. Our efforts among the Albanians have been interrupted for the same reason.

The continued depletion of our country towns makes imperative a larger investment of missionary service in order to reinforce the churches in their work, an investment not so much in enlarged appropriations (though these will be needed in some cases) as in the personal visits of general workers, who, by more frequent visitation and closer supervision, shall stimulate the activities of such churches.

The entrance of the United States into the war, and the gathering of 40,000 men of the national army for training at Camp Devens, created a new obligation which the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society met promptly by the transfer of one of our experienced county missionaries for service as camp pastor. The Society's executive officers also entered into the organization of the Christian Federation of Ayer, formed for ministry to the needs of men of Camp Devens when in the village of Ayer, and to the civilian population drawn to Ayer by the presence of the Camp. In this work the National Service Commission has assumed the financial responsibility as a part of its budget of war work, the officers of the State Society continuing to share actively in the management of the Federation.

Massachusetts churches entered sympathetically into the emergency adjustments required by the fuel shortage and the withdrawal of men for war service. Permanent gains in the spirit of coöperation and federation have resulted.

### MICHIGAN.

The year 1917 has been a year of general prosperity in our churches. The number of members received on confession was the largest on record for any one year, 2,565. By letter, the additions are 1,308, making a total, 3,873. The increase in membership was 1,279. This has not been equalled since 1895.

We have also had a good year financially. Six years ago our home missionary funds were overdrawn \$4,000. This overdraft has been reduced from year to year until a year ago we had a balance of \$200. We closed our books this year with a balance of over \$2,300.

Sixty-one missionaries, commissioned for the whole or part of the year, have served seventy-six churches and thirteen outstations, rendering a total service of 557 months. This did not include the German work at Au Gres, the Polish work in Detroit, the work of the student pastor at Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, and the work of the camp pastor and assistant at Battle Creek.

The membership of the aided churches is 3,661, and of the Sunday Schools in connection therewith 7,978. Additions to aided churches were, on confession, 336, by letter, 210, total 546. This addition is relatively fifty per cent larger than for the self-supporting churches of the state.

Restored or increased grants have been made to seven churches in fulfillment of an agreement that the churches would increase their pledges in order to put the salary upon a more adequate basis. Five churches have made substantial increase to the salary without additional aid.

On January 1, 1917, the Grand Rapids City Union turned over all its financial affairs to the State Conference, which henceforth will receive all offerings and pay all grants. East Church and Smith Memorial Church, Grand Rapids, became at once self-supporting. The offerings from the Grand Rapids churches have, for the first time, become subject to the percentage agreement with the national Society. The Grand Rapids City Union retains its organization purely for the purposes of fellowship.

Another group of churches, equal in number to our home missionary churches, are able to maintain their status as self-supporting organizations only by the constant oversight and coöperation of our general state missionaries.

### MIDDLE ATLANTIC DISTRICT.

Fewer churches by three have received aid this year than last. Thirty-five missionaries have served thirty-five churches. Salaries have been more adequate. Within six months there will not be a fully-equipped missionary whose compensation will be less than \$800 and house. The offer of supplemental aid made by the Society has met with general and hearty response.



We have a few churches in Pennsylvania which pay a low salary and thus far have declined to make application for aid. The missionaries have rendered 333 months of service. Of the thirty-five churches twenty-nine have contributed to the Society a total of \$439.83. Two hundred and seventy-nine persons have been received into church membership, 199 on confession of faith. These churches have maintained thirty-six Sunday Schools having an enrollment of 4,994. We have received two accessions to our working force. Rev. Luman H. Royce, the National Director of City Work, has begun service in Washington and has just organized a promising church in Cleveland Park. Rev. William Ewing, D.D., has accepted the position of Assistant Superintendent, and will labor mostly in Pennsylvania. He will represent the Education Society and the Sunday School Extension Society as well as the Home Missionary Society. Altogether we are equipped for better work than ever before.

#### **Maryland.**

Three churches in Maryland receive aid. Twenty-five months of service have been rendered by the three pastors. Ten members have been received, eight on confession. The three Sunday Schools enroll 380 and the three churches 218. The churches contributed to the Society a total of \$42.15.

#### **New Jersey.**

Only six churches have received aid. They have been served by six pastors who have rendered seventy-one months of service. As usual every church has contributed to the treasury of the Society. The total gifts amount to \$84.60. Eighty-two members have been received, fifty-five on confession of faith. These six churches enroll 624 members and maintain seven Sunday Schools having a total of 986 pupils and teachers. An independent Sunday School enterprise of seven or eight years standing has been organized into a Congregational church and the property transferred to the trustees of the church. Another similar organization will probably take the same action within another year. The Grantwood Church, with the aid of the New Jersey Home Missionary Society, has provided ample rooms for its Italian mission. There is promise of a very useful ministry to the community through this mission.

#### **Pennsylvania.**

Pennsylvania has suffered more than any other state in this district from the shifting of church population. Ship-building plants and munition factories have in some cases drawn nearly every able-bodied man from the churches. Perhaps the greatest disturbance in this respect has been the removal of so many of our young men and young women. Often the best workers are the ones who are called for service elsewhere. Twenty-three churches have received aid and have been served by twenty-three missionaries who have labored a total of 212 months. These churches enroll 2,876

members who contributed to the Society \$293.57. They received 173—128 on confession. The twenty-three Sunday Schools under the care of these churches enroll 3,379 members. The State Conference has taken the title to two properties of aided churches. The estimated value of these properties is \$140,000. One of our missionary pastors, though over fifty-eight years of age, has gone to France on a year's leave to do Y. M. C. A. work. The Congregational constituency in the vicinity of Pittston mourns the loss of Rev. J. Vinson Stephens, for many years the able and devoted pastor of the Welsh church of that city.

### Virginia.

There are three churches in Virginia which received aid. One of them assumed self-support early in the year. Twenty-five months of missionary service were rendered. The churches enroll 210 members and each has a Sunday School. There are 241 members in these schools. The churches received fourteen members, eight on confession of faith, and contributed to the Society \$17.50.

### MINNESOTA.

The record for 1917, broadly speaking, includes the normal activities of the churches expressed in the established order of Christian service and the visible results of the year's work. There has been nothing phenomenal in the numerical and physical increase. There has been a small net gain in membership. Six church buildings have been erected and dedicated. Two new churches and five new Sunday Schools have been organized. The missionary activities of the churches are of great significance.

The story of home missions in Minnesota, much the same from year to year, is constantly enriched by missionary experiences of hardships endured, obstacles overcome, hearts comforted, souls won, and community and social betterment secured. City, country, and frontier reveal need and opportunity which only the church can meet. The cities are growing, the country changing in population, and the frontiers settling.

At present the Conference is caring for eighty-nine mission churches and stations—sixty-two churches and twenty-seven stations. These churches have a membership of 2,263. The number added to these churches during the year was 449, a better record than that of any group of our self-supporting churches. Connected with these mission churches are ninety-three mission Sunday Schools, with an enrollment of 4,939.

The total receipts for the support of our Minnesota work this Conference year have amounted to \$26,698.16. This amount includes several specials which are not receipts from churches and are not included in the apportionments. These specials are as follows: \$667 from The Congregational Home Missionary Society, Minnesota's share of the fund gathered for the increase of ministers' salaries; \$1,814.09 from the sale of church property; \$3,775.50 received from individuals to cancel the old debt, and \$1,500 loan, which we have been obliged to take out this year. Deducting these extra

specials, we still have a balance of \$18,941.57, which is \$1,927.76 larger than the receipts last year. This is the largest amount ever received for our state work.

We feel that in addition to all the other work the Conference is doing, the work of Christianizing the country, of building Christian ideals into the formative life of the frontier and into the growing life of the cities, of training the youth of our Sunday Schools and churches in Christian character, of teaching Christian patriotism, of exemplifying the ethics of the Gospel in all social, industrial, and educational development—this work of home missions is the most vital and important labor we are called upon to perform.

But it is not to our own state and to the solution of our own local problems that our interest in Christianizing our country is confined. In addition to the amount contributed by our churches for state work should be mentioned their contributions to the homeland Societies which in a general sense may be included in home missionary activities. Five per cent of our home mission receipts from churches goes to The Congregational Home Missionary Society; five per cent of the receipts for Sunday School work goes to The Congregational Sunday School Extension Society for missionary Sunday School extension throughout the nation; of the total giving under the apportionment five per cent goes to the American Missionary Association, and six per cent to that most efficient homeland Society which ever works in close coöperation with our Minnesota Conference, The Congregational Building Society; two per cent is contributed to the Education Society, and two per cent to the Ministerial Relief.

Home missions by no means exhaust the missionary interest of our churches. Through the American Board and the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior Minnesota Congregationalism invested many special individual gifts, \$9,958.19, in world-wide work this last year.

## MISSOURI.

The outstanding features of our work during the past year have been participation in the new war activities, the resignation of Superintendent Armstrong, the readjustment of the Sunday School work, the erection of a new church building and a new parsonage, progress in the collection of special funds by the Woman's Boards, and movement in the direction of church federation.

### War Activities.

When our country took up arms, our women took up needles, and plunged into sewing, knitting, crocheting, and many other sorts of personal ministry through the work of their hands, the extent of which is beyond our reckoning, as its influence is beyond our computation.

In addition to the large number of young men, either in training or at the front, our churches have contributed three Y. M. C. A. workers, a chaplain, a captain of the Home Guards, a "four-minute man," under the service of the Publicity Bureau of the national government, a Red Cross leader,

and an interpreter. One of our unused church buildings has been loaned, rent free, to the local Red Cross unit.

### **The Resignation of Dr. Armstrong.**

After nearly eight years of successful service as Superintendent of the Missouri Congregational Conference, Rev. A. H. Armstrong, D.D., was called to be Secretary of the Church Federation of Toledo, Ohio. The strong resolutions presented at the State Conference, commending the splendid and tireless ministry of Dr. Armstrong, expressed truly and yet inadequately the solid respect and warm affection of the state workers for their departing leader. His successor will find an excellent spirit and the state ready for a modest and steady, if not brilliant, advance.

### **Sunday School Work.**

Following the last meeting of the National Council, the Southwest District, with its headquarters in Kansas City, was discontinued, and the oversight of Sunday School missions and Sunday School instruction in Missouri was placed in the hands of a Conference Superintendent. On the one hand he will have the coöperation of Secretary Gammon; and on the other of Rev. Charles D. Todd, who has been chosen Pastor-at-Large and Sunday School Missionary. Mr. Todd will assist in the care of the churches, be active in promoting the young people's work, and in performing whatever duties may fall to his lot as Sunday School worker, General Missionary, and Pastor-at-Large.

### **New Buildings.**

One home missionary church has been built during the year—Glendale, St. Louis. Glendale is a suburb in the direct line of western residential migration from the city of St. Louis. A lot costing \$1,500 was provided from the old Hannibal church fund. The building, a simple but tasteful bungalow style church, 24 by 42, was erected partly by volunteer labor and contributed material, at a total cost of \$1,300. Under contract it could not be duplicated for less than \$2,500. Bonne Terre has provided itself with a commodious new manse, which has been erected in the church yard adjoining the church, at a cost of \$4,500.

### **Special Funds.**

The women of the W. B. M. I. have been making progress in raising the Jubilee Fund of \$15,000 which is to be completed before the celebration in October, 1918. The women of the W. H. M. U. have made the first contributions for the Educational Endowment Fund, and \$500 was sent to the Building Committee for the Schauffler Missionary Training School, while \$150 was used to meet urgent bills for Iberia. The Boards realized their regular aims for the year.



### Church Federation.

On the field of which the Tabernacle Church of Kansas City is a part, there have been three churches—Christian, Baptist, and Congregational. It was felt that better work could be done by one strong federated church than by three weaker churches working separately. Overtures looking to federation were made to the Baptist and Christian churches. The Baptists promptly declined, and the Christian church has not yet given a final reply. Whatever the result, this movement has given church federation an impetus in the minds of our people.

In the north central part of the state we have a Welsh Congregational church in a fine farming community. Near by there is a Methodist and a Baptist church, and in a town a mile and a half away a Presbyterian, a Methodist, and a Disciple church. A movement is on looking to the federation of these organizations. Whatever the immediate outcome may be, these movements indicate that an era of federation and church union is upon us. Indeed, it is high time that the churches of Jesus Christ should profit by the lesson the Allies have been learning in the great war. May the time be hastened when not only our spirit and purpose shall be one, but our organizations shall be coördinated and shall reach in union the highest degree of Christian effectiveness.

### The Educational Field.

In the educational field the year has been successful. Kidder has gone steadily forward, Drury is responding to the touch of a new President, Dr. Thomas W. Nadal, but Iberia has met with a serious loss in the burning of the Academy Building. However, the work has progressed, a substantial beginning has been made in securing funds for a new building, and presently, we trust, the fire will have proved an opportunity and not a misfortune.

### MONTANA.

The year 1917 was a trying one on account of the very dry season and consequent shortage of crops over the entire state except in the irrigated areas. Notwithstanding this shortage the state oversubscribed by fifty per cent the amount expected for Liberty Bonds, Red Cross and War "Y" funds, besides contributing liberally to the Armenian Relief and other mercy calls. Six of our ministers have left us for some form of war service.

A change has occurred this year in our force of general workers with the retirement of our beloved Assistant Superintendent, Rev. C. M. Daley, and the coming of Rev. C. K. Stockwell, who is to take up Mr. Daley's work in the northern part of the state.

Six new organizations have been secured in the last twelve months, and the church at Butte has leaped into some prominence with seventy-five members, under the leadership of Rev. L. A. Wilson. Four new churches were dedicated and three buildings have been purchased for meeting houses. Work has been begun on the erection of three new edifices. One of the most

helpful gifts that could have been made to a missionary field was an automobile contributed to one of our workers by a noble Connecticut church. The State Conference has adopted a new and modern constitution which provides for a larger participation in the management of the state work by a Board of Directors.

The year 1917 marked the close of a decade of gratifying growth. During that decade 101 churches were organized, fifty-four houses of worship and eighteen parsonages were erected, six local associations were organized. 130 ministers were brought to the state, work was re-established at Butte, and the Polytechnic Institute developed and brought into our fellowship, with a student body of 200, and property worth a quarter of a million dollars.

The decade began with the appropriation of about \$3,000 by the Home Missionary Society, and it ended with an annual investment of not less than \$18,000, besides what has been provided by the Church Building Society and the Sunday School Extension Society. The German work grew from nothing to nine churches and a separate association. The devoted ministers of the state have given themselves without stint to the work, and the religious statesmen who direct our great missionary enterprises were quick to see the importance and promise of Montana and bent their efforts to make progress possible. The friends of home missions who have poured out their gifts may well rejoice in the part they have had in the religious making of "Mighty Montana."

### NEBRASKA.

During 1917 Congregational work in Nebraska has been represented by a total of 197 churches. Of these 163 are English-speaking, twenty-eight are German, two are Swedish, two Indian, and one Welsh.

Of the 163 English-speaking churches, about a dozen are little more than names on the list, retained because of property or other considerations, but not representing organized and aggressive church work. Most of the others have had pastors for all or part of the year, although vacancies have averaged from fifteen to twenty during practically the entire twelve months, but this number represents different churches for longer or shorter periods and not the same churches for the whole year.

In addition to the Superintendent, two Pastors-at-Large are employed and give their full time to the work. Their services are among the most helpful agencies connected with the general effort.

For the first time in the history of our Nebraska work a downtown office has been opened. This consists of two good sized rooms, conveniently located and fully equipped for office purposes. They are also well adapted for use in holding the monthly gatherings of the Conference Board or other similar meetings. These rooms provide a denominational headquarters for the state and include office accommodations for the Secretary of the Sunday School Department as well as for the state Superintendent. One stenographer and office assistant is employed for full time.

The Conference publishes an eight-page state paper, "The Congregational Record of Nebraska," which is issued bi-monthly, and aims to represent

all departments of the work, definite space being allotted to each. The expenses of publication are met in full from the Conference treasury without being supplemented by subscription price or advertising. The plan has been maintained for three years, with good results.

During the past year there has been a pronounced tendency on the part of the churches to provide more adequate salaries, a number of churches having voluntarily increased the salary from one to three hundred dollars, and in a few cases providing a larger increase.

Two new churches have been organized under unusual conditions, in each case the members forming the new organization having voluntarily decided to withdraw from existing Presbyterian and Methodist churches which had become more or less inactive, and to unite in a Congregational organization, in which all felt a satisfactory union could be effected for better financial support and more aggressive local work. The result has demonstrated the wisdom of the step taken, as the new organizations are at present provided with good pastors who are receiving fair compensation and are doing excellent work. All are happy in their changed relations thus far and seem entirely united and thoroughly interested in the new plans.

Nebraska is aiming to organize its churches for the Every Member Drive of December 8, and hopes to be in line with the other states in this nation-wide team work for our Tercentenary goals and the Kingdom of Christ.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Of our whole family of 190 churches, forty-six have received financial aid during the year, besides two missions and eight outstations. They have been cared for by forty-five missionaries, the smallest force under commission of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society for forty years. Of the churches receiving aid last year, five are now financing their own work, and two others, too small to afford resident pastors, have awaited favorable opportunity for yoking with well disposed neighbors. Even so, the ratio of pastors to members is smaller, one to 154, than in any other Congregational state. Our missionary churches have added ten per cent to their membership, nearly twice the average for the state.

### The Durham Field.

The work at Durham, the seat of New Hampshire College, begun last year with so much promise, has gone on with increasing strength. Fifty-seven have united with the church and forty-four students have become associate members during their residence. One hundred men, of all occupations, from town and college, have gathered about the pastor and formed a Community Club. They are taking the responsibility for various lines of work.

### The Enfield Federation.

A happy federation with the Universalist church, under a Presbyterian pastor, which has taken place at Enfield, has reduced competition, afforded

a larger salary and a more satisfying work, decreased demands on missionary treasuries, and is winning the approval and support of formerly indifferent portions of the community.

### Meeting the Present-Day Crisis.

The demands of the war for men and service and money, and the lessening value of the latter, are being felt increasingly in all our work. One missionary resigned to enter a training school for Y. M. C. A. war work. Another, Rev. Vaughn Dabney of Durham, has been granted a nine-months' leave of absence, and is already in France, bearing our commission with him. Young People's Societies have had to suspend and the Sunday School classes to double up because the members or teachers have gone to the front. Probably every one of our missionary churches has its service flag or roll, and its members who are busy with some sort of relief work. Helping everywhere in war work, in some places our missionaries have taken the lead in Red Cross and Red Triangle and Liberty Loan drives, and carried their communities over the top by vigorous and inspiring leadership.

The difficulty of manning our smaller fields, always great, is so increased under present conditions that our Executive Committee is seriously considering three suggestions: The grouping together of several fields under one pastor; appointing one or more general missionaries to care for pastorless churches in a sort of ministry-at-large; commissioning women workers, some as pastors resident and others as itinerants—in some or all of these ways, the New Hampshire Missionary Society will do its best to provide spiritual guidance and moral leadership for the remote villages and scattered peoples of the countryside.

### NEW YORK.

Despite the distractions caused by the war, and the multitude of appeals in connection therewith, our denominational work for the past year, viewed from all standpoints, has probably been the most encouraging for many years. Our receipts have exceeded anything we have known in the past, our churches have added much more than the average number to their membership, and the increased cost of building has not prevented the erection of several most attractive and thoroughly-equipped churches.

We had looked with increasing anxiety upon the calling of so many of our ministers into various phases of war work, but with the close of the year we have a smaller proportion of churches pastorless and a larger proportion much more efficiently served than has been the case for a good while.

Our expenditures for missionaries' salaries have nearly doubled in ten years, and our receipts from the churches have increased correspondingly.

The securing of an Assistant Superintendent, who lives in the central part of the state and devotes a part of his time to the work of our Bureau of Pastoral Supply and assisting rural churches, has filled a long felt need and is the culmination of a plan which the Conference has been desiring for years to put into operation.



The year has emphasized anew the value of our "big brother" plan, by which our stronger churches are able to coöperate with and assist our weaker and rural churches along all necessary lines of development.

Of our 303 churches, seventy-four have been under the care of and received assistance from the Conference. These churches have added 863 to their membership.

The organization, under the care of the Conference, of a State Field Church Extension Work has already brought much encouragement and is prophetic of a new and larger denominational strength in our state life.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota, a state larger than all New England, has very little waste land within its borders. The soil is fertile and agriculture is the principal industry. As more scientific methods of farming come into use the returns will be proportionately great. The rainfall is less than in some of the older states, but with careful management it is usually sufficient to secure good returns. During the last year, however, the rainfall over a large part of the state has been light, and crops have suffered very seriously in many places. In spite of this and the hardships occasioned by the war, the people have exhibited rare courage and are looking forward to the future hopefully.

### Some Interesting Facts.

The church at Wahpeton will soon celebrate its thirty-seventh birthday. With the exception of the missionary work among the Indians at the Fort Berthold Reservation which is being done by our beloved brother, Rev. C. L. Hall, Wahpeton is the oldest Congregational church in the state.

There are at present 236 churches of the Pilgrim faith in North Dakota, a very creditable showing for this new country. Our forces would be much stronger if so many of our best people had not removed to Montana, Washington, and the Canadian Northwest. Then, too, of late many of our very prosperous families have made their homes in southern California.

The majority of our self-supporting churches are to be found in the eastern part of the state, while our missionary churches are mainly located in the central and western portions.

We are doing everything in our power to prevent over churching, and while we are not always able to fulfill our desires, we have, for the most part, been quite successful.

An outstanding fact in Congregationalism in this state is that some of our most efficient pastors were brought up in sister denominations and that many of our most interested members knew nothing about the practical workings of the church of the Pilgrim Fathers until they came into our fellowship in North Dakota.

### Plans and Future Prospects.

We are planning for a decided forward movement in connection with our Every Member Canvass and the carrying out of the Tercentenary plans.

We are trying to enlist every church in the state in this movement and are anticipating the largest and best results. The additions to our churches have been especially encouraging and each church is raising its apportionment. Because of the war we are unable to build as many new churches and to push out into as many neglected districts as we would like to enter, but we are holding our work strongly, and wherever it is possible we are extending our lines.

With profound thanksgiving to Almighty God for His abundant help to us in the past, we are ready to dedicate ourselves during the coming year to the great work of building up the Kingdom of God in the hearts of men in this splendid state through the ministry of the church of our Pilgrim Fathers.

### OHIO.

The Ohio work has progressed steadily during 1917. The war conditions have brought a change in some of the activities, but while there has been a notable increase in building enterprises, there has been an advance along other lines and with greater results than in previous years.

Thirty-three churches are on the aided list, and thirty-six missionaries have rendered two hundred and fifty-three and a half months of service. The total membership of our aided churches is 4,338, and the total additions amount to 672. The Sunday School enrollment of these churches is 5,441, and the contributions to Congregational benevolences during the year totaled \$2,500.

Two new churches were organized. Point Place is in a Toledo suburb located on the lake shore which promises to become a very attractive community. It was the outgrowth of a union enterprise, which, when it came to seek denominational affiliation, chose our fellowship. The First Congregational Church of Poland Township is in a suburb of Youngstown, near the great steel plants. This, too, is an outgrowth of a union Sunday School movement which sought the Congregational fellowship when a church organization was desired. These are both promising fields. Each has its place of worship and ought to have a rapid development. A promising work in West Toledo is under the care of the Washington Street Church. It is not yet a formal organization, but a lot has been purchased on which there is a dwelling house used for purposes of worship.

The foreign work has been pushed as vigorously as possible, though it is not so large as in previous years, owing to the falling off in immigration of the Slavic races among whom we have been especially at work. The Finnish church at Ashtabula is rendering great service, its pastor ministering to the entire surrounding country from Erie on the east to Cleveland on the west.

A new work has been undertaken among the Bulgarian population of Toledo by the churches of that city. It is directed by Rev. L. J. Luethi, pastor of the Second Church, with the assistance of one or two of the Bulgarian constituents. There is a large field for this new enterprise, and splendid service is being rendered.

The Schauffler School, which is closely connected with the Ohio work, has had a fine year of progress. It has undertaken to care for Bethlehem Church and to develop that work according to its own ideals. A new building is planned and a very large program for educational and social service is being wrought out.

The city organizations are commending themselves by the energy and success of their work. Cleveland and Toledo are strongly pushing and rapidly developing their fields. The largest growth in the way of contributions and proportionate development has been in Toledo. Columbus is well organized and is assuming responsibility for the extension work in that city. Cincinnati has a difficult problem to solve, and has been able to do little more than maintain itself.

Country work is pretty much at a standstill, owing to the fact that Ohio rural fields are over churchied. There are a good many churches that will die unless there is some sort of denominational coöperation, for we dare not push our work in these over churchied communities.

Contributions to home missions for the year 1917 were the largest in the history of Ohio Congregationalism, \$19,045, which is \$1,519 more than the previous year, and more than \$8,000 above the contributions of ten years ago.

The churches of Ohio have seriously undertaken the responsibility for home missionary work, and each, by its spirit and by increased contributions, is more and more successfully meeting this responsibility.

## OREGON.

When we remember that the Oregon country was untrodden by the white man until the days of Jason Lee and Marcus Whitman, and that the first sermon ever preached west of the Rockies was on July 27, 1834, we should not be surprised because of the pioneer character of the home missionary work of today, with its heavy expense, the disappointing absence of stability, and yet always, the gloriously hopeful future. Oregon is the least developed of the Pacific Coast States. Washington to the north has more than twice the population and several cities of large size. California has three times the population and many large cities. Oregon's population is 800,000, with but one large city. Two-thirds of Oregon is undeveloped. During the past year the state has not held its population for many reasons, among them being the general financial depression and the adverse conditions in the main industry of the state, which is lumber, the war having closed the world's markets to Oregon's staple product. This condition, however, will undoubtedly be changed in the near future and with the opening up of the great lumber resources there will surely come increased population and prosperity. With this hope in view we have sought to conserve and strengthen our Congregational fields and to reopen a number of our closed churches.

The comparative newness of the western country is in a measure responsible for the lack of a stable church constituency upon which to build. We have sought during the year, to strengthen the bonds of our Congregational fellowship under the leadership of Congregational pastors. Twenty-one of

the Oregon churches suffered a change in pastorate during 1917, and a number of strong Congregational ministers were added to the working force. The State and District Conferences were well attended and helped to develop interest in the Tercentenary and other national Congregational programs, all of which is helping to more firmly establish our denominational church life.

Thirty-four home missionary churches and preaching points have been aided during the year. Twenty-four missionary pastors have cared for the work. The total membership of these churches is 2,108 and during the year they added to their number 380 new members. The church at Condon came to self-support, and one self-supporting church had to ask for aid. Corvallis began the erection of its \$15,000 new building which will be completed in the spring of 1918. Scappoose built a fine new church to replace its old dilapidated house of worship. Several rooms were added to the parsonage at Ione. Every church has contributed time, money, and young men to the great war.

### RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island has an area of 1,250 square miles, including the waters of Narragansett Bay and several small rivers on whose banks are cities, mills, and factories. While in the eastern half of the state there are 1,000, in the western half there are but 100, people to the square mile. The western countryside is isolated and wild. Two-thirds of the population of the cities in the eastern part are either foreign-born or the children of foreign-born parents. Congregationalists rank third among the Protestant denominations.

With but few country or village churches, and with churches that are being weakened by shifting populations, our missionary work is being carried on with energy and success. Some new constructive work has been accomplished. During the year about a third of the churches of the state have been aided, and of those receiving such aid a third have been foreign—Swedish, Finnish, and Armenian.

The building of Plymouth Church, Providence, has been a great achievement, and Union Church, Newport (Negro), has paid a debt of forty years' standing. More churches than ever before are using the Every Member Canvass and budget system. The men of the state are being effectively organized in the effort to reach the Tercentenary goals. All are hopeful and efficient. The expenses of the state are fully met by the contributions of the churches, although the Board of Directors has sometimes had anxious sessions due to the financial situation.

### SLAVIC DEPARTMENT.

The members of the Slovak church of Braddock, Pennsylvania, are planning to occupy the building belonging to the English Congregational church and to expand their English work in order to reach more of the young people. They also plan to extend their efforts to reach the people of the community who speak the Polish language.



Ten young men belonging to the Slovak church at Duquesne, Pennsylvania, are serving in the army, but they send their contributions for current and missionary budgets to the treasury. With a membership of ninety this church has raised \$267.50 for benevolences, also doing something for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and War Relief work. They expect to buy the property next door to their church in order to enlarge the building and provide a parsonage. Their McKeesport mission has widened the field and brought in new members.

At Pittsburgh the Slovak church has united for more aggressive work under a new pastor and the prospects for future achievements seem to be excellent.

Charleroi, Pennsylvania, is a center for our Slovak work which includes Stockdale and Monessen. Services are held in a store building. The people are looking for a site on which a church may be erected. Four members of the congregation are serving in the army, one as first lieutenant. The Christian Endeavor Society of this church was awarded the Washington County banner for the greatest gain in membership. During a rally at Charleroi 130 Slovak Endeavorers from our churches in the Pittsburgh District held a street meeting and testified to vital Christianity in Slovak, Russian, Servian, and English.

Our Slavic church at Begonia, Virginia, has come to self-support. The new center at Disputanta is developing and may require a second organization with a pastor working toward the south of it.

The interest and attendance are increasing in our Bohemian church at St. Paul, Minnesota. Coöperation with the Bohemian National Alliance in war aims has secured a larger interest on the part of the Bohemians, and in consequence better opportunities are afforded to show them the way of the Pilgrims and explain to them their fight for liberty.

A parish seventy miles square is cared for by our Slovak pastor at Holdingford, Minnesota. He has revived a dead church in a Swedish community and re-established services in English for the second-generation Swedes. The Central Association was entertained by his church, and the guests enjoyed even their "kolace" cakes. The people were pleased when Dr. F. N. White said that their church was doing more for our country than the largest institutional church in America.

Vining, Iowa, an exclusively Bohemian town, is beginning to recognize more fully the value of our church to the community. The old pastor, seventy-two years of age, is still active and is beloved by all.

Our Slavic work in South Dakota is temporarily at a standstill. Fifty or more Bohemian farmer families need the Gospel in this state, and for the present summer student work is all we can offer them.

The additions have averaged six per church. There is growth in efficiency in the carrying on of the work according to the order and method of our Pilgrim churches. Strong pro-Ally sentiments prevail everywhere and the churches are proud of their soldier boys who have gone to fight the battles of liberty, justice, and humanity. Rev. John T. Porter, missionary of the American Board in Bohemia, has visited all our churches and given them much help and encouragement.

**SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT (THE).**

During the year fifty-seven churches and preaching points in this district, with an equal number of Sunday Schools, have been under the care of fifty missionaries who have rendered 410 months of service. Accessions have reached 373, 231 being on confession of faith. At the end of the year the total membership of aided churches was 3,148, and the Sunday School enrollment 4,163. One new church building has been erected, one parsonage acquired, one fine city lot intended for a church site has been purchased, and one former missionary church has completed a splendid village sanctuary.

**Missionaries and War Service.**

No less than ten training centers have been located in the Central South, and there are doubtless 400,000 men preparing for active service in this section. Although we must confess that the usual home missionary gains have not reached Tercentenary campaign expectations, the response of our men to the tremendous new challenge of war conditions has been made in the same spirit in which the men in khaki have acted. Everywhere our missionaries have preached an exalted patriotism, led off for Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A. campaigns, and given comfort, counsel, and encouragement amidst war movements and sacrifices. In fact, they have adapted their labors to new issues and demands with wonderful skill and faithfulness. Special service contacts have been mainly at five points: Lawton, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio. After personal investigation, the National Service Commission of the National Council, under Dr. Atkinson, provided improvement and equipment at Lawton, and Rev. Frank T. Meacham, our missionary, has labored effectively in close touch with the Camp Doniphan Y. M. C. A. and the government social service forces, his church being active in looking after the social and spiritual needs of the men.

At Houston, Texas, Rev. H. B. Harrison, D.D., Chairman of War Relief for the Red Cross, has organized the people, especially the women, of the city and Harris County into an effective machine which is doing a vast and increasing work. He has an office at the city headquarters of the Red Cross and has attained prominence and leadership second to none in the county, while maintaining his regular work at Houston and Bellaire. When the day comes for our missionary to ask coöperation in order to complete the equipment of the Houston church, I am sure the significance of his present efforts will be seen in a new light. This also is indicative of what has been done by Pearson at Waynoka, by Caughran at Port Arthur, by Riley at San Antonio, and many others who deserve the highest praise.

**Significant Items from the Field.**

On the last Sabbath of the year a new village church was dedicated at Roseland, Louisiana. This is a brief statement, but when one considers that this triumph came after eighteen months of struggle following a fire that

swept away the old building, that the succeeding days brought a change of pastors, and that there have been divisions, discouragements, and hindrances, and then renewed efforts, sacrifices, and successes, it will be seen that the event means much to Roseland. The building, too, was financed without aid from the Church Building Society. The aim for 1918 is to double the church membership and were not this report limited to 1917, it might be said that the ideal is well on the way to realization.

Rev. T. A. Edwards, our faithful missionary in Jackson Parish, Louisiana, again leads the district as an evangelist. He serves four rural churches, in each of which he held special meetings during the summer, and he reports fifty-one accessions, making a per cent of additions to membership of nearly twenty-two.

At San Antonio, Texas, with generous help from the Church Building Society, a fine site has been acquired in a residential district in the southern part of the city, plans have been drawn for a beautiful house of worship, with ornamental grounds in front, a parish house to be supplied later, and the building enterprise is the immediate task.

In Oklahoma, Waynoka, Jennings (the latter in the oil fields), Oktaha, and the rural circuits of Guthrie and Kingfisher are cited as fields where the missionaries are working earnestly and where the gains if slow are steady.

Harrison Avenue, in the capital city, for four years under the leadership of Dr. J. E. Pershing—a cousin of General Pershing—has been impressed with the need of enlarged equipment, which it is confidently expected will soon be obtained. The people of this church have been made both sorry and proud over the appointment of Dr. Pershing as Scout Executive for Oklahoma City.

One of the finest achievements in the state may be instanced as the culmination of past home missionary investments. Hillsdale has completed a modern brick village sanctuary, with auditorium, a dozen Sunday School class rooms, a basement with dining room, kitchen, club rooms, furnace, and an independent electric lighting plant, the whole costing practically \$10,000. With \$2,000 provided by the Building Society the community has been able to pay the bills. The real significance of the enterprise does not lie simply in the attainment of finer equipment but in the coming of a larger vision, nobler standards and the realization of the social, educational and spiritual obligations of the modern church. Hillsdale was organized in 1894, with sixteen members. Ten years later it had thirty-three members; in 1910 there were 101, in 1915, 172, and now 228.

#### Texas—The Panhandle.

This is a fitting place to mention the transfer of Rev. C. G. Murphy, D.D., to the educational work in the Nebraska district. For approximately eighteen years Dr. Murphy has served the cause of Congregationalism as an efficient field man in Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana, and during all that time he has been a real leader in the Sunday School field. For several years he was home missionary Superintendent in Oklahoma and in the Panhandle, both as the trusted representative of our beloved E. K. Warren, whose love

for the Panhandle work has shown itself so constantly and generously, and Superintendent for the Home Missionary Society. He has been always a welcome visitor, a valued counselor, a general in the field of missionary strategy, and a friend whose place in the homes and hearts of the people of the communities on the Great Plains where we have churches is a large and permanent one—one that no other man may hope to fill.

When the Education Society summoned him to its service, he was instructed to turn this field over to the present Superintendent, and he did it with the work in good condition, and pastors on every field. Five strong workers are serving our cause in the Panhandle: Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Hurlbut at Amarillo, Rev. L. J. Grantham at Friona, Rev. Robert C. McRoy at Hurley, and Rev. U. S. Tabor at Spring Lake, with Muleshoe, Y. L. Ranch and Star Ranch as outstations.

At Amarillo our missionaries are doing effective and courageous work, the Sunday School is increasing in efficiency and attendance, congregations are growing, and the acquisition of a parsonage property are indications of the rewards that are coming to our faithful missionaries on this field.

Pastor Grantham is just taking hold at Friona. He is an experienced worker, and where he goes things begin to happen. Already funds have been raised to purchase a parsonage, and steps have been taken looking to improvements that will put it in good condition for occupancy.

The reports from Hurley show an increased hold on the situation, while at Spring Lake a strong work is being done and a parsonage is in process of construction.

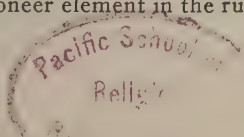
One fine and significant factor in the Panhandle work is the splendid harvest of young Christian life. Eight or nine young people have gone from the field to Kingfisher College, and several of the men have been licensed to preach the Gospel and have labored in Oklahoma fields while prosecuting their studies. Mission work that yields such splendid returns is eminently worth while.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

During the year 1917 fifty-nine men have been under commission in South Dakota, five new churches have been organized, and there have been 342 additions to the churches, 186 of them on confession. There are 106 Sunday Schools under the direction of the home missionary pastors, with an enrollment of 4,574. Seven new church buildings have been erected and two churches have made extensive improvements. Three churches have secured parsonages.

South Dakota is decidedly a rural state. The basic principle of its great value to the nation and to Congregationalism is the value of our rural population to the nation and the necessity for evangelizing and standardizing its religious life.

The state presents two distinct types of work. In eastern South Dakota, which is a generation ahead of the western part, our work has reached what might be called its adolescent stage. The pioneer element in the rural sections





of the eastern part of the state, as well as in the towns and cities, has practically disappeared. Well-built farmhouses, large barns, and silos are becoming the rule rather than the exception. In our towns and cities the one-story store is giving way to the brick block, the natural prairie road to paved streets, and the one-story cottage to homes with all modern improvements. Usually our churches are keeping pace with this development. New houses of worship are being erected, salaries are being increased in an encouraging way, church work is being reorganized along modern lines, present day Sunday School methods are being adopted, the Every Member Canvass and the Apportionment Plan are becoming realities rather than theories, and the time is not far distant when the churches in eastern South Dakota will begin to make larger returns to our denomination in every way.

Most of our home missionary work is among churches which have been quite recently organized. Sixty-six English-speaking churches now on the home missionary schedule have been organized since 1907. Only seven churches which have been in existence eleven years or more are now receiving aid. It is the policy of the state administration to push the older churches to self-support as rapidly as possible. The home missionary work in the newer sections is developing more slowly than we had anticipated because of the complete cessation of railroad building owing to war conditions. Nevertheless, the pioneers are learning the resources of the country, are adjusting themselves to their environment, and the country is slowly but steadily building up. It has been our policy to recognize the growing demand of the people generally to avoid over churching, and the larger part of our home missionary work is in communities which are entirely dependent upon our religious services for development along higher lines. We are now seeking for intensive work upon fields already established, and are doing initial work, for the most part, only where it is the outgrowth of a work that is under way or in coöperation with it. During the year increased emphasis has been laid upon the Every Member Canvass and upon the adoption of a program of evangelism. The pastors are setting for themselves a higher standard of efficiency through the use of more modern Sunday School methods and better organized churches. There are still large sections of the state which have not been opened to settlement that in due time will call for active initiative, but our present home missionary work is being carried on a minimum basis of expense. Our missionaries are reaching out into large districts and covering fields which, as they develop, will call for multiplication of workers and which under normal conditions will mean additional churches on our roll. The net increase in church members in all churches in South Dakota in 1917 was 804, the largest net increase in the history of the state. In 1916 the net gain was 576, and only once in ten years had it reached or exceeded that number.

South Dakota home mission churches are doing their bit to help win the war. Deacons, church treasurers, and Sunday School superintendents are serving as officers, while many of the boys belonging to our churches are in the ranks. Without exception our pastors have been leaders in Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A. campaigns. Several are serving as county chairmen for the Red Cross and National Council of Defense.

Four of our home mission pastors are overseas, "somewhere in France," one as chaplain and three in ambulance work.

### **SOUTHEAST DISTRICT (THE).**

The Southeast has had a year of steady growth. The field as a whole has never been in a happier or better condition. The war strain is being felt everywhere, and it is causing changes and readjustments, but notwithstanding this fact the year's record is of the best. The Church of the Pilgrims has never been more needed in the South, and it has never had a more genuine welcome than it is receiving these days. To a large degree the South is directing the affairs of the nation and the world. The importance of our Southern work has been greatly emphasized by the happenings of the year. The undivided Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, with its broad vision, its large outlook, and its high standards, has a greater opportunity before it than at any time in its entire history.

#### **Outstanding Events.**

The organization of the church at Anderson, South Carolina, marks an epoch in our work. Sometimes we have failed in the South because we have not been really Congregational in polity or in the ideals for which the denomination stands. The Southern people are seeking democracy. We have often failed because we have not emphasized the breadth and vision and the broader application of the Gospel truth. It is not our province to do the work in the South which is already being done by other denominations. We have a distinct and definite work which is committed to us and in regard to which there is no competition. The Anderson church is of special interest because it is, in a real sense, the outgrowth of the work of the first home missionary ever appointed by the Home Missionary Society. When the Home Missionary Society was organized, in 1826, Aaron Foster was the first missionary. He went to the old stone Presbyterian Church near Pendleton, South Carolina. John C. Calhoun was one of his parishioners. The descendants of the men and women to whom Aaron Foster preached are today the members of the new independent, self-supporting church in Anderson.

This year also has marked the beginning of larger giving to home missions in the South. For various reasons our Southern Congregational churches have been backward in their gifts to mission boards. This year there has been a decided increase. The standards have been raised, and we may expect to see much larger gains in the years to come. The first large gift has been received this year. Some years ago one of our business men became interested in supporting a home missionary. That little beginning has grown until it has become a \$10,000 bond, given to the Home Missionary Society, asking them to care for this particular missionary while he remains on his present field, and after that releasing the money for use wherever needed. In a far larger way than may at first appear, this increased giving marks the growth of the year and the years. Our work in this region is far stronger today than it has ever been.

Another important event of the year is the installation at West Palm Beach. Installations have been rare in the South, and the one at West Palm Beach is of special interest because of the character of the church and because of the record it has made during the year. Few churches have accomplished so much in twelve months as has this one. More and more it is coming to be the cathedral church for the whole section. A few years ago the Home Missionary Society made an investment of less than \$5,000 in this organization. It is illustrative of some of the investments we have been making in recent years. The Palm Beach church has paid back a good deal more than it ever received in money, and in the years to come it is going to pay tremendously large dividends on the investment.

It is also worth recording that this year, when so many papers have gone to the wall, "The Congregational News" has continued its work and has not been in any way limited by the war strain. Today it is stronger and is doing a larger work than ever before in its history. It is entirely self-supporting and is demonstrating that in no way can the truths for which we stand be better propagated than through the printed page.

In spite of the fact that the war strain has been felt everywhere, 1917 has been a banner year for church and parsonage building. Early in the year, Pilgrim Church at Chattanooga, transformed the Bijou Theater into a comfortable church home. This congregation now has the finest auditorium in the city. The church at Salisbury, North Carolina, has a fine \$15,000 parish house, which is the beginning of a new era in church architecture in that part of the state. This is the only church in the city which is adapted to community uses. The people of Orangeburg, South Carolina, have a neat building, of which they are justly proud. The rural church at Woodbury, Georgia, completed one of the best country churches in the state last year, and the new house of worship at Cocanut Grove, Florida, which is of Spanish design, is well fitted for community service.

A number of other churches have made additions and built parsonages. The Home Missionary Society has nowhere in the country a more promising, more needy, more hopeful field than in the Southeast. In these days when we are raising the slogan, "Make America Christian that America may make the world Christian," we must do our utmost to reach every one of our scattered communities. We must do our part toward reaching the neglected places, and we must also do our part toward federating, unifying, bringing together, all the separated, scattered camps of Christendom, ushering in that new day of unity which will prepare the way for the larger victory in the cause of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ.

### SOUTHWEST DISTRICT (THE).

The Southwest is large in area, small in population, and great in faith and hope as to its future. Congregationalism, with a small constituency in a drifting population, and surrounded by about all the denominations that have been invented, has had to fight for existence. Nevertheless, it has made a place for itself—a unique place, not duplicated by that of any other denomination. Developing under these conditions, it has the fighting spirit

in its blood. We indulge in no prophecies as to its future, but it deserves to survive and be largely increased.

The restlessness and urge that affect our population have too much effect on our ministry. During the past year there have been changes in most of the pastorates. Fortunately, it has been possible to fill them with high-grade men, and there is at present but one vacancy. We hope and pray that the men now in charge will stay on the job until they have made a deep impression on the communities where they labor. Our work calls for men of initiative and aggressiveness. We have no easy fields, but we do not regret that our lot is cast in a section where struggle is a condition of existence. It makes for stronger men and better work.

It is not our aim to duplicate the work being done by any other denomination. Our aim is the development of a unique, high-grade work. We have not sufficient Congregational constituency in any town to make a successful church. If truth be told, it would have to be said that some Congregationalists who come to this section prefer to identify themselves with a church of another denomination, having a larger membership and offering greater social advantages, rather than join a young, struggling church of the Congregational order. But we do not grieve over this, remembering the saying of the apostle Paul long ago, "For they are not all Israel that are of Israel." It is our aim to do work that cannot be done by anybody else, and to reach people who are not being reached by anybody else, especially thoughtful, virile people who are now standing outside the pale of organized Christianity. In this we are fairly successful.

Our gain in membership has been thirty per cent for the aided churches the past year. Our losses by removal are also heavy, but that doesn't make it any easier to get new members. The fact that many people come to the Southwest with the idea that they may not stay long makes it difficult to persuade them to identify themselves with the churches. However, in spite of our losses, we are keeping a good balance on the right side of the ledger.

During the year new churches have been organized at Phoenix and Mayer, Arizona.

The main trouble with our Mexican work is that there is not enough of it. Our native Mexican population is increasing rapidly, while the immigration from Mexico has grown by leaps and bounds. We have two good native pastors working diligently among their people, "but what are they among so many?"

### SWEDISH DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-six Swedish churches were aided by the Society during the last year, but in addition our pastors ministered to eight other churches and eleven preaching stations. These churches are located in Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

The pulpit at Aberdeen, Washington, has been vacant during the entire year, but has been served as often as possible by the pastor at Hoquiam. However, a new pastor will begin work at the former place in a short time. During the last twelve months aid has again been extended to the church at



Everett, Washington, which came to self-support about two years ago.

Commendable progress is being made by our church at Portland, Oregon, where a new pastor took up the work last fall.

The majority of our aided churches are located in Minnesota. There has been no pastor to minister to the congregations at Rosewood and Plummer since the death, after a lingering illness, of Rev. O. A. Anderson. We are expecting one of our students who will graduate in June to take up this work. A new minister came to the church at Wondell Brook on October 1, 1917, after the pulpit had been vacant for nine months, and the congregation at Clear Lake, Wisconsin, is also being served by a new man. The Clear Lake pastor is a graduate of our Swedish Department of Chicago Seminary, was born in this country, and is able to preach in both English and Swedish, which is becoming more and more necessary as the young people grow up.

Our church in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been pastorless since July 1, but two ministers in the city have been helping with services and will continue to do so until a regular pastor can be secured. The church at Dubois is now supplied with a minister who is caring for the three preaching stations connected with this charge.

There are three aided Swedish churches in the state of New Jersey. One of our Seminary students served the people of Dover, with Morristown as a preaching station, during his summer vacation, and upon his return to school a regular pastor was secured for this work. The outstation at Clifton, an important missionary post, is being served by the minister at Paterson.

Our twenty-six Swedish churches have a total membership of 943, and the churches connected with them have 386 members. Seventy-six new members were added to eleven of these churches on confession of faith during the past year, the churches at Dover, New Jersey, and on the Culdrum, Minnesota, field, receiving the largest number of these additions.

Our General Missionary has labored as usual in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The churches and ministers of the Northwest held their annual conference at Culdrum, Minnesota. Superintendent Lesher and his assistant, Mr. Voss, were in attendance on these meetings.

## UTAH.

During the year our work in this state has gone forward without change at Vernal, Provo, and on the Bountiful, Sandy, and Plymouth circuits. The work at Vernal, which is under the care of Rev. George A. Downey, is progressing satisfactorily. Rev. Ludwig Thomsen continues his able leadership at Provo, and much has been accomplished on the Bountiful and Sandy circuits under the direction of Rev. F. C. Butler. The home missionary automobile given to this field was put into commission in June and has made the services of Mr. Butler doubly effective. Encouraging additions have been made to several of the home missionary churches, notably those at Bountiful and Sandy.

Rev. Frank G. Brainerd resigned the work at Ogden in the spring and the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. Challon Smith during the winter.

During the year the Superintendent visited Utah five times, making a trip to the Kamas Valley, Robinson, and other points not usually covered. No new work was undertaken in Utah during the year.

### VERMONT.

The year has been one of transition from the old order to the new. Changes in the Constitution have brought the Missionary Society into closer relation to the State Conference, and a new Secretary has entered upon his duties. The two bodies now have the same board of directors, and the Secretary of the Conference, Rev. C. C. Merrill, serves as Associate Secretary of the Missionary Society. Already some of the effects of this new arrangement are in evidence. The supervision of the self-supporting churches, especially in the matter of securing pastors, and the coördination of the entire work, is bringing about a closer fellowship and lining up the whole body for better team work.

Among the salient features of the year have been a convention of ministers, bringing together nearly all our pastors for a three-days' series of meetings for spiritual and intellectual quickening under the leadership of representative men of our order; a substantial increase in ministerial stipend in all grades of churches; a corresponding call to larger and better service, and a drive to secure coöperation with the Baptist and Methodist bodies in the effort to eliminate superfluous churches. This last seems now about to be crowned with success. A basis of procedure has been agreed upon, involving exchange of fields, together with forms of federation looking toward organic union in the end. The practical working out of this plan has already been secured in some instances, though not enough as yet to have marked effect upon the statistics of the year. A large number of cases are in prospect. While for a time the result may show a decided loss in the number of churches and possible membership, it cannot fail to issue ultimately in a more effective ministration, under more competent leadership, and a great advance in the larger interests of the divine Kingdom.

Comparative statistics are not available, either in finance or growth in membership, in consequence of the change of the year for which the national Society asks report from the fiscal to the calendar year. Our State Society has not yet made the change, but enough is available to make it probable that both in additions and in revenue there has been a decided advance. The reasons for this are not local. We may safely say that in prestige and in outlook conditions are most encouraging.

### WASHINGTON.

Washington has been passing through a critical time both as to men and money. It has given its quota of men to the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, and the Armenian Relief. The home missionary churches have borne more than their proportion of this burden, which shows that home missionary men are not without honor save among some self-satisfied churches. The difficulties of replacing these workers have been borne with patience. Some small

churches have voluntarily gone on a war basis by making the Sunday School take the place of the morning service and the Christian Endeavor the place of the evening service, with even larger attendance than was formerly the case.

#### State Finances.

The year opened with a debt of \$5,500. It closed with all current bills paid and \$63.48 in the treasury. Less than a thousand dollars remained unpaid on the 1916 debt and that is provided for. A total of \$18,733.21 was raised for paying home missionary obligations—a sum several thousand dollars in excess of that raised in recent years. A substantial beginning to the Pilgrim Pioneers' Endowment Fund of \$100,000 for home missionary work in Washington was made by the bequest of \$10,000 by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Baker, of Walla Walla. Mrs. Baker came to Walla Walla with her parents in that company of bold pioneers who crossed the mountains with Marcus Whitman to the "Oregon Country" in 1843. All through her life she has been the strong support of every good cause, but has had especially in her thoughts and prayers "the small churches and the overworked and underpaid missionaries."

#### Home Missionary Institute.

One of the significant features in the year's work was the Home Missionary Institute held after the State Conference for the home missionary workers only. A long, hard day of intensive study and training was pronounced by some the best day of their lives. The work has been greatly strengthened by the election of Rev. H. A. Luckenbach as joint church and Sunday School worker, with headquarters at Spokane.

#### WISCONSIN.

Seventy-five years ago New England sent missionaries and money to southern Wisconsin. The result is Wisconsin Congregationalism, with its strong, growing, forward-looking churches. Northern Wisconsin is now something of the wilderness that the southern counties were seventy-five years ago. In the northern twenty-eight counties there are 14,000 square miles of undeveloped territory. Much of this land is rich. It is near great markets and the world is hungry. It is a magnet and is attracting thousands of settlers every year. This vast region is a missionary field to which New England does not send missionaries and money. The churches of the southern counties are doing this missionary work. In 1917 thirty-one home missionaries were employed, ministering to 125 communities. The aided churches have a membership of 2,435, a total of 254 new members being received through the year. There are fifty-one mission Sunday Schools, with an enrollment of 3,130.

To meet the growing need apportionment receipts are inadequate. The needs run, the apportionment walks. A special appeal has been made for extra gifts from individuals, and pledges of \$3,000 a year for five years have been secured for the opening up of the new work.

The Wisconsin work has interesting features. In Milwaukee the City Union and the State Board unite in the support of Hanover Street, a down-

town church now surrounded by immigrants from southern Europe. It is doing a special work in English with the children and the young people of the polyglot population surrounding the church. The foreign-speaking churches could not reach them and the English-speaking churches do not do so. It is a unique type of ministry, with possibilities of large things. Of a contrasting character is the work in north Wisconsin. Home missionaries care for large circuits having many preaching points and requiring long drives. Two of our home missionaries are evangelizing an entire county, holding services in as many as fifteen different communities, starting new Sunday Schools and new churches. One of our missionaries-at-large develops preaching points, organizes Sunday Schools, and prepares the way for permanent home missionary work under a settled pastor.

In 1917 a new plan of apportionment was adopted, based on the current expenses of the State Association and the local church. It has worked well, substantially increasing the number of acceptances of the apportionment and the apportionment receipts.

The union of Home Missions and Sunday School Missions under District Superintendents is a success. It provides a definite and responsible handling of missionary activities at a minimum cost of energy and money.

To assist the many smaller churches and to inspire and lead all churches in winning disciples, the Association has voted to maintain a State Evangelist.

To meet the new conditions created by the many drives for money by other agencies, a Financial Secretary has been elected. He will give all his time to the raising of special funds for state missions, to assist in the Every Member Canvass for the promotion of all our denominational work, and to aid in building up the endowment through bequests and other gifts.

### WYOMING.

Wyoming is forging ahead in the development of her coal and iron industries, which are bringing a number of people into the state, although, generally speaking, they are not of a class likely to make up for the losses our churches are sustaining because of the war.

It has not been possible to undertake a great deal of new work during the last year, but churches have been organized at Lovell and Glenrock, and six new Sunday Schools, with a total membership of 215, have come into existence. One church was obliged to disband on account of removals. All the Wyoming churches have adopted the apportionment plan of benevolence, and most of them have taken up the Every Member Canvass for raising the annual budget of expense. Four organizations have come to self-support.

A modern, pressed-brick building has been completed at Douglas and new pews are being installed. The congregation at Big Horn now has a comfortable Sunday School and social service room in the basement and a new heating plant has been put in. With commendable energy, the people of Van Tassell have erected a comfortable seven-room parsonage to meet a pressing need.

For several years every cent that could be saved has gone to help the



weak churches, and in consequence the home missionary Superintendent has had no assistant. This has made it necessary for him to be on the field and among the churches most of the time, and ten pastors in the state have very kindly aided in his task by helping to care for and preach to thirty out-station Sunday Schools and missions.

The accomplishment of the work last year required 44,705 miles of travel by the Superintendent. Two hundred and thirty meetings were held and 224 sermons and addresses delivered, in addition to other necessary field and office work. The entire cost for travel, etc., has not exceeded three cents per mile for the miles traversed in discharge of missionary work.

For a year or more the Superintendent has felt that the time was drawing near when he ought to resign and place the work in other hands. He has now done so, and after thirty-seven years of missionary service on the frontier, he wishes once more to express to the officers of the Societies with whom he has served, and to his friends and co-laborers far and wide, his deep appreciation of the unstinted kindness and love with which they have ever met and encouraged him.

# REPORTS FROM CITY SOCIETIES

## CHICAGO CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Organized in 1882, this Society celebrated the completion of thirty-five years of service on December 6, 1917.

The territory of the Society's ministry is coterminous with the limits of the Chicago Association, substantially that of Cook, DuPage, and Lake Counties. Within this area are 120 Congregational churches, serving, with the churches of other communions, a population of over 3,000,000, or 700,000 more than the population of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. Chicago's foreign-born are more numerous than the total population of Maine, Florida, Colorado, and Oregon.

The record for the past twelve months has been one of the largest in thirty-five years. Seventy-four missionaries have been under commission during the whole or a part of the year. The churches which have been aided by the Society on account of pastors' salaries and building improvements received into membership on confession 649, and by letter 278, making a total of 927, an increase of thirty per cent over accessions for the previous year. There are 5,600 members in our aided churches, with 9,551 enrolled in our Sunday Schools. Our missionary pastors are in touch with 7,007 families, and during 1917 they made 19,482 calls.

The success attained last summer by the Society in conducting eleven Daily Vacation Bible Schools, with an enrollment of over 3,000, has led to the adoption of this form of summer Bible School activity as a vital and permanent element in our ministry to the children of the city streets.

## THE CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF HARTFORD.

The City Missionary Society of Hartford aids no recognized church. Aid for such churches comes from the State Society. It operates the work known as the Village Street Mission, a well-appointed house of Christian service. A Superintendent, who is now on leave of absence for Y. M. C. A. work in Italy, is employed under the title of City Missionary. There is also a resident woman worker and a staff of part-time workers for classes, clubs, and societies. At the mission is a church, organized, but never recognized by Council, of which the Superintendent serves as pastor.

Warburton Chapel, maintained by the First Church, is the same kind of an institution in another part of the east side of the city. The annual cost of the work at Warburton Chapel is about \$4,500, of which nearly \$2,000 is from invested funds and \$2,500 from contributions of the First Church.

## THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF LOS ANGELES.

This Society, composed of the pastors and delegates of the thirty Congregational churches in Los Angeles and immediate vicinity, is now in its

sixth year, and renders an increasing service to the constituent churches through the fellowship, outwardly expressed, in its large annual and semi-annual meetings, and through the intangible atmosphere of Christian courtesy pervading the whole denominational life.

Financial aid and comfort have been given to every church that has erected a meeting house in the last five years, and these new church buildings number nine.

The particular accomplishment of last year was the purchase of a lot costing \$23,000 on Hollywood Boulevard, for the new Hollywood church, organized in 1914, and which came to self-support within two years. This church has always met its full apportionment and added a Christmas gift each year of several hundred dollars over and above its apportionment for denominational benevolences. It has lately called as its pastor Rev. James H. Lash, of Pasadena, at a salary of \$2,500. Plans are now under way for the erection of the first unit of their church building.

The Extension Society gives no aid to salaries, but works in closest relationship with the Directors of the Conference, who wait upon the recommendation of the Extension Society for missionary grants to salaries. The Society does the work of a local church building society and its gifts should be somehow recognized as such.

#### MINNEAPOLIS CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

During 1917 the Minneapolis Congregational Union established a Permanent Endowment and Revolving Fund and at the present time has in hand \$900 in such funds.

Minneapolis Congregationalism has failed to keep pace with the growth of the city for the past seven years, and the Union is planning an aggressive campaign to change these conditions. An effort is being made to come to an agreement with the State Conference whereby the work in the city, while under the general supervision of the Conference shall be under the immediate charge and control of the Union.

Beginning with December 1, 1917, the Union espoused the cause of Bethany Church and assisted the congregation in securing a permanent pastor by putting Rev. R. E. Roberts on the field and paying \$500 toward his salary. This is the only instance in which the Union is furnishing the entire aid for a pastor's salary.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SPRINGFIELD.

By agreement with the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society the Union has assumed responsibility for home missions in Springfield, and to that end is devoting its labors along four lines of endeavor.

Emmanuel Church, under the virile and effective leadership of Rev. Arthur H. Hope, after a number of years of dependence, is rapidly approaching self-support, and hopes to celebrate the Tercentenary by that consummation.

St. John's Church closed the year with its building debt practically wiped

out, and a substantial bequest to enable it to continue its vastly increasing ministry to the colored people under the statesmanlike direction of Rev. William N. DeBerry.

Union Chapel, in the growing neighborhood of Boston Road, is ministered to by Rev. George W. Love. This community service is not numerically large, but it is necessary.

Mrs. Lucy W. Mallary, missionary to the foreign peoples of our city, goes among these peoples of all lands unharmed and unafraid. As nurse and friend, protector and advisor, her ministry is fraught with the mighty possibilities of citizenship.

We are seeking to share ten per cent of our gifts in the wider missionary activities of our denomination.

### THE CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TOLEDO.

The Congregational Missionary Society of Toledo, during 1917, continued to aid the Park and Birmingham churches and our new work in West Toledo. They also began a work for the 4,000 Bulgarians in Toledo, most of whom live near our Second Church.

### THE WORCESTER CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

For the last eight years the Worcester City Missionary Society has limited its activities to aiding the smaller churches to erect or enlarge their building, reduce mortgages, and pay interest charges. For two years past it has been endeavoring to restore the more general missionary activities as represented by women visitors who look up the neglected and attach them to some church. This was the conspicuous work of the organization in its earlier days.

During the year 1917 one church has been assisted on repairs, three have been helped on their interest charges, and through the Superintendent a survey has been made of a densely populated section of the city. We are now negotiating for a visitor who will do missionary and social service work.

Rev. E. B. Eby resigned from Park Church in October, but Rev. Charles E. Ward took up the work at once, and there has been no slacking in progress. The debt on the property was reduced \$500, and the aid from the City Missionary Society for 1918 was reduced by \$400.

Birmingham Church, located where the population is largely foreign, is the only English-speaking church in the community. One member, a young lady who is now in training, expects to go as a missionary to India.

Preaching has been maintained in West Toledo by the pastors of Toledo, aided by Rev. Frank W. Kenyon, of Wauseon. Increased interest has been manifested in the Sunday School. It is planned to organize a church there in the spring and secure a pastor.

A reading room for the Bulgarians has been opened in a room generously donated in a bank building. Lectures, entertainments, Sunday services and English classes are features of the work.

Both Park and Birmingham Churches exceeded their apportionment for benevolences.



## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also Canada.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
1-26-'27	1	129	5	33	1	169
2-27-'28	5	130	9	56	..	201
3-28-'29	72	127	23	80	2	304
4-29-'30	107	147	13	122	3	392
5-30-'31	144	160	12	145	2	463
6-31-'32	163	169	10	166	1	500
7-32-'33	239	170	9	185	3	606
8-33-'34	287	201	13	169	6	676
9-34-'35	289	216	18	187	9	719
10-35-'36	319	219	11	191	15	755
11-36-'37	331	227	11	195	22	786
12-37-'38	288	198	8	166	24	684
13-38-'39	284	198	9	160	14	665
14-39-'40	290	205	6	167	12	680
15-40-'41	292	215	5	169	9	690
16-41-'42	305	249	5	222	10	791
17-42-'43	288	253	7	291	9	848
18-43-'44	268	257	10	365	7	907
19-44-'45	285	249	6	397	6	943
20-45-'46	274	271	9	417	..	971
21-46-'47	275	254	10	433	..	972
22-47-'48	295	237	18	456	..	1,006
23-48-'49	302	239	15	463	..	1,019
24-49-'50	301	228	15	488	..	1,032
25-50-'51	311	224	15	515	..	1,065
26-51-'52	305	213	14	533	..	1,065
27-52-'53	313	215	12	547	..	1,087
28-53-'54	292	214	11	530	..	1,047
29-54-'55	278	207	10	537	..	1,032
30-55-'56	276	198	8	504	..	986
31-56-'57	271	191	6	506	..	974
32-57-'58	291	197	3	521	..	1,012
33-58-'59	319	201	..	534	..	1,054
34-59-'60	327	199	..	581	..	1,107
35-60-'61	308	181	..	573	..	1,062
36-61-'62	295	87	..	481	..	863
37-62-'63	281	48	..	405	..	734
38-63-'64	289	44	..	423	..	756
39-64-'65	293	58	..	451	..	802
40-65-'66	283	64	4	467	..	818
41-66-'67	284	66	5	491	..	846
42-67-'68	307	73	7	521	..	908
43-68-'69	327	73	8	564	..	972
44-69-'70	311	71	6	556	..	944
45-70-'71	296	69	5	570	..	940
46-71-'72	308	62	3	588	..	961
47-72-'73	312	49	3	587	..	951
48-73-'74	310	58	7	594	..	969
49-74-'75	292	67	7	586	..	952
50-75-'76	304	72	8	595	..	979
51-76-'77	303	70	6	617	..	996
52-77-'78	316	70	6	604	..	996
53-78-'79	312	57	10	567	..	946
54-79-'80	327	57	9	622	..	1,015
55-80-'81	321	62	9	640	..	1,032
56-81-'82	328	56	17	669	..	1,070
57-82-'83	326	68	61	695	..	1,150
58-83-'84	334	77	63	868	..	1,342
59-84-'85	340	93	123	882	..	1,447
60-85-'86	368	99	134	868	..	1,469
61-86-'87	375	103	143	950	..	1,571
62-87-'88	387	110	144	979	..	1,620
63-88-'89	414	109	127	1,109	..	1,759
64-89-'90	441	121	150	1,167	..	1,879
65-90-'91	446	141	186	1,193	..	1,966
66-91-'92	437	151	196	1,202	..	1,986
67-92-'93	437	153	203	1,209	..	2,002
68-93-'94	458	167	230	1,174	..	2,029
69-94-'95	484	154	220	1,167	..	2,025
70-95-'96	456	151	229	1,227	..	2,063

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS—Continued.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
71—'96-'97	454	139	234	1,226	..	2,053
72—'97-'98	458	119	210	1,094	..	1,881
73—'98-'99	466	119	199	1,064	..	1,848
74—'99-1900	412	121	191	1,063	..	1,787
75—1900-'01	438	147	209	1,092	..	1,886
76—1901-'02	444	116	207	1,101	..	1,868
77—1902-'03	454	122	214	1,117	..	1,907
78—1903-'04	469	130	220	1,118	..	1,937
79—1904-'05	453	124	187	1,032	..	1,796
80—1905-'06	443	124	159	934	..	1,660
81—1906-'07	450	116	157	862	..	1,585
82—1907-'08	454	132	155	951	..	1,692
83—1908-'09	451	116	162	923	..	1,652
84—1909-'10	476	118	148	935	..	1,667
85—1910-'11	405	122	152	953	..	1,692
86—1911-'12	460	122	157	1,039	..	1,778
87—1912-'13	471	129	149	1,021	..	1,770
88—1913-'14	449	128	155	1,056	..	1,741
89—1914-'15	448	134	120	1,033	..	1,735
90—1915-'16	461	137	128	1,058	..	1,723
91—1916-'17	455	128	171	970	..	1,724
92—1917-'18	435	132	158	971	..	1,696

### DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	EASTERN STATES.					MIDDLE STATES.				SOUTHERN STATES.																		
	Maine.	N. Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Arkansas.	Florida.	Texas.	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	Mexico.
1 26-27.	...	1	...	...	...	...	120	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 27-28.	1	2	...	...	...	...	120	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 28-29.	40	2	29	1	...	...	117	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 29-30.	47	29	27	...	3	1	133	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 30-31.	54	31	35	...	3	21	148	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 31-32.	62	40	32	1	3	25	156	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7 32-33.	66	50	38	55	4	26	151	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 33-34.	83	63	42	62	3	34	177	3	29	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9 34-35.	87	49	42	68	6	37	185	6	22	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10 35-36.	90	59	53	71	6	40	183	5	20	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11 36-37.	107	63	50	74	...	37	186	6	34	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 37-38.	71	56	52	76	...	33	161	7	29	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13 38-39.	70	48	47	80	5	34	148	8	41	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14 39-40.	71	55	51	73	2	38	165	12	27	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15 40-41.	74	47	50	82	4	35	167	11	35	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16 41-42.	73	50	54	83	3	42	187	11	40	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17 42-43.	68	47	53	78	3	39	193	10	47	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18 43-44.	75	42	40	64	5	42	201	10	44	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19 44-45.	82	45	39	66	7	46	188	10	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20 45-46.	80	45	45	56	8	40	211	6	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21 46-47.	86	44	43	60	6	36	198	7	47	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22 47-48.	91	46	45	62	10	41	187	4	45	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23 48-49.	89	41	50	67	10	45	186	4	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24 49-50.	92	40	58	60	6	45	173	6	47	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25 50-51.	91	46	61	61	7	43	170	11	42	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26 51-52.	96	44	60	54	7	44	157	10	44	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27 52-53.	101	46	58	54	9	45	158	9	45	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28 53-54.	93	44	57	46	10	42	154	10	44	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29 54-55.	92	48	45	43	7	43	140	11	49	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30 55-56.	97	43	43	42	7	44	137	13	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31 56-57.	91	43	53	38	6	40	133	12	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32 57-58.	91	45	77	34	8	36	133	14	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33 58-59.	92	45	97	38	8	39	135	12	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34 59-60.	81	52	99	43	8	44	138	12	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35 60-61.	86	51	75	44	8	44	121	12	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36 61-62.	88	39	64	47	8	49	80	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37 62-63.	82	39	60	45	6	49	43	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38 63-64.	77	34	58	60	6	54	42	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39 64-65.	77	39	61	59	5	52	53	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40 65-66.	78	39	63	61	7	45	58	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41 66-67.	82	38	65	63	6	30	57	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42 67-68.	94	45	66	61	4	37	57	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43 68-69.	85	48	79	70	6	36	57	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44 69-70.	89	42	65	74	6	34	55	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45 70-71.	95	38	60	64	6	33	52	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46 71-72.	110	35	58	61	8	30	49	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47 72-73.	102	39	57	66	7	41	39	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48 73-74.	110	39	51	65	6	39	47	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49 74-75.	82	45	45	66	6	48	53	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50 75-76.	90	47	49	73	6	39	51	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51 76-77.	77	49	48	81	6	42	51	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52 77-78.	83	49	57	76	7	44	57	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53 78-79.	86	49	55	71	7	44	47	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54 79-80.	82	55	61	76	8	45	45	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55 80-81.	82	59	53	75	8	44	51	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56 81-82.	95	59	53	75	7	30	43	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57 82-83.	80	64	52	72	10	39	46	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58 83-84.	94	62	53	83	8	40	53	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59 84-85.	104	66	55	88	7	40	67	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60 85-86.	103	64	60	97	9	46	71	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61 86-87.	99	65	62	97	10	50	67	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62 87-88.	99	65	57	64	10	52	74	7	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
63 88-89.	113	73	57	104	9	58	72	9	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64 89-90.	118	71	59	127	9	57	76	10	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65 90-91.	134	74	49	144	11	54	89	11	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66 91-92.	124	80	53	123	13	53	99	12	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

### DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	South States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado.	Wyoming.	Montana.	Utah.	Nevada.	Idaho.	California.	Oregon.	Wash ton.	Alaska.	Cuba	
1-26-27	2	4	16	3	2	3	4																			
2-27-28	2	4	27	9	3	3	5																			
3-28-29	3	3	43	12	8	6	5																			
4-29-30	7	5	94	18	12	6	10																			
5-30-31	5	0	74	23	17	5	12																			
6-31-32	7	13	74	24	20	12	16																			
7-32-33	11	13	80	26	23	12	20																			
8-33-34	10	0	68	20	24	13	16																			
9-34-35	13	7	85	26	20	10	16																			
10-35-36	12	0	80	24	32	12	17	1	2																	
11-36-37	12	7	72	31	31	9	20	1	2																	
12-37-38	7	1	64	20	27	14	22	2	1																	
13-38-39	0	1	50	20	31	12	22	3	3																	
14-39-40	7	1	54	25	39	9	24	6	3																	
15-40-41	2	1	53	21	42	5	26	8	6																	
16-41-42	2	1	60	24	50	6	30	10	12																	
17-42-43	0	1	75	33	65	20	46	28	16																	
18-43-44	4	3	91	30	87	21	63	30	20																	
19-44-45	3	7	99	40	95	20	65	34	28																	
20-45-46	0	6	103	51	98	25	67	36	24																	
21-46-47	6	8	95	50	92	21	77	44	20																	
22-47-48	7	7	102	52	101	21	80	49	35																	
23-48-49	1	7	94	51	110	25	73	58	33																	
24-49-50	6	7	97	59	114	33	74	63	37	2																
25-50-51	6	6	93	59	110	20	80	72	41	4																
26-51-52	5	6	93	63	117	20	77	84	50	4																
27-52-53	5	6	06	58	118	30	80	83	55	6																
28-53-54	3	6	110	43	105	28	76	87	56	8																
29-54-55	4	1	101	35	102	24	77	100	63	10	3															
30-55-56	2	1	80	36	93	21	72	87	73	14	3	1														
31-56-57	1	1	76	33	88	10	68	84	87	24	3	2														
32-57-58	1	1	76	38	82	5	65	93	96	33	12	2														
33-58-59	1	1	77	29	93	1	65	102	102	34	14	4														
34-59-60	2	7	79	29	100	1	68	108	115	41	17	5														
35-60-61	3	3	75	21	80	2	71	100	127	46	16	5														
36-61-62	1	1	54	15	83	2	59	82	103	45	18	4														
37-62-63	1	1	38	5	83	2	62	76	81	34	12	3														
38-63-64	1	1	38	5	94	2	62	73	79	38	15	5														
39-64-65	1	1	37	7	95	4	70	68	98	35	15	7														
40-65-66	2	1	33	7	78	10	67	72	104	35	17	9														
41-66-67	1	1	38	4	78	25	71	71	103	41	10	1														
42-67-68	1	1	43	5	86	31	73	64	110	40	23	12														
43-68-69	1	1	40	7	86	32	85	68	125	41	33	11														
44-69-70	1	1	34	9	72	36	77	76	124	41	39	14														
45-70-71	1	1	30	10	71	42	67	77	112	40	60	18														
46-71-72	2	1	32	10	63	40	69	77	112	43	62	25														
47-72-73	1	1	30	9	59	35	73	70	100	48	67	35														
48-73-74	2	1	37	5	53	35	80	69	100	49	70	44														
49-74-75	1	1	39	6	51	33	78	67	94	56	69	41														
50-75-76	1	2	27	10	54	28	76	72	92	60	75	40														
51-76-77	1	1	21	8	45	30	85	69	83	61	85	07														
52-77-78	2	1	26	8	44	32	85	66	80	55	91	52														
53-78-79	2	1	23	7	43	28	75	56	86	55	90	49														
54-79-80	1	1	25	7	55	21	87	59	85	60	102	52														
55-80-81	1	1	21	8	48	30	95	54	76	58	107	59														
56-81-82	1	1	26	8	44	27	93	57	67	60	103	56														
57-82-83	1	1	33	9	45	36	112	57	62	71	89	61														
58-83-84	2	1	43	51	45	130	51	62	98	102	83	37														
59-84-85	2	1	39	13	60	51	135	64	74	87	105	91														
60-85-86	2	1	43	9	54	54	126	40	78	101	97	87														
61-86-87	3	1	38	8	60	54	123	56	79	102	105	113														
62-87-88	3	1	47	11	60	48	131	72	80	92	102	90														
63-88-89	2	1	43	25	63	50	148	83	90	115	98	95														
64-89-90	2	1	46	31	68	56	149	80	105	133	79	90														
65-90-91	1	2	49	40	72	62	124	87	108	121	78	89														
66-91-92	1	1	41	36	76	64	126	100	114	141	65	97														



## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	EASTERN STATES						MIDDLE STATES				SOUTHERN STATES																	
	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Virginia	W. Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Florida	Texas	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Arizona	Mexico
67-'92-'93..	124	68	59	131	14	53	94	16	40	..	3	1	2	2	2	25	25	..	9	9	31	12	33	..	11	3	..	
68-'93-'94..	140	64	61	124	14	55	104	14	45	..	3	1	2	2	2	27	32	..	12	10	32	13	14	41	6	2	..	
69-'94-'95..	141	71	66	132	15	59	95	12	44	..	3	..	1	1	4	26	33	..	9	9	29	8	9	40	9	2	..	
70-'95-'96..	116	54	73	141	12	60	92	10	45	..	4	..	..	1	2	23	35	..	8	6	38	8	8	44	9	2	..	
71-'96-'97..	112	59	65	136	14	68	87	10	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	23	41	..	8	8	35	7	9	46	8	2	..	
72-'97-'98..	108	56	62	142	15	75	72	12	31	..	4	..	..	1	1	20	47	..	5	5	53	7	5	38	7	1	..	
73-'98-'99..	107	54	60	148	15	82	66	10	39	..	4	..	1	1	1	18	40	..	7	3	27	6	..	52	7	1	..	
74-'99-'1900	73	52	56	141	16	74	68	11	37	..	5	..	..	1	1	22	37	..	2	2	27	13	..	45	6	3	..	
75-'00-'01..	82	54	56	141	16	87	82	13	46	..	6	..	..	1	1	20	38	..	6	3	33	12	..	46	8	3	..	
76-'01-'02..	87	56	57	154	15	75	57	9	45	..	5	..	1	..	2	25	48	..	4	3	33	12	1	50	8	4	..	
77-'02-'03..	89	51	62	161	17	74	62	9	46	..	5	..	3	..	1	35	35	..	7	2	30	10	1	50	8	6	..	
78-'03-'04..	98	51	53	159	20	88	76	9	41	..	4	..	3	..	1	40	31	..	8	2	28	11	4	56	5	6	..	
79-'04-'05..	88	53	56	157	14	85	71	11	39	..	3	..	2	..	2	43	16	..	5	2	27	9	6	39	3	7	..	
80-'05-'06..	95	59	48	147	17	86	76	10	34	..	4	..	2	..	1	32	9	..	4	1	25	9	5	40	3	4	..	
81-'06-'07..	97	47	58	151	14	83	71	8	34	..	3	..	1	..	2	32	10	..	3	1	31	9	3	31	3	5	..	
82-'07-'08..	96	48	50	165	15	80	82	10	36	..	3	1	3	..	3	26	19	..	8	1	17	16	..	44	5	5	..	
83-'08-'09..	94	51	49	163	14	80	66	9	38	..	2	1	3	..	3	25	15	..	6	1	18	13	..	46	4	3	..	
84-'09-'10..	97	67	52	162	15	83	70	11	35	..	2	..	3	..	3	26	15	..	6	1	18	13	..	40	6	0	..	
85-'10-'11..	102	67	47	163	15	71	69	11	38	..	2	1	2	..	4	28	12	..	7	1	18	10	..	45	6	7	..	
86-'11-'12..	90	63	45	163	12	87	65	18	39	..	2	1	3	..	4	27	13	..	7	1	19	9	..	47	15	7	..	
87-'12-'13..	96	57	41	163	15	83	72	18	38	..	3	1	4	..	8	19	13	..	7	1	22	17	..	33	5	8	..	
88-'13-'14..	102	57	40	148	16	86	70	18	40	..	3	1	4	..	10	18	14	..	4	1	33	20	..	34	5	7	..	
89-'14-'15..	97	54	43	155	15	84	72	20	41	..	3	..	2	..	8	22	12	..	3	1	24	10	..	22	6	5	..	
90-'15-'16..	96	53	47	163	16	86	76	13	37	..	3	..	3	..	8	13	10	..	3	1	24	14	..	31	8	8	..	
91-'16-'17..	97	50	42	168	17	81	73	18	37	..	4	..	4	..	9	19	13	..	7	2	27	14	..	32	15	10	..	
92-'17-'18..	75	46	47	171	14	82	79	15	38	..	3	..	4	..	8	2	14	11	..	7	1	31	21	..	27	8	10	..

Each State is here given credit for services of minister, though he may have served in other States.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.—1. At the organization of The American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, the Missionaries of the United Domestic Missionary Society, whose responsibilities it assumed, were transferred to it, and the greater portion of them were in commission in the State of New York.

2. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, became integral parts of the National Society in the second year of its operations, the Maine Missionary Society in the third year, and the Connecticut Missionary Society in the sixth year.

3. In 1845 the missions of this Society in Canada were, by an amicable arrangement with the British Colonial Missionary Society, transferred to the care of that institution.

## DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin	Iowa	Minnesota	Kansas	Nebraska	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado	Wyoming	Montana	Utah	Nevada	Idaho	California	Oregon	Wash'ton	Alaska	Cuba	
67-'92-'93.....	2	1	44	26	86	58	126	91	123	108	67	104	42	93	42	12	13	15	1	8	104	30	62	...	...	
68-'93-'94.....	4	..	47	34	79	46	119	82	114	112	61	108	40	96	37	12	14	9	2	7	99	28	66	...	...	
69-'94-'95.....	3	..	44	29	75	47	136	87	109	101	59	94	35	97	51	12	11	10	2	2	94	31	71	...	...	
70-'95-'96.....	1	..	47	30	154	54	88	84	91	116	60	101	36	95	55	15	10	11	1	8	145	29	87	...	...	
71-'96-'97.....	4	..	48	33	138	51	76	87	90	108	69	103	45	99	49	18	9	10	1	8	106	32	87	...	...	
72-'97-'98.....	3	..	35	30	102	45	69	81	94	100	50	97	38	96	40	17	8	6	2	10	100	29	82	...	...	
73-'98-'99.....	2	..	38	29	97	41	71	86	91	101	40	94	41	90	43	14	9	11	1	14	85	26	73	1	..	
74-'99-'1900.....	2	..	40	31	82	38	74	86	95	96	41	89	41	96	40	15	9	13	1	13	85	29	74	2	6	
75-'00-'01.....	2	..	36	28	99	43	82	69	93	111	34	80	45	98	43	13	12	11	3	13	94	26	85	5	3	
76-'01-'02.....	2	2	37	29	92	32	85	75	95	105	30	97	50	88	57	11	15	7	1	16	87	28	79	5	4	
77-'02-'03.....	2	1	37	28	90	37	79	75	95	102	36	97	55	96	47	14	15	12	1	19	84	28	83	4	6	
78-'03-'04.....	2	1	31	31	78	33	81	63	86	111	40	94	68	88	53	17	19	11	..	19	94	33	80	4	6	
79-'04-'05.....	2	1	34	24	78	33	81	68	86	98	40	75	51	79	44	12	15	10	..	17	86	26	80	2	7	
80-'05-'06.....	3	1	42	20	79	27	74	57	75	85	49	70	51	72	35	9	13	8	..	18	74	27	60	2	7	
81-'06-'07.....	2	1	38	18	40	26	57	68	75	72	50	77	45	70	30	14	16	8	..	18	83	22	51	2	5	
82-'07-'08.....	2	..	39	14	30	16	76	69	69	100	56	43	66	78	40	14	15	5	..	15	93	34	78	..	7	
83-'08-'09.....	3	..	42	14	40	18	72	65	70	74	40	42	69	68	34	20	26	6	..	13	88	40	81	1	7	
84-'09-'10.....	2	..	41	14	47	21	80	59	66	78	39	46	76	59	39	18	30	6	..	16	90	28	89	2	..	
85-'10-'11.....	2	..	39	18	37	23	70	64	64	67	39	48	88	73	41	17	47	6	..	13	94	29	84	3	..	
86-'11-'12.....	2	..	43	21	77	24	78	74	55	59	33	44	80	76	47	25	52	6	..	10	97	27	100	4	..	
87-'12-'13.....	1	..	41	19	103	26	74	74	53	36	25	42	92	76	49	25	53	6	..	17	99	37	96	2	..	
88-'13-'14.....	1	..	44	22	116	26	73	68	44	48	30	38	85	73	40	26	76	4	..	27	85	39	89	3	..	
89-'14-'15.....	2	..	43	20	115	40	69	55	42	45	35	34	91	68	34	19	61	4	..	33	102	40	80	3	..	
90-'15-'16.....	2	..	44	15	92	39	64	49	39	46	31	42	92	71	37	21	56	6	..	27	113	39	71	3	..	
91-'16-'17.....	9	3	42	16	97	28	71	42	40	52	33	45	93	67	43	18	66	6	..	29	104	38	42	3	..	
92-'17-'18.....	9	2	38	16	97	28	65	45	43	49	32	42	83	69	53	17	66	6	..	24	104	33	51	4	..	

4. In the Table will be seen the progress which has been made year by year in the newer States of the West, as they have severally come into being and presented fields of peculiar promise for missionary culture. When this Society was formed, *Indiana* and *Illinois* were in their infancy; *Michigan* was at that time, and for ten years subsequent a Territory; in 1825, it had but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and he was a missionary. *Wisconsin* remained, eight years after the organization of this Society, the almost undisputed home of the Indian. *Iowa* was not organized as a Territory till 1838. *Oregon* was reached by our first missionary there in the summer of 1848, after a voyage of many months by way of the Sandwich Islands. Our first missionaries to *California* sailed from New York in December, 1848. Our first missionary to *Minnesota* commenced his labors at St. Paul in July, 1849.

5. It should be borne in mind that the number of missionaries in these newer States and Territories, as well as those that have been longer cultivated, gives but an imperfect idea of the ground that has been occupied by missionary enterprise. Churches every year become independent, and others are taken up in their stead.

## GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Society's Year, (beginning 1826)	Receipts	Expendi- tures	Number of missionaries	Not in com- mission the preceding year	Churches and preaching sta- tions served	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense per year's labor	Average ex- pense per missionary
1-'26-'27.....	\$18,140 76	\$13,984 17	169	68	196	110	not rep.	not rep.	127	83
2-'27-'28.....	20,035 78	17,849 22	201	89	244	133	1,000	306	134	89
3-'28-'29.....	26,997 31	26,814 96	304	169	401	186	1,678	423	144	88
4-'29-'30.....	33,929 44	42,429 50	392	166	500	274	1,959	572	155	108
5-'30-'31.....	48,124 73	47,247 60	463	164	577	294	2,532	700	160	102
6-'31-'32.....	49,422 12	52,808 39	509	158	745	361	6,126	783	146	104
7-'32-'33.....	68,627 17	66,277 96	606	209	801	417	4,284	1,148	159	109
8-'33-'34.....	78,911 44	80,015 76	676	200	899	463	2,736	.....	172	118
9-'34-'35.....	88,863 22	83,394 28	719	204	1,050	490	3,300	Pupils	170	116
10-'35-'36.....	101,565 15	92,108 94	755	249	1,000	545	3,750	65,000	169	122
11-'36-'37.....	85,701 59	99,529 72	810	232	1,025	554	3,752	80,000	180	123
12-'37-'38.....	86,522 45	85,066 26	684	123	840	438	3,376	67,000	194	124
13-'38-'39.....	82,504 03	82,655 64	665	201	794	473	3,920	58,500	175	124
14-'39-'40.....	78,345 20	78,533 89	680	194	842	486	4,750	60,000	162	115
15-'40-'41.....	85,413 34	84,864 06	690	178	862	501	4,618	54,700	169	123
16-'41-'42.....	92,463 64	94,300 14	791	248	987	594	5,514	64,300	159	119
17-'42-'43.....	99,812 84	98,215 11	848	225	1,047	657	8,223	68,400	149	116
18-'43-'44.....	101,904 99	104,276 47	907	237	1,245	665	7,693	60,300	157	115
19-'44-'45.....	121,946 28	118,360 12	943	209	1,285	736	4,929	60,000	160	126
20-'45-'46.....	125,124 70	126,193 15	971	223	1,453	760	5,311	76,700	166	130
21-'46-'47.....	116,717 94	119,170 40	972	189	1,470	713	4,400	73,000	167	123
22-'47-'48.....	140,197 10	139,233 34	1,006	205	1,447	773	5,020	77,000	180	138
23-'48-'49.....	145,925 01	143,323 46	1,019	192	1,510	808	5,550	83,500	178	141
24-'49-'50.....	157,160 78	145,456 09	1,032	205	1,575	812	6,682	75,000	179	141
25-'50-'51.....	159,940 25	153,817 90	1,065	211	1,820	853	6,678	70,000	180	144
26-'51-'52.....	160,062 25	162,831 14	1,065	204	1,948	862	6,820	66,500	189	153
27-'52-'53.....	171,734 24	174,439 24	1,087	213	2,160	878	6,079	72,500	199	160
28-'53-'54.....	191,209 07	184,025 76	1,047	167	2,140	870	6,025	65,400	212	176
29-'54-'55.....	180,136 69	177,717 34	1,032	180	2,124	815	5,634	64,800	218	171
30-'55-'56.....	193,548 37	186,611 02	986	187	1,905	775	5,602	60,000	241	189
31-'56-'57.....	178,060 68	180,550 44	974	203	1,985	780	5,550	62,500	231	185
32-'57-'58.....	175,971 37	190,735 70	1,012	242	2,034	795	6,784	65,500	240	188
33-'58-'59.....	188,139 29	187,084 41	1,054	250	2,125	810	8,791	67,300	231	178
34-'59-'60.....	185,216 17	192,737 69	1,107	260	2,175	868	6,287	72,200	222	174
35-'60-'61.....	183,761 80	183,762 70	1,062	212	2,025	835	5,600	70,000	220	173
36-'61-'62.....	163,852 51	158,336 33	863	153	1,668	612	4,007	60,300	259	183
37-'62-'63.....	164,884 29	134,991 08	734	155	1,455	562	3,108	54,000	240	184
38-'63-'64.....	195,537 89	149,325 58	756	176	1,518	603	3,902	55,200	248	198
39-'64-'65.....	186,897 50	189,965 39	802	199	1,575	635	3,820	58,600	299	237
40-'65-'66.....	221,191 85	208,811 18	818	186	1,594	643	3,924	61,200	325	255
41-'66-'67.....	212,567 63	227,963 97	846	208	1,645	655	5,959	64,000	348	269
42-'67-'68.....	217,577 25	254,668 65	908	250	1,710	702	6,214	66,300	364	282
43-'68-'69.....	244,390 06	274,025 32	972	246	1,956	734	6,470	75,300	374	282
44-'69-'70.....	283,102 87	270,927 58	944	246	1,836	693	6,404	75,750	390	287
45-'70-'71.....	246,567 26	267,555 27	940	227	1,957	716	5,833	71,500	368	284
46-'71-'72.....	294,566 86	281,182 50	961	236	2,011	762	6,358	76,500	369	293
47-'72-'73.....	267,691 42	278,830 24	951	217	2,145	714	5,725	74,000	391	293
48-'73-'74.....	290,120 34	287,662 91	969	241	2,195	726	5,421	74,700	395	297
49-'74-'75.....	308,896 82	296,789 65	952	214	2,223	701	6,361	80,750	423	311
50-'75-'76.....	310,027 62	309,871 84	979	240	2,525	734	7,836	85,370	422	317
51-'76-'77.....	293,712 62	310,604 11	996	234	2,196	727	8,065	86,300	442	317
52-'77-'78.....	284,486 44	284,540 71	996	209	2,237	739	7,578	91,762	385	286
53-'78-'79.....	273,691 53	260,330 29	946	199	2,126	710	5,232	87,573	367	275
54-'79-'80.....	266,720 41	259,709 86	1,015	256	2,308	761	5,598	96,724	341	256
55-'80-'81.....	290,953 72	284,414 22	1,032	255	2,653	783	5,922	99,808	363	276
56-'81-'82.....	340,778 47	339,795 04	1,070	262	2,568	799	6,032	104,308	425	318
57-'82-'83.....	370,981 56	354,105 80	1,150	301	2,659	817	6,527	106,638	433	308
58-'83-'84.....	385,004 10	410,449 45	1,342	401	2,930	962	7,907	116,314	436	312
59-'84-'85.....	451,767 66	460,722 83	1,447	380	2,990	1,017	8,734	118,000	453	318
60-'85-'86.....	524,544 93	498,790 16	1,409	372	3,005	1,058	9,050	120,000	471	324
61-'86-'87.....	482,979 60	507,988 79	1,571	392	3,063	1,117	10,031	129,350	454	312
62-'87-'88.....	548,729 87	511,641 56	1,584	361	3,084	1,173	10,012	129,462	436	323
63-'88-'89.....	542,251 00	597,049 11	1,723	478	3,155	1,249	10,326	134,395	478	347
64-'89-'90.....	671,171 39	603,978 31	1,849	452	3,251	1,294	10,650	141,975	407	327
65-'90-'91.....	635,180 45	671,297 23	1,912	496	3,270	1,318	11,320	154,722	509	351
66-'91-'92.....	662,789 28	667,395 01	1,986	441	3,389	1,360	9,744	159,206	505	346
67-'92-'93.....	738,081 29	689,026 12	2,002	404	3,841	1,391	11,232	159,300	494	343

## GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS—Continued.

Society's Year, (beginning 1826)	Receipts	Expendi- tures	Number of mi- sionaries	Not in commis- sion in the pre- ceding year	Churches and preaching sta- tions served	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible class pupils	Average ex- pense per year's labor	Average ex- pense per mis- sionary		
68-'93-'94..	\$621,608	56	\$701,441	16	2,010	547	3,930	1,437	12,784	164,050	\$488	\$349
69-'94-'95..	627,699	14	678,003	50	1,997	655	4,104	1,439	13,040	180,813	472	340
70-'95-'96..	777,747	95	699,855	36	2,038	693	4,110	1,509	12,138	186,343	464	343
71-'96-'97..	588,318	52	651,491	11	2,020	411	3,091	1,477	11,796	172,784	441	322
72-'97-'98..	592,227	86	590,597	45	1,859	380	2,758	1,431	9,193	159,116	413	318
73-'98-'99..	516,245	79	535,037	49	1,824	464	2,875	1,357	7,794	146,604	394	293
74-'99-1900	532,330	08	520,835	82	1,762	459	2,951	1,339	7,400	142,812	389	296
75-1900-'01	538,980	35	494,139	71	1,863	484	2,741	1,323	8,115	147,274	373	265
76-1901-'02	602,462	24	548,676	55	1,845	422	2,484	1,359	7,305	133,378	404	297
77-1902-'03	560,517	30	547,014	51	1,871	397	2,573	1,350	8,250	141,269	405	292
78-1903-'04	444,501	27	570,629	91	1,916	388	2,613	1,357	8,940	140,680	420	298
79-1904-'05	476,760	54	534,921	17	1,781	335	2,302	1,298	6,618	122,769	412	307
80-1905-'06	494,329	73	497,601	99	1,641	338	2,216	1,157	7,315	115,824	430	303
81-1906-'07	478,576	57	474,532	01	1,572	344	1,881	1,011	5,547	99,519	469	302
82-1907-'08	544,720	11	511,079	31	1,677	.....	2,312	1,220	.....	.....	410	305
83-1908-'09	522,975	51	515,773	41	1,642	.....	2,316	1,161	.....	.....	444	314
84-1909-'10	662,175	19	519,670	86	1,663	.....	2,304	1,213	.....	.....	428	330
85-'1910-'11	531,999	07	562,260	68	1,677	.....	2,382	1,217	.....	.....	428	308
86-'1911-'12	594,691	18	590,932	81	1,763	.....	2,513	1,338	6,285	111,626	442	332
87-'1912-'13	620,929	06	602,932	92	1,770	.....	2,547	1,256	7,080	123,501	480	345
88-'1913-'14	666,280	77	647,441	91	1,788	.....	2,592	1,261	12,166	144,492	513	354
89-'1914-'15	641,727	12	648,190	36	1,735	.....	2,345	1,208	13,739	131,996	536	373
90-'1915-'16	641,840	32	638,007	17	1,723	.....	2,396	1,389	13,977	143,986	460	370
91-'1916-'17	681,498	74	652,286	22	1,724	.....	2,423	1,301	14,699	145,509	501	378
92-'1917-'18	660,764	31	650,039	22	1,696	.....	2,252	1,234	13,157	140,197	527	383

1. The total home missionary receipts reported for the ninety-two years are \$30,006,815.36.

2. The total years of labor are 81,493.

3. The average expenditure for a year of missionary labor includes the entire cost to the Society of obtaining the missionary, defraying his expense to his field, and sustaining him on it, as well as the average proportion of all the expenses in conducting the work of the Society.



## OFFICIAL CITY ORGANIZATIONS

City.	Corresponding Officer.
Boston, Mass.	Fred L. Norton, Esq.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter H. Johnson, Esq.
Berkeley, Cal.	Francis J. Van Horn, D.D.
Chicago, Ill.	J. C. Armstrong, D.D., Emeritus.
	Reuben L. Breed, D.D.
Cincinnati, O.	Rev. Frederick L. Fagley (Cong'l Union).
Cleveland, O.	Rev. G. LeGrand Smith.
Columbus, O.	Rev. Irving Maurer.
Denver, Colo.	Rev. Robert Allingham.
Detroit, Mich.	H. L. Begle, M. D. (Cong'l Union).
Hartford, Conn.	Rev. Louis C. Harnish.
Kansas City, Mo.	Nat Spencer (Cong'l Union).
Los Angeles, Cal.	Rev. George F. Kenngott, Ph.D.
Milwaukee, Wis.	L. G. Millard, Esq. (Cong'l Union).
Minneapolis, Minn.	Rev. James E. Parker (Cong'l Union).
New Haven, Conn.	Rev. Edward F. Goin (Cong'l Union).
New York, N. Y.	Charles W. Shelton, D.D.
Oakland, Cal.	Rev. Frank W. Dean.
Peoria, Ill.	Rev. Arthur R. McLaughlin.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Rev. David Leyshon.
Providence, R. I.	Rev. Gideon A. Burgess.
San Francisco, Cal.	Morris Marcus, Esq.
Seattle, Wash.	Rev. Clarence R. Gale.
Sioux City, Iowa.	Rev. Charles E. Tower.
Spokane, Wash.	Rev. Thomas H. Harper.
Springfield, Mass.	Rev. Claude A. Butterfield (Cong'l Union).
St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. Alfred R. Atwood.
St. Paul, Minn.	Rev. Wilbur N. Payne.
Tacoma, Wash.	Frank Dyer, D.D.
Toledo, O.	Charles H. Whitaker, Esq.
Worcester, Mass.	Rev. Ellsworth W. Phillips.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1917-1918

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR

### RECEIPTS.

#### Contributions (see table on page 78):

Churches .....	\$56,482.59	
Sunday Schools .....	2,059.41	
Young People's Societies .....	323.30	
Women's Societies .....	19,838.06	
Individuals .....	13,671.91	
New Jersey Home Missionary Society.	850.00	
		\$ 93,225.27
Less Women's Union collection expenses .....	466.33	
		\$ 92,758.94

#### From Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (North) .....	\$ 808.70	
California (South) .....	727.35	
Connecticut .....	8,542.89	
Illinois .....	3,157.18	
Iowa .....	3,721.10	
Kansas .....	420.70	
Maine .....	963.28	
Massachusetts .....	11,120.81	
Michigan .....	2,550.65	
Minnesota .....	797.12	
Missouri .....	372.84	
Nebraska .....	431.31	
New Hampshire .....	1,772.54	
New York .....	1,482.49	
Ohio .....	2,335.12	
Rhode Island .....	1,001.27	
Vermont .....	956.41	
Washington .....	930.85	
Wisconsin .....	1,465.07	
		43,557.68

#### Legacies, Transfers, Etc.:

Total legacies for the year .....	\$ 90,408.49	
Matured Conditional Gifts .....	3,100.00	
From Equalization Fund .....	29,795.04	
		\$123,303.53
Less proportion of annuities .....	\$ 2,632.62	
Less legacy expenses .....	670.91	
		3,303.53

	\$120,000.00	
From Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund (two years)	10,000.00	
Sundry gains and transfers .....	650.21	
		130,650.21

## RECEIPTS—Continued.

## Income from Investments:

Total interest and dividends .....	\$ 56,192.03	
Less interest added to principal of certain funds .....	\$11,125.96	
Less investment expenses .....	1,467.76	
	<u>12,593.72</u>	43,598.31

Total Receipts of National Society ..... \$310,565.14

## Receipts of Constituent State Societies:

Total receipts as reported (see table on page 76)	\$363,774.01	
Less amount received by national Society from Constituent State Societies on per- centage plan (see list on preceding page) ..	43,557.68	
		320,216.33

Reported by City Societies as Raised for Support of Pastors..... 29,982.84

Total Receipts of National, State, and City Societies..... \$660,764.31

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Missionary Labor (see detailed table on page 77) ..... \$209,163.10

## Paid to Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (North) .....	\$ 34.20	
California (South) .....	92.15	
Connecticut .....	5,886.19	
Illinois .....	433.96	
Iowa .....	102.84	
Kansas .....	139.63	
Maine .....	428.73	
Massachusetts .....	10,495.97	
Michigan .....	135.36	
Minnesota .....	796.34	
Missouri .....	511.32	
Nebraska .....	149.87	
New Hampshire .....	1,299.78	
New York .....	10,363.18	
Ohio .....	448.13	
Rhode Island .....	408.85	
Vermont .....	1,509.13	
Washington .....	10.83	
Wisconsin .....	599.87	
		33,846.33

## Administration:

Salary of C. E. Burton, General Secre- tary (proportion) .....	\$2,500.00
Salary of H. F. Swartz, Secretary of Missions .....	3,111.11
Salary of Frank L. Moore, Secretary of Missions .....	583.33
Salary of Wm. S. Beard, Assistant Sec- retary .....	2,800.00
Salary of Chas. H. Baker, Treasurer (proportion) .....	1,500.00
Salary of Ernest Adams, Assistant Treasurer .....	2,400.00

**Administration—Continued.**

Salary of Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department .....	1,500.00	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 14,394.44
Clerical Services .....		9,512.24
Traveling Expenses .....		3,265.26
Midwinter Meeting .....		1,213.46
Annual Meeting .....		743.32
		<u>          </u>
		29,128.72

**General Expenses:**

Rent .....	\$	3,523.35	
Special Platform Work .....		2,822.90	
Inter-society Expenses .....		2,748.09	
Stationary and Supplies .....		1,940.99	
Postage, Freight, and Express .....		1,708.42	
Interest on Loans .....		1,016.11	
Advertising .....		841.10	
Office Fixtures .....		611.50	
Telephone and Telegraph .....		346.90	
National Service Commission .....		125.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses .....		561.02	
Publications—			
"The American Missionary" .....	\$4,670.16		
Books, leaflets, and cuts .	\$5,950.85		
Less sales and refunds .	437.67	5,513.18	
Annual Report and Handbook ....	535.93		
		<u>          </u>	10,719.27
			<u>          </u>
			26,964.65

**Interest on Conditional Gifts:**

Total interest paid .....	\$	18,706.35	
Less amount charged against matured gifts .		2,632.62	
		<u>          </u>	16,073.73

**Honorary Salaries:**

J. B. Clark, Secretary .....	\$	1,000.00	
J. T. Brinckerhoff, Assistant Treasurer .....		1,000.00	
		<u>          </u>	2,000.00

**Total Disbursements of National Society** ..... \$317,176.53

**Disbursements of Constituent State Societies:**

Total disbursements as reported (see table on page 76) .....	\$336,726.18	
Less amount paid by national Society to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan (see list on preceding page) .....	33,846.33	
	<u>          </u>	302,879.85
<b>Reported by City Societies as Expended for Support of Pastors ..</b>		29,982.84

**Total Expenditures of National, State, and City Societies** ..... \$650,039.22



## SUMMARY OF NATIONAL SOCIETY ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Cash on Hand April 1, 1917 ..... \$ 1,411.16

### Receipts:

Contributions (net) .....	\$ 92,758.94	
From Constituent State Societies on percentage plan .....	43,557.68	
Legacies, etc. (net) .....	130,650.21	
Income from Investments (net) .....	43,598.31	
	<u>310,565.14</u>	
		\$311,976.30

### Disbursements:

Missionary Labor .....	\$209,163.10	
Paid to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan .....	33,846.33	
Administration .....	29,128.72	
General Expenses .....	26,964.65	
Interest on Conditional Gifts (net) .....	16,073.73	
Honorary Salaries .....	2,000.00	
	<u>317,176.53</u>	

Deficit March 31, 1918 ..... \$ 5,200.23

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CONSTITUENT STATE SOCIETIES IN THEIR OWN FIELDS.

	Contributions	Legacies	Income from Investments, etc.	Total Receipts*	Expenditure for Missionary Work
California (North) ..	\$ 8,823.69	\$.....	\$ 4,881.88	\$ 13,705.57	\$ 13,463.48
California (South) ..	16,013.04		814.69	16,827.73	13,374.09
Connecticut .....	13,155.00		18,592.00	36,747.00	29,662.00
Illinois .....	13,359.08	5,350.00	3,227.50	21,936.58	13,000.27
Iowa .....	15,107.78		1,865.31	16,973.04	16,460.95
Kansas .....	9,833.87		126.50	9,960.37	8,473.08
Maine .....	10,828.00	1,967.32	3,605.13	16,400.45	13,961.89
Massachusetts .....	40,348.54	14,319.23	14,794.06	69,461.83	73,724.07
Michigan .....	19,339.00		3,961.00	23,800.00	17,657.00
Minnesota .....	17,928.47		1,491.65	19,420.12	21,209.48
Missouri .....	7,582.50		164.27	7,746.77	7,268.04
Nebraska .....	9,393.38			9,393.38	8,834.25
New Hampshire .....	7,037.53		5,413.43	12,450.96	10,840.08
New York .....	14,750.78	1,315.73	2,076.51	18,143.02	26,170.64
Ohio .....	17,876.41		433.61	18,310.02	16,815.09
Rhode Island .....	4,154.62		477.02	4,631.64	4,253.33
Vermont .....	4,521.60	3,700.00	5,291.42	13,513.02	12,017.27
Washington .....	13,958.55			13,958.55	13,825.82
Wisconsin .....	16,443.21		3,950.75	20,393.96	15,715.35
	<u>\$265,955.00</u>	<u>\$26,652.28</u>	<u>\$71,166.73</u>	<u>\$363,774.01</u>	<u>\$336,726.18</u>

\*Not including amount received from national treasury in percentage division.

It will be noted that the contributions of living donors to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, with its Constituent State Societies, were as follows:

To national treasury .....	\$ 92,758.94
To Constituent State treasuries .....	265,955.00
Total .....	<u>\$358,713.94</u>

This falls short by \$111,286.06 of the total of \$470,000 assigned to us under the Apportionment Plan.

# MISSIONARY LABOR DISBURSEMENTS OF NATIONAL SOCIETY BY FIELDS.

## In Coöperating States and Missionary Districts:

	English-speaking churches	Foreign-speaking churches
Alabama .....	\$ 4,709.15	\$
Alaska .....	3,425.00	
Arizona .....	4,254.51	
Arkansas .....	359.76	
Colorado .....	13,926.80	3,015.26
Ellis Island, New York Harbor .....		1,380.63
District of Columbia .....	1,772.31	
Florida .....	10,129.66	
Georgia .....	3,219.15	
Idaho .....	5,113.97	1,049.55
Idaho, North .....	3,140.81	
Indiana .....	5,095.07	282.44
Kentucky .....	1,572.98	
Louisiana .....	1,959.73	
Maryland .....	588.62	
Montana .....	17,301.48	2,987.02
New Jersey .....	2,992.10	1,987.92
New Mexico .....	1,814.61	
North Carolina .....	3,360.06	
North Dakota .....	17,188.39	925.58
Oklahoma .....	7,003.26	363.14
Oregon .....	8,120.91	1,800.14
Pennsylvania .....	7,005.03	4,446.23
South Carolina .....	786.50	
South Dakota .....	17,242.51	1,431.72
Tennessee .....	3,164.94	
Texas .....	6,847.16	
Texas, Panhandle .....	915.83	
Texas, West .....	1,169.42	
Utah .....	3,074.12	
Virginia .....	422.58	216.84
Wyoming .....	7,263.38	96.84
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$164,939.80	\$19,983.31 \$184,923.11

## In Constituent States (foreign-speaking churches):

California (North) .....	\$ 2,850.38
Iowa .....	225.87
Kansas .....	512.81
Michigan .....	629.78
Minnesota .....	4,872.96
Missouri .....	387.04
Nebraska .....	4,200.69
Ohio .....	1,835.20
Washington .....	1,961.28
Wisconsin .....	2,591.23
	<hr/>
	20,067.24

## Specials:

Contributions designated for and forwarded to fields not covered by our regular schedule .....	4,172.75
	<hr/>

**Total Missionary Labor Disbursements** ..... \$209,163.10

Note.—Our expenditure as shown above of \$40,050.55 (\$19,983.31 plus \$20,067.24) for foreign-speaking work was divided among the different nationalities as follows: German, \$17,258.38; Dano-Norwegian and Slavic, \$12,100.31; Swedish, \$5,223.00; Italian, \$3,335.84; Finnish, \$2,133.02.

# **CONTRIBUTIONS, ETC., TO NATIONAL SOCIETY IN DETAIL BY STATES.**

	Churches, Individuals, etc.	Legacies	Constituent State Societies	Total
Alabama .....	\$ 148.84	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 148.84
Alaska .....	32.00	.....	.....	32.00
Arizona .....	729.47	.....	.....	729.47
California (North) .....	37.00	.....	1,117.69	1,154.69
California (South) .....	157.00	.....	418.36	575.36
Colorado .....	4,581.52	1,000.00	.....	5,581.52
Connecticut .....	18,813.82	38,728.44	8,542.89	66,095.15
District of Columbia .....	730.67	.....	.....	730.67
Florida .....	1,093.65	.....	.....	1,093.65
Georgia .....	219.97	.....	.....	219.97
Idaho .....	585.15	.....	.....	585.15
Illinois .....	782.74	568.34	3,157.18	4,508.26
Indiana .....	1,283.59	192.66	.....	1,476.25
Iowa .....	613.01	.....	3,721.10	4,334.11
Kansas .....	99.12	3,500.00	420.70	4,019.82
Kentucky .....	14.36	.....	.....	14.36
Louisiana .....	132.12	.....	.....	132.12
Maine .....	473.92	50.00	963.28	1,487.20
Maryland .....	89.88	.....	.....	89.88
Massachusetts .....	22,131.80	31,857.19	11,120.81	65,109.30
Michigan .....	242.84	.....	2,550.65	2,793.49
Minnesota .....	356.60	175.00	797.12	1,328.72
Missouri .....	536.23	.....	372.84	909.07
Montana .....	809.98	.....	.....	809.98
Nebraska .....	891.07	.....	431.31	1,322.38
New Hampshire .....	2,928.94	525.00	1,666.30	5,120.24
New Jersey .....	8,742.49	.....	.....	8,742.49
New Mexico .....	78.70	.....	.....	78.70
New York .....	6,656.29	1,643.40	1,553.36	9,853.05
North Carolina .....	214.70	.....	.....	214.70
North Dakota .....	2,887.41	.....	.....	2,887.41
Ohio .....	425.56	7,149.58	2,335.12	9,910.26
Oklahoma .....	609.20	.....	.....	609.20
Oregon .....	1,488.45	.....	.....	1,488.45
Pennsylvania .....	1,557.78	.....	.....	1,557.78
Rhode Island .....	656.06	.....	1,001.27	1,657.33
South Carolina .....	35.00	.....	.....	35.00
South Dakota .....	3,721.28	.....	.....	3,721.28
Tennessee .....	160.16	.....	.....	160.16
Texas .....	1,470.33	.....	.....	1,470.33
Utah .....	178.97	.....	.....	178.97
Vermont .....	3,614.44	1,245.00	991.78	5,851.22
Virginia .....	27.50	.....	.....	27.50
Washington .....	1,529.48	2,820.00	930.85	5,280.33
Wisconsin .....	319.71	953.88	1,465.07	2,738.66
Wyoming .....	267.97	.....	.....	267.97
Canada .....	67.00	.....	.....	67.00
China .....	2.00	.....	.....	2.00
	<b>\$93,225.27</b>	<b>\$90,408.49</b>	<b>\$43,557.68</b>	<b>\$227,191.44</b>

## **AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.**

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, together with the vouchers in connection therewith, and find the same correct.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 11, 1918.

## PERMANENT FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

Total of Investment Funds, April 1, 1917 ..... \$1,122,488.87

## Additions during Year:

Conditional Gift Fund .....	\$36,776.53	
N. S. Wordin Fund (income added) .....	10,086.96	
E. M. Condit Trust Fund .....	8,750.00	
Mary E. Wilde Fund .....	8,669.00	
Mary L. Bowers Fund .....	5,000.00	
Matured Conditional Gifts .....	3,100.00	
Mary B. Spalding Trust Fund .....	1,000.00	
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund (income added) .....	755.39	
General Reserve Fund .....	660.20	
H. M. Keener Fund .....	500.00	
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund (income added) ..	236.61	
		<hr/> 75,534.69

\$1,198,023.56

## Reductions during Year:

Legacy Equalization Fund .....	\$29,795.04	
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund .....	10,000.00	
Conditional Gift Fund .....	8,800.00	
Matured Conditional Gifts .....	3,100.00	
General Reserve Fund .....	1,039.06	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund .....	458.05	
Wm. F. Merrill Memorial Fund .....	121.83	
N. S. Wordin Fund .....	30.00	
Temporary Funds .....	25.00	
		<hr/> 53,368.98

Balance of Investment Funds, March 31, 1918 ..... \$1,144,654.58

## LIST OF SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS, MARCH 31, 1918.

Conditional Gift Fund .....	\$ 363,056.34
Legacy Equalization Fund .....	70,000.54
Temporary Investment Fund .....	3,345.00
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund .....	6,827.61

## Permanent Funds:

N. S. Wordin Fund .....	\$ 224,673.14
James McQuesten Fund .....	100,000.00
Clara E. Hillyer Fund .....	50,000.00
Swett Exigency Fund .....	50,000.00
Mary E. Wilde Fund .....	31,169.00
A. W. Kenney Fund .....	30,000.00
Harriet R. Ballou Fund .....	30,000.00
Wm. F. Merrill Memorial Fund .....	19,289.42
C. S. Beaslee Trust Fund .....	18,930.22
Sarah R. Sage Fund .....	15,000.00
Walter S. Hogg Memorial Fund .....	15,000.00
Alice E. Luther Fund .....	12,400.70
W. W. Laird Fund .....	10,000.00
E. M. Condit Trust Fund .....	8,750.00
C. L. Ford Fund .....	7,575.38
Susan Goddard Fund .....	6,289.05



**SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS—Continued.**

Dr. M. Spaulding Fund .....	5,431.12
Dr. Sanders Benevolent Fund .....	5,270.88
Mary A. Goddard Fund .....	5,171.62
Mary L. Bowers Fund .....	5,000.00
Robert Hamilton Fund .....	5,000.00
G. L. Newton Fund .....	5,000.00
S. B. Lord Fund .....	4,975.00
Sarah M. Allen Memorial Fund .....	4,000.00
F. B. Dingley Fund .....	2,754.30
Amory Woodbury Fund .....	2,400.00
Catherine A. Blakeman Fund .....	2,000.00
Martha J. Kimball Fund .....	2,000.00
J. H. Merrill Fund .....	2,000.00
Maria R. Warriner Fund .....	2,000.00
Luther Farnum Trust Fund .....	1,900.00
George W. Mabie Fund .....	1,600.00
Elvira S. Spalding Fund .....	1,532.52
H. G. Story Fund .....	1,450.69
L. S. Baker Fund .....	1,000.00
C. N. Hayward Fund .....	1,000.00
Mary B. Skinner Fund .....	1,000.00
Mary B. Spalding Trust Fund .....	1,000.00
J. S. Stone Fund .....	1,000.00
Sarah Townsend Fund .....	1,000.00
G. W. Tuttle Fund .....	1,000.00
Edward Taylor Fund .....	900.00
S. A. Hopkins Fund .....	897.05
Timothy Moore Fund .....	875.00
George Z. Mechling Fund .....	690.00
H. M. Keener Fund .....	500.00
Maria E. McMaster Fund .....	500.00
Henry Sedgwick Fund .....	500.00
Helen S. James Fund .....	500.00
H. W. Avery Fund .....	100.00
A. H. Bray Fund .....	100.00
W. L. Durand Fund .....	100.00
S. F. C. Selden Trust Fund .....	100.00
Two unknown friends by Henry C. Ward .....	100.00
	<hr/>
	701,425.09
	<hr/>
	\$1,144,654.58

**These Funds are invested as follows:**

Mortgages (see list of securities following) ..	\$ 479,036.10
Railroad bonds ..	386,790.25
Railroad stocks ..	34,864.00
Miscellaneous bonds ..	107,509.75
Miscellaneous stocks ..	62,839.18
Real estate ..	6,300.00
Savings bank deposits ..	175.00
Promissory notes ..	850.00
Miscellaneous investments ..	11,500.00
Uninvested cash ..	54,790.30
	<hr/>
	\$1,144,654.58

# ITEMIZED LIST OF SECURITIES HELD BY THE SOCIETY MARCH 31, 1918.

## Mortgages.

120 first mortgages on real estate ..... average rate 5.82 % \$479,036.10

## Railroad Bonds.

30 West Shore .....	4 %	\$ 30,000.00
10 New York, Chicago & St. Louis .....	4 %	10,000.00
5 New York, Lackawanna & Western .....	4 %	5,000.00
5 Long Island Railroad Ferry .....	4½ %	5,000.00
36 Northern Pacific & Great Northern (coupon) .....	4 %	34,807.50
20 St. Joseph & Grand Island .....	4 %	20,000.00
1 Hocking Valley .....	4½ %	1,000.00
27 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe .....	4 %	25,356.25
1 Union Pacific, due 1947 .....	4 %	500.00
26 Baltimore & Ohio .....	4 %	24,826.25
25 Delaware & Hudson .....	4 %	24,872.50
20 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul .....	4 %	19,187.50
25 Louisville & Nashville .....	4 %	24,512.50
25 Union Pacific, due 2008 .....	4 %	24,311.25
16 Manhattan Railway .....	4 %	15,515.00
1 New York, New Haven & Hartford .....	6 %	1,315.00*
25 St. Louis Southwestern .....	4 %	22,921.25
15 Chicago & Erie .....	5 %	16,725.00
1 Southern Pacific .....	4 %	500.00*
6 New York, New Haven & Hartford debentures ....	6 %	654.00*
1 Boston & Maine (coupon) .....	4½ %	1,000.00*
1 Boston & Maine (registered) .....	4½ %	1,260.00*
1 Northern Pacific & Great Northern (registered) ...	4 %	4,787.50*
1 Erie .....	4 %	680.00*
1 Housatonic .....	5 %	1,000.00*
1 Oregon Short Line .....	6 %	1,000.00*
6 St. Louis & San Francisco .....		800.00*
5 Erie (Genessee River mortgage) .....	6 %	5,187.50
5 Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway .....	5 %	4,825.00
10 Interborough Rapid Transit .....	5 %	9,950.00
12 Rio Grande Western .....	4 %	9,390.00
15 Denver & Rio Grande .....	4 %	10,781.25
10 Monongahela Valley Traction .....	5 %	9,450.00
15 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern .....	4 %	11,475.00
5 Chicago Railways Co. ....	5 %	4,500.00*
1 Southern .....	4 %	1,000.00*
3 Pacific Ry. of Missouri .....	5 %	2,700.00*
		<hr/>
		\$386,790.25

## Railroad Stocks.

9 shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern .....	\$ 900.00*
12 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, preferred	1,176.00*
3 shares Concord & Montreal .....	450.00*
5 shares Peterborough .....	250.00*

\*The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

## Railroad Stocks—Continued.

51 shares	New York, New Haven & Hartford .....	2,934.00*
20 shares	Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie, preferred .....	1,000.00*
30 shares	Union Pacific, common .....	3,000.00*
10 shares	Illinois Central Leased Lines .....	700.00*

## Miscellaneous Bonds.

10	Bluff Point Land Improvement Co. ....	4	%	\$	10,000.00*
15	New York Gas, Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co. ....	4	%		14,250.00*
3	Michigan State Telephone Co. ....	5	%		3,000.00*
6	Independence (Mo.) Water Works Co. ....	5	%		6,000.00*
1	Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. ....	5	%		1,000.00*
1	Adams Express Co. ....	4	%		1,000.00*
2	Indianapolis Water Co. ....	4½	%		2,000.00*
2	Middlesex Banking Co. ....	5	%		261.00*
1	Watervliet Hydraulic Co. ....	5	%		500.00*
1	City of Elizabeth, N. J. ....	4	%		1,000.00*
5	Securities Co. (consols) ....	4	%		675.00*
2	Atlantic City Sewerage Co. ....	6	%		1,000.00*
12	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., due 1929 ..	4	%		10,718.75
1	American Real Estate Co. ....	6	%		900.00*
2	Bridgeport Land & Title Co. ....	5	%		1,950.00*
3	American Hide & Leather Co. ....	6	%		3,000.00*
16	Utah Power & Light Co. ....	5	%		15,200.00*
5	May Building Co. ....	6	%		5,000.00*
4	Galen Hall Building ....	5½	%		2,500.00*
2	LaSalle Building ....	6	%		1,500.00*
2	Lake Placid Co. ....	6	%		1,600.00*
3	Anglo-French 5-year External Loan ....	5	%		3,000.00*
5	Dominion Power & Transmission Co. ....	5	%		4,250.00*
10	Consumers Power Co. ....	5	%		9,500.00
1	American Telephone & Telegraph Co., due 1946 ...	5	%		1,000.00*
3	City of Paris ....	6	%		525.00*
1	Union Electric Light & Power Co. ....	5	%		900.00*
6	U. S. Second Liberty Loan ....	4	%		5,280.00*

\$107,509.75

## Miscellaneous Stocks.

36 shares	Fairbanks, Morse & Co. ....	\$	3,240.00*
13 shares	Cleveland Trust Co. ....		4,000.00*
460 shares	Horr-Warner Co. ....		4,358.40*
15 shares	New York Central ....		1,341.00*
4 shares	West End Street Railway, preferred .....		360.00*
5 shares	West End Street Railway, common .....		325.00*
10 shares	(certificates) St. Louis & San Francisco .....		240.00*
10 shares	Great Northern, preferred .....		1,000.00*
51 shares	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, preferred .....		4,998.00*
16 shares	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, preferred .....		1,600.00*
25 shares	Chicago & Northwestern, common .....		2,515.00*
17 shares	Delaware & Hudson .....		2,380.00*
27 shares	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western .....		4,995.00*
39 shares	Illinois Central .....		3,900.00*
10 shares	Union Pacific, preferred .....		800.00*

\$34,864.00

\*The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

**Miscellaneous Stocks—Continued.**

25 shares	Remington Typewriter Co., second preferred .....	2,500.00*
75 shares	Hutchins Securities Co., preferred .....	7,500.00*
25 shares	William Street Offices .....	2,500.00*
55 shares	Washington Water Power Co. ....	5,500.00*
25 shares	American Chicle Co., common .....	2,500.00*
6 shares	Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. ....	600.00*
20 shares	U. S. Steel Corporation, preferred .....	2,000.00*
11 shares	United Fruit Co. ....	1,164.78*
31 shares	Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co. ....	1,860.00*
6 shares	Investment Securities Co. ....	20.00*
5 shares	Hardy & Co. ....	375.00*
350 shares	Broad Brook Co. ....	3,500.00*
1 share	Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co. ....	100.00*
10 shares	Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Co., preferred .....	800.00*
20 shares	North Western Telegraph Co. ....	1,000.00*
6½ shares	First National Bank, Greenwich, Ohio .....	650.00*
200 shares	Hart-Parr Co., preferred .....	14,286.00*
10 shares	Plimpton Manufacturing Co. ....	950.00*
28 shares	Hartford Real Estate Improvement Co. ....	1,400.00*
18 shares	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. ....	1,710.00*
5 shares	Northern Texas Electric Co. ....	325.00*
		<hr/>
		\$62,839.18

**Real Estate.**

Chicago, Ill. ....	\$ 800.00*
Denver, Colo. ....	400.00*
Redwood County, Minn. ....	300.00*
Denver, Colo. ....	900.00*
Washington, Conn. ....	1,800.00*
Alamosa County, Colo. ....	500.00*
Chicago, Ill. ....	1,600.00*
	<hr/>
	\$6,300.00

**Savings Bank Deposits.**

Metropolitan Savings Bank, New York City .....	\$175.00*
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**Promissory Notes.**

J. D. Clarkson .....	\$400.00*
Alice E. Wright .....	50.00*
L. D. Platt .....	400.00*
	<hr/>
	\$850.00

**Miscellaneous Investments.**

Deposited with Bank of Star, Star, N. C. ....	4% \$ 5,000.00
Participation in third mortgage, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	100.00*
Burr & Knapp account (principal) .....	100.00
With Pilgrim Church, Chattanooga, Tenn. ....	5% 6,300.00
	<hr/>
	\$11,500.00

\*The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.



**Uninvested Cash.**

Principal Cash balance .....	\$34,290.30
Petty Cash on hand .....	500.00
Certificate of Deposit .....	10,000.00
On time deposit .....	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$54,790.30

**AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.**

This is to certify that I have made an examination of the securities—consisting of bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc.,—belonging to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and find the same correctly recorded in the book account, the valuation on March 31, 1918, being \$1,089,864.28, together with uninvested cash of \$54,790.30, making a total for investment funds of \$1,144,654.58.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 11, 1918.

# CONSTITUTION

OF

## The Congregational Home Missionary Society

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### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.

##### NAME.

The Society shall be called The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

#### ARTICLE II.

##### OBJECT.

The object of this Society shall be to assist in their work the Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination in the several states of the Union, to aid congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and, in general, to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States and the West Indies.

#### ARTICLE III.

##### MEMBERSHIP.

1. Life members, who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

2. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational Churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

3. The Society shall designate a list of ninety persons who shall be voting members-at-large, and who shall be chosen in three equal sections, and so chosen that the term of each section shall be ultimately six years, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting held in connection with the meeting of the National Council. In this selection it is expected that there will be included the officers, directors, executive committee-men, superintendents and field workers of the Society, and one-fifth of the said voting members-at-large may be chosen from the organizations for the support of Congregational activities affiliated with the Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

4. Honorary Life Members. Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member with all the privileges of membership except voting.

5. At any Annual Meeting of the Society all pastors of Congregational churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as corresponding members with privileges of the floor but no vote.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a General Secretary, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### ELECTIONS.

1. The President, Vice-President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by the Society at its Biennial Meeting for two-year terms.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected at each Biennial Meeting on nomination by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not more than thirty-six members, namely, one representative from each state organization which is recognized by the National Council of Congregational Churches in the United States as an administrative unit, and Directors-at-Large as herein provided, and shall be elected at the Biennial Meeting as follows:

(a)—Prior to the Biennial Meeting at which the term of its representative on the Board expires, each State Conference or Association recognized by the National Council as an administrative unit, shall have the right to submit to the Nominating Committee the names of two candidates, a minister and a layman, from which nominations an election of one Director for a term of six years shall be made. At the expiration of the term his successor shall be chosen in the same manner.

(b)—Directors-at-Large shall be elected on nomination by the Nominating Committee in such number that there shall not be more than thirty-six Directors at any one time.

(c)—The President of the Society shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all sessions.

(d)—The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board, without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.

(e)—The Directors shall be divided as nearly as possible into three equal sections in such manner that the term of each section shall ultimately be six years and the term of one section shall expire at each Biennial Meeting. When any Director shall have held office for six successive years, he shall be for two years ineligible for reelection.

(f)—No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. Between the meetings of the Board of Directors, the work of the Society shall be under the immediate supervision of an Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Directors, of not more than fifteen persons, a majority of whom shall be members of the Board.

(a)—The General Secretary, ex-officio, shall be an honorary member of this Committee. The membership of the Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen. After serving for six consecutive years a member of the Executive Committee shall be for one year ineligible for reelection.

(b)—This Committee shall hold regular monthly meetings and as many special meetings as may be deemed necessary. The actions of each session of the Executive Committee shall be submitted to the Board of Directors.

5. There shall be a Nominating Committee consisting of the members of the Nominating Committee of the National Council.

6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, and an Assistant Treasurer shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. Vacancies in any office, Board, or Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

## ARTICLE VI.

### VOTERS.

All members of the Society as designated in Article III. of this Constitution who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

## ARTICLE VII.

### THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both of these, any member of the Society, duly chosen, may preside at any meeting of the Society.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and have personal charge of all funds from collections, legacies, or other sources, which are designed for the current expenses of the Society, and the custody of its trust funds, and shall keep them in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse the same as said Board and its Executive Committee shall direct. He shall give bonds annually for such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine, and shall conduct the correspondence and other business of his office under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

## ARTICLE IX.

### THE AUDITOR.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor prior to each Annual Meeting to examine the Treasurer's vouchers, books, and accounts and all certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, and check all investments of the funds of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the same.



## ARTICLE X.

## THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary of the Society, with the aid of his Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, shall conduct all correspondence relating to the office; he shall strive to work in closest sympathy with the State Societies and their Secretaries or Superintendents; he shall make known by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to state and local associations and conferences, to churches and individuals, the object and claims of the Society and its component State Societies, and shall have charge and direction of the work of the Society under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. He shall present the minutes of the Executive Committee and all its transactions to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings; he shall prepare the yearly report of the Board of Directors for the Annual Meeting of the Society, and submit the same for adoption at a meeting of the Board or of its Executive Committee, as the Board may direct prior to the said Annual Meeting. He shall be an honorary member of the Board of Directors and shall attend all its meetings except the executive sessions.

## ARTICLE XI.

## THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Society, and at each annual or other meeting of the Society shall make up a roll of persons entitled to vote at such meeting, as provided in Article VI.

## ARTICLE XII.

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. This Board shall hold its Annual Meeting on the Tuesday after the third Sunday of January and in addition such specially called meetings as may be deemed necessary. All important questions of policy and all major questions of administration shall be reserved for decision at the Annual Meeting. After a due notice of the meeting has been sent in writing to each Director, fifteen shall constitute a quorum. Notices of Directors' meetings shall be given by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At the Annual Meeting the Board shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the states, whether Constituent, Coöperating or Missionary and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work of administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, national and state. It shall assemble at the Annual Meeting, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Coöperating States and Missionary Districts and such other representatives of State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these states may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall annually present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee shall at each Biennial Meeting present nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provision of this Constitution and the action of the National Council relative to the common administration of this and other missionary societies.

### ARTICLE XIV.

#### THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

For the purpose of carrying on the work of the Society, the States, except those included in the missionary districts defined in Article XVI, shall be divided into two classes, which shall be called Constituent and Coöperating States, respectively.

1. A Constituent State shall be one which has organized and incorporated a Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II., which Society has determined with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society to undertake self-support; has entered into an agreement with said Board similar to that adopted by other Constituent States relative to expenditures within the state and the proportion of its funds to be set aside for The Congregational Home Missionary Society; has agreed to coöperate with all other Constituent States through the Board of Directors in furthering the work and enlarging the resources of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and to send at the close of the fiscal year, April 1, a complete account of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year to the Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, that these may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the National Society. Any Constituent State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Constituent State until restored by vote of the Board.

2. A Coöperating State shall be one which, though unable to undertake self-support, is strong enough to raise a considerable proportion of the total sum required for home missionary work within its borders; has organized and incorporated a State Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II. with the approval of the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, which State Society has entered into definite agreement with said Board as to the proportion of expenditures within the state to be raised by the state itself; has pledged its utmost endeavor in advancing the work, both in the state and in the nation, and whose application that such state should be entitled a Coöperating State has been approved by the Board of Directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society. Any Coöperating State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Coöperating State until restored by vote of the Board.

3. The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given state may have charge of the Congregational home mission work in that state, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE XV.

### AUXILIARY CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

1. Any Congregational City Missionary Society or City Church Extension Society may be related to The Congregational Home Missionary Society through the State Society of the state in which such city is located, and in the following manner:

- (a)—Said City Society to become constituent to its State Society by entering into an agreement with the State Society relative to the boundaries of its field and the apportionment of the receipts and expenditures within the bounds of the City Society's field.
- (b)—This agreement as to the bounds and apportionments to be revised, as occasion may require, at a joint meeting of the executive bodies of the State and City Societies or committees of the same.
- (c)—The City Society to report fully to the State Society at times required by the State Society, and at least annually.

2. The Congregational Home Missionary Society, through its general officers or through its state bodies, will hold itself in readiness to assist such related City Societies by counsel, secretarial coöperation, and, under exceptional conditions and when the resources will permit, with funds.

## ARTICLE XVI.

### MISSIONARY DISTRICTS.

All states and territories within which no State Home Missionary Society has been organized under conditions which the Board of Directors approves, and all such sections of the population, especially those speaking a foreign language, in which the State Societies agree that the Board of Directors and the officers of their National Society shall operate directly as a missionary agency, shall be known as Missionary Districts. In these districts the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee shall have power to appoint Superintendents, to employ

missionaries, to establish churches; and on this work they shall report fully at the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be the constant aim of the Board of Directors, its Executive Committee, and its officers, so to promote the growth of Congregational churches in these Missionary Districts that in the case of the said state approved State Societies may be established, and in the case of said sections of the population individual churches may be brought into such a condition, especially through the adoption of the English language in their public worship and Sunday Schools, that they may be passed under the care of the Home Missionary Society in the states to which they severally belong.

## ARTICLE XVII.

### MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually, and in years when the National Council holds regular sessions the Annual Meeting shall be held in connection with the National Council. This meeting shall be known as the Biennial Meeting. In other years the Annual Meeting shall be held at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

### AMENDMENTS.

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual Meeting; nor unless the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting, or shall be recommended by the Board of Directors.













# DATE DUE

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